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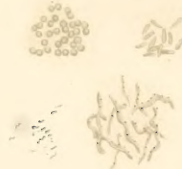


1. Mould - Penicillium.

2. Yeast - Saccharomyces.



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7.



8.

3 TO 18 BACTERIA.

3. Primary forms of bacteria:
Spheroidal, rod-like and spiral.

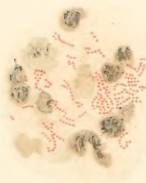
4. Spiral bacteria with cilia from
a putrefying vegetable infusion.

5. Rod-like bacteria (bacilli) with spores.

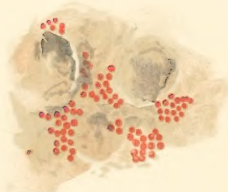
6. Spheroidal bacteria (cocci)
in pairs (Diplococcus).

7. Cocci in chains (Streptococcus).

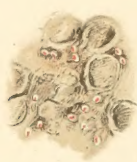
8. Cocci in groups of eight (Sarcina).



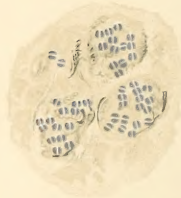
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- 9. Streptococcus pyogenes in pus.
- 10. Staphylococcus pyogenes in pus.
- 11. Diplococcus pneumoniae in blood.
- 12. Gonococcus in pus cells.
- 13. Bacillus tuberculosis in sputum.
- 14. Bacillus tetani from a culture.

- 15. Bacillus anthracis from a culture.
- 16. Spirillum cholerae in segments
(Comosa bacillus from a culture).
- 17. Bacillus typhosus from a culture.
- 18. Spirochaete Obermeieri
(spirilla of relapsing fever in blood).

These drawings from photographs represent the bacteria magnified about 1000 diameters
except figures 9 and 13, in which they are magnified about 500 diameters.

EXAMPLES OF MICRO-ORGANISMS

Drawn by DR. HENRY MACDONALD
under the direction of DR. T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN.

AN
ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIC
MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

BEING A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS

USED BY WRITERS ON

MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

BY

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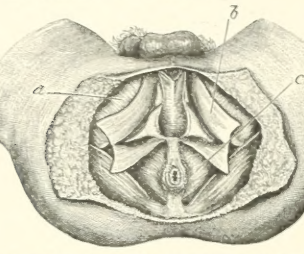
FASCIA

FASCIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa'sci(a)s/si/si'ki² a². Gr., *βασίς*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fascie*. Binde. It., Sp., *f.* 1. A bandage. 2. A ligature. 3. A sheet of dense connective tissue, especially one serving as an investiture of the cerebral anatomy, the tunica hippocampi. [L. 3 (K.)]. 6. In botany, a broad band of color. [B. 123 (a, 24)].—**Abdominal fascia**. The fascia in the walls of the abdomen. [L. 117 (a, 29)].—**Anal f.** Lat., *f. analis*. A layer of connective tissue situated upon the levator and muscle, continuous anteriorly with the posterior layer of the deep perineal f. [L.]—**Antibrachial f.** See **Antibrachial aponeurosis**.—**Aponeurotic f.** See **Deep f.**—**Asiatic f.** Lat., *f. asiatica*. Ger., *Fascie der Asien*. A stout, fibrous membrane which commences at the lower border of the pectoralis major muscle and passes outward and backward across the axilla to its dorsal and teres major muscles. Below, it is continuous with the sheath of the brachial vessels and the brachial f. [L. 31, 142].—**Bicipital f.** See **Semilunar f.**—**Brachial f.** Lat., *f. brachialis*, **Buccal f.** Lat., *f. buccalis*. Ger., *Fascie der Backengegend*. 1. The bucco-pharyngeal f. 2. The bucco-pharyngeal f. and the parotid f. taken as one structure and regarded as forming a deep and a superficial layer. [L. 332].—**Buccinator f.** Lat., *f. buccinatorius*. That portion of the bucco-pharyngeal f. which covers the buccinator muscle. [L. 142].—**Bucco-pharyngeal f.** Lat., *f. buccopharyngea*. Fr., *aponevrose bucco-pharyngienne*. A f. which covers the external surface of the buccinator muscle, and is prolonged backward beneath the masseter muscle to the pterygo-maxillary ligament, from whence it extends over the lateral wall of the pharynx and joins with the deep cervical f. Anteriorly, it unites at the angle of the mouth with the superficial cervical f. and above and laterally with the masseter and parotid fasciae. [L. 31, 42, 332].—**Cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis*, *f. colli*. Ger., *Halsfaszie*. The deep and superficial fasciae of the neck regarded as one structure; or, in a more restricted sense, the deep cervical f. [L. 332].—**Clavopectoral f.** A layer of f. continuous above with the superficial cervical f. and below with the pectoral f. [L. 114].—**Colles's f.** See **Superficial perineal f.**—**Cowper's f.** See **F. propria of the acrotum**.—**Coraco-clavicular f.** Lat., *f. coracoclavicula*. Fr., *aponevrose coraco-claviculaire*. A strong f. which begins at the clavicle and first rib, being continuous with the cervical f. It covers the subclavius muscle, fills up the infraclavicular fossa, passes out on the arm, ending above at the coracoid process of the scapula, and is united below with the brachial aponeurosis on a level with the insertion of the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles. [L. 332].—**Cremasteric f.** Lat., *f. cremasterica*. The layer of fibrous tissue which unites the loops of the cremaster muscle. [L. 142, 172].—**Cribiform f.** Lat., *f. cribiformis*. The portion of the superficial f. of the thigh which overlies the saphenous opening of the f. lata. It is attached to the edge of the saphenous opening, and has a number of openings for blood-vessels and lymphatics. [L. 142, 172].—**Crural f.** Lat., *f. cruralis*. Ger., *Beinfascie*. See **Aponeurosis of the leg**.—**Deep cervical f.** Lat., *f. cervicalis profunda*, *f. profunda*. Colli, *tiefe Halsfaszie*. The deep layer of the cervical f., or, according to some authorities, an independent structure; a strong layer of fibrous tissue which lies beneath the platysma myoides and gives off a number of processes which invest the muscles and vessels of the neck. It is at the base of the cervical vertebrae, and passes forward to the posterior edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, where it divides into two layers (between which the carotid lies), which unite at the anterior border and join in the middle line with the f. of the other side. The most superficial of these layers is continuous above with the parotid and masseteric fasciae, and below is attached to the clavicle, in the posterior triangle of the neck. The deep f. of the neck is composed of the united layers again separate into two sheets, which are attached respectively to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the upper border of the sternum and the interclavicular ligament, the deeper of the two closely investing the sterno-thyroid and the sterno-thyroid muscles. From the layer beneath the sterno-mastoid muscle are given off: (1) a process which covers the posterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle, binding it down to the clavicle and to the pectoralis major; (2) the dense process which forms the pterygo-maxillary ligament; (3) an offshoot which forms the carotid sheath, (4) a thin layer which passes in front of the trachea and thyroid gland, and (5) a process which is continuous with the fibrous portion of the pericardium. Posteriorly, it passes beneath the thoracic f. [L. 142, 172, 332].—**Deep f.** Lat., *f. aponeurotica*. A membranous covering of muscles, also furnishing sheaths for the deep vessels and surfaces from which other muscles arise. [L. 332].—**Deep f. of the back**. A dense fibrous layer of f. which covers the superficial muscles of the back, and furnishes sheaths for them.—**Deep f. of**

the pectoral region. See **Coraco-clavicular f.**—**Deep f. of the sole**. See **Plantar f.**—**Deep f. of the thigh**. See **F. lata**.—**Deep perineal f.** Lat., *f. perinealis profunda* (seu *media*, seu *propria*). Fr., *aponevrose périnéale profonde*. Ger., *mittlere Mittelfleisch-aponevrose*. The deep layer of the perineal f., a triangular, two-layered f. (the triangular ligament of the urethra) which fills in the front part of the outlet of the pelvis, lying on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and bulb of the urethra. Between the two layers are found the membranous portion of the urethra, the dorsal vein of the penis, Cowper's glands and their ducts, the subpubic ligament, the pudic vessels and nerves, and the artery and nerve of the bulb. The inferior (anterior) layer is attached on each side to the rami of the ischium and pubes; below, its base is continuous with the superior layer and the edge of the superficial perineal f., being connected to the central point of the perineum; and above, its apex is attached to the lower surface of the symphyseal pubis and the subpubic ligament. The superior (posterior) layer is separate into two halves by the urethra, just in front of the prostate gland. It unites below with the inferior layer, is continuous on each side with the pelvic and anal f., and covers the outer portion of the prostate gland. In the female this last layer is divided by the vagina. [L. 142, 172, 332].—**Diaphanous f.** See **Biotactis**.—**Dorsal f.** The f. of the back. [L.]—**Dorsal f. of the foot**. Lat., *f. dorsalis pedis*. A thin f., which passes down upon the dorsum of the foot. It commences at the lower margin of the anterior annular ligament, extends out upon the toes, and at the sides of the tarsus is continuous with the plantar f., but is attached to the internal and external metatarsal bones. [L. 332].—**Dorsal f. of the hand**. Lat., *f. dorsalis manus*. See **Aponeurosis of the metacarpus**.—**External spermatic f.** See **Intercondurum f.**—**f. abdominalis subcutanea**, **f. abdominalis superficialis**. The subcutaneous cellular tissue on the anterior surface of the abdomen. [L. 175 (a, 29)].—**f. abdominalis transversalis**. See **F. transversalis**.—**f. adiposa renum**. The adipose areolar tissue which surrounds the kidney and holds it in place. [a, 29].—**f. analis**, **f. ani**, **f. ano-perinealis**, **f. ano-perinealis propria**. See **Anal f.**—**f. antibrachii**. See **Antibrachial aponeurosis**.—**f. aponeurotica**. See **Deep f.**—**f. aponeurotica femoris**. See **F. lata**.—**f. asialis**. See **ASIA** (3d def.).—**f. axillaris**. See **Axillary f.**—**f. brachialis**, **f. brachii**. See **Brachial aponeurosis**.—**f. buccalis**. See **Buccal f.**—**f. buccopharyngea**. See **Buccinator f.**—**f. bucco-pharyngea**. See **Buccopharyngeal f.**—**f. bulbi (oculi)**. See **Tenon's capsule**.—**f. capitalis**. See **Capeline bandage**.—**f. capitis**. 1. In anatomy, a fibro-cellular layer in the scalp. 2. In surgery, the scipto-frontal aponeurosis. [a, 29].—**f. cellulæ** (Fr.). See **F. (3d def.)**.—**f. cellulæ profundæ** (Fr.). See **Deep f.**—**f. cervicalis**. See **Deep cervical f.** and **Superficial cervical f.**—**f. clavicula**. The clavicular portion of the coraco-clavicular f. [L. 7].—**f. clavicopectoralis**. See **Clavicopectoral f.**—**Fascia coli**. See **LIGAMENTA coli**.—**f. colli**. See **Cervical f.**—**f. colli profunda (media)**.—**f. colli superficialis**. See **Superficial cervical f.**—**f. coracoclavicula**. See **F. coraco-clavicularis**.—**f. coraco-clavicularis**. See **Coraco-clavicular f.**—**f. coraco-costalis**. That portion of the coraco-clavicular f. covering the pectoralis minor muscle. [L. 332].—**f. coracocostalis**. See **Coracocostalis**.—**f. coracoclavicula**. See **Coracoclavicula**.—**f. cremasterica**. See **Cremasteric f.**—**f. cribiformis**, **f. cribrosa**. See **Cribiform f.**—**f. cruralis**, **f. cruris**. See **Aponeurosis of the leg**.—**f. deltoidea**. See **Deltoideus**.—**f. dentata** (hippocampi, seu *Tarini*). Ger., *gekrauselte Leiste*. A band of gray matter seen on the outer wall of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, beneath the corpus fimbriatum. It corresponds to the dentate cornu of the corpus fimbriatum. [L. 15].—**f. dentata cinerea**, **f. denticulata**. See **F. dentata**.—**f. digitalis**, **f. digitorum**. See **Finger-bandage**.—**f. dividends**. See **Dividing bandage**.—**f. dorsalis**. See **Dorsal f.**—**f. dorsalis manus**. See **Dorsal f.**—**f. dorsalis pedis**. See **Dorsal f. of the foot**.—**f. endo-abdominalis**, **f. endogastrica**. See **Transversalis f.**—**f. endothoracica**. The layer of dense connective tissue which unites the costal pleura with the walls of the thorax. [L. 332].—**f. epieralis**. See **Epieralis aponeurosis**.—**f. fascioli separatum dispositis**. See **Many-tailed bandage**.—**f. femoralis**. See **F. femoralis**.—**f. glutea**. See **Gluteal bandage**.—**f. hypodermica**. See **Hypodermic bandage**.—**f. humeri**. See **Brachial aponeurosis**.—**f. hypogastrica**. See **Pelvic f.**—**f. iliaca**. See **Iliac f.**—**f. infra-spinata**. A strong, tendinous f. which covers the thorax, not covered by the teres minor muscle. [L. 142, 332].—**f. infundibuliformis**. See **Infundibuliform f.**—**f. ischioprostatica**. The transverse ligament of the pelvis. [L. 332]. Cf. **Deep perineal f.**—**f. lata** (cru-

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E³, ell; G, go; I, die; P, in; N, in; N², tank; O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², Th; Th³, Th; U, like oo in too; U², bul; U³, ull; U⁴, ull; U⁵, ull; U⁶, like d (German).

ris, seu femoris). Ger. *Oberchenkel-fascie*. The stout fibrous tissue which invests the free surfaces of the muscles of the thigh. It is attached above to the back part of the coccyx and sacrum, and the outer lip of the crest of the ilium, Poupart's ligament, the ramus and ramus of the pubes, the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium, and the great sacro-sciatic ligament; and below to the head of the tibia, the margins of the patella and the head of the fibula, being continuous with the f. of the leg. At the upper edge of the gluteus maximus it divides into two layers, between which the muscle is included, and which unite at the lower edge of the latter. It gives off from its inner surface numerous intermuscular septa, the two most important being attached to the linea aspera of the femur, and separating respectively the vastus externus muscle from the short head of the biceps muscle, and the vastus internus muscle from the adductor muscles. At the upper and inner part of the thigh, close to Poupart's ligament, is found the saphenous opening for the transmission of the internal saphenous vein. The f. lata is usually divided into two portions—the iliac, external to, and the pubic, internal to, the saphenous opening, below which the two unite. The upper part of the pubic portion passes behind the



THE PELVIC FASCIA. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)
a, the fascia lata; b, the perineal fascia; c, the levator ani.

femoral vessels, and is continuous with the ilio-psoas muscle and the capsule of the hip joint. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**F. levatoris ani.** See *Anal f.*—**Fascia ligamentosa coli.** See *Ligamenta coli.*—**F. lingue.** The dense connective tissue which unites the muscles of the tongue with the mucous membrane. [L. 332.]—**F. longa** (seu longitudinalis) anterior (seu antica) vertebralis. See *Anterior vertebral ligament.*—**F. longa** (seu longitudinalis) posterior (seu postica) vertebralis. See *Posterior vertebral ligament.*—**F. lumbalis.** **F. lumbodorsalis.** **F. lumborum.** See *Lumbar f.*—**F. masseterica.** See *Masseteric f.*—**F. medullaris** (Malacarne). A pyramid of the medulla oblongata. [L. 3 (K).]—**F. musculi transversi.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. nodosa.** See *Nodated bandage.*—**F. nuchae.** A thin layer of f. immediately underlying the trapezius and rhomboid muscles. It is attached above to the middle curved lines of the occipital bone, and laterally is continuous at the edges of the trapezius muscles. In the middle line it blends with the ligamentum nuchae. [L. 332.]—**F. obturatoria.** See *Obturator f.*—**F. ocularis** (seu oculi) simplex. See *Eye-bandage.*—**F. of Colles.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**Fascia of origin.** Ger. *Ursprungssehn.* The fascia which serves for the origin of muscles. [L. 31.]—**F. of Scarpa.** Lat. *f. Scarpa.* A portion of the superficial f. which overlies the external abdominal ring. [L. 332.]—**F. of Tenon.** See *Tenon's capsule.*—**F. orbitae.** See *Orbital f.*—**F. palmaris.** See *Palmar f.*—**F. palpebralis.** The subconjunctival tissue of the eyelids. [L.]—**F. parotidea.** See *Parotid f.*—**F. parotideomasseterica.** The parotid and masseteric fasciae, regarded as one structure. [L.]—**F. pectinea.** The pubic portion of the f. lata. [L.]—**F. pectoralis profunda.** The deep layer of the pectoral f., which is continuous with the fibrous sheath of the recti muscles. [A. 319 (a, 29).]—**F. pectoralis superficialis.** The superficial layer of the pectoral f., from which fibres of the platysma arise. [A. 319 (a, 29).]—**F. pelves.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. pelves externa.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. pelves interna.** The internal layer of the pelvic f. [L.]—**F. pelvica.** **F. pelvina.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. pelvi-prostatica.** A process of the recto-vesical f. which forms the capsule of the prostate. [L. 142 (a, 29).]—**F. pelvis.** See *Pelvic f.*—**F. penis.** The layer of fibrous tissue which surrounds the penis. It is continuous with the dartos, the superficial f. in the groin, and the perineal f. and extends forward as far as the colum penis. [L. 332.]—**F. perinealis.** **F. perineal.** See *Perineal f.*—**F. perineal media.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. perineal profunda.** See *Deep perineal f.* and *F. ischio-prostatica.*—**F. perineal propria.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. perinei superficialis.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. perinei transversa.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. pharyngis.** The pharyngeal portion of the bucco-pharyngeal f. (q. v.). [L.]—**F. pharyngis interna.** The fibro-elastic layer beneath the mucous membrane of the pharynx. [L. 332.]—**F. pharyngo-basilaris.** The fibrous membrane which fills in, on each side, the space between the superior constrictor of the pharynx and the inferior surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L. 332.]—**F. plantaris.** See *Plantar f.*—**F. praevertebralis.** See *Prevertebral f.*—**F. profunda abdominis.** See *Transversalis f.*—**F. profunda colli.** See *Deep cervical f.*—**F. profunda cruris.** See *Femoris f.*—**F. lata.**—**F. propria.** See *Fascia of origin of the sternum.* Of Sir Astley Cooper, the infundibuliform f., together with the areolar

tissue immediately underlying it. [C.]—**F. propria of the spermatic cord.** See *Infundibuliform f.*—**F. recta abdominis.** **F. recto-abdominalis.** See *APONEUROSIS of the internal oblique muscle.*—**F. rectovesicalis.** See *Recto-vesical f.*—**F. renalis.** See *Renal f.*—**F. repens.** See *Open spiral bandage.*—**F. salpingopharyngea.** An offshoot of the bucco-pharyngeal f., which covers the tensor palati muscle. [L.]—**F. scapularis.** See *Scapular muscle.*—**F. Scarpa.** See *F. of Scarpa.*—**F. Scutelli.** See *Many-tailed bandage.*—**F. semicircularis.** See *Tenia semicircularis.*—**F. semilunaris.** See *Semilunar f.*—**F. serrata.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. solaris.** See *Solar bandage.*—**F. spiralis.** See *Spiral bandage.*—**F. stellata.** See *Knotted bandage.*—**F. subcutanea.** See *Subcutaneous f.*—**F. subpubica.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**F. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular f.*—**F. superficialis.** See *Subcutaneous f.*—**F. transversa abdominis.** The superficial f. of the abdominal region. [L.]—**F. superficialis colli.** See *Superficial cervical f.*—**F. superficialis perinei.** See *Superficial perineal f.*—**F. suprapubica.** The portion of the superficial cervical f. above the hyaline membrane. [L. 332.]—**F. supraspinata.** See *Supraspinous f.*—**F. T. Tarini.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. tarso-orbitalis.** See *Tarso-orbital f.*—**F. temporalis.** See *Temporal f.*—**F. temporalis profunda.** The deep layer of the temporal f. [A. 319 (a, 29).]—**F. temporalis superficialis.** The superficial layer of the temporal f. [a. 29.]—**F. Tenon's.** See *Tenon's capsule.*—**F. T-formis.** See *T-bandage.*—**F. thoracica.** See *Pectoral f.*—**F. thoracica interna.** See *Endothoracic f.*—**F. thyroidearum.** Of Hunter, that portion of the capsule of the thyroid gland which is inserted into the cricoid cartilage. [Fauly (A. 319).]—**F. tortilis.** Fr. *f. tortile.* See *Spiral bandage* and *Tourniquet.*—**F. transversa.** **F. transversalis** (abdominalis). See *Transversalis f.*—**F. transversalis umbilicalis.** A portion of the transversalis f. lying immediately behind the umbilicus. [L.]—**F. triangularis.** See *Triangular ligament.*—**F. umbilicalis.** See *F. transversalis umbilicalis.*—**F. vaginalis.** See *F. dentata.*—**F. vaginalis bulbi.** See *Tenon's capsule.*—**F. volaris.** See *Palmar f.*—**Fibro-areolar f.** See *Superficial f.*—**Iliac f.** Lat. *f. iliaca.* 1. An aponeurotic layer of which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliac muscles. It is blended above with the internal arcuate ligament, and as it descends upon the psoas muscles, is attached to the intervertebral cartilages, the bodies of the vertebrae, the fibrous arches through which the lumbar nerves pass, and the sacrum. Externally it is attached to the inner lip of the crest of the ilium, and internally to the brim of the pelvis, where it blends with the peristeme. Below it is prolonged down into the thigh, forming, in part, the femoral sheath. On the inner side of the femoral vessels it unites with the transversalis f., and the f. lata, and is attached to Poupart's ligament. Internally to the vessels, it is attached to the ilio-pectineal line, and joins with the f. lata. 2. The iliac portion of the f. lata. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**Ilio-iliac f.** See *Obturator f.*—**Infrapsoas f.** See *F. infrapsoata.*—**Infundibuliform f.** Lat. *f. infundibuliformis.* Ger. *gemeinschaftliche Scheidenhaut des Samenstrangs und Hodens.* An offshoot of the transversalis f. which passes between the internal and external os of the coats of the spermatic cord, lying beneath the cremasteric f., and fused with the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**Intercolumnar f.** A thin f. derived from the fibrous of the extensor of the right and left long downward, lying external to the cremasteric f., and covering the outer surfaces of the spermatic cord and the testicle. [L. 142, 172.]—**Intercostal f.** A term applied indifferently to a layer of f. which covers the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, to one lining the inner surface of the internal intercostal muscles, or to one separating the same muscles. [L. 172.]—**Intermuscular fasciae.** The processes of fascia that separate muscles. [L.]—**Ischio-rectal f.** See *Anal f.*—**Laryngo-thyroid f.** See *F. laryngo-thyroidae.*—**Lingual f.** See *F. lingua.*—**Lumbar f.** **Lumbo-dorsal f.** Lat. *f. lumbalis.* **f. lumbodorsalis.** Fr. *aponévrose lumbodorsale.* A dense fibrous structure from which a portion of the transversalis abdominis muscle arises. At the posterior margin of the latter it divides into three layers, the anterior, middle, and posterior. The anterior is attached to the ilio-lumbar ligament, to the crest of the ilium, and to the front of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, along the inner border of the quadratus lumborum muscle. Superiorly it forms the internal arched ligament of the diaphragm, and at its outer border it unites with the middle layer. The middle layer (posterior) of the transversalis muscle is attached above to the lower border of the last rib, to the tips of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, and to the ilio-lumbar ligament and the crest of the ilium. In front it unites with the anterior layer, and below it with the posterior layer. The superficial or posterior layer is attached to the tips of the spinous processes of all the lumbar vertebrae and of a varying number of the lower dorsal vertebrae, and is united in front with the latissimus dorsi and serratus posterior inferior muscles. Between the anterior and middle layers is the quadratus lumborum muscle, and between the middle and posterior is the erector spinae muscle. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**Masseteric f.** Lat. *f. masseterica.* Fr. *muscle de la mâchoire.* A bucco-pharyngeal fasciae, and attached above to the zygoma. It lies upon the outer surface of the masseter muscle, with which it is closely united. [L. 142.]—**Middle perineal f.** See *Deep perineal f.*—**Obturator f.** Lat. *f. obturatoria.* The parietal layer of the f. lata. It is attached above to the ilio-pectineal line, in front to the lower margin of the body of the pubes, beneath the great sciatic foramen, and below to the great sciatic notch and to the great sacro-sciatic ligament. It unites with the upper end of the thyroide membrane, passing beneath the obturator vessels. Below it it unites with the f. of the opposite side and with the posterior layer of the triangular ligament. At the posterior border of the obturator internus it gives off the f. of the pyramiform muscle. [L. 142, 172,

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; P, in; N, in; N², tank;

332.]—**Palmar f. Lat., f. palmaris, f. volaris.** Ger., *Handsehne, Hohlhandse, Hohlhandfascie, Palmarfascie.* A stout f. continuing beneath the skin of the palm of the hand. It consists of two lateral portions, and a central portion to which the term palmar f. is by some restricted. The lateral portions are thin; they cover the muscles of the ball of the thumb and of the little finger, and are united with the central portion. The latter is thick, and is derived from the expansion of the palmaris longus muscle and the anterior annular ligament. It becomes broader and thinner as it passes down in the hand, and divides at the heads of the metacarpal bones into four parts, each of which passes to one of the fingers. Each one of these again divides into two parts between which are situated the flexor tendons, which are inserted, one on each side, into the sides of the first phalanx. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Parotid f. Lat., f. parotidea.** Ger., *Speicheldrüsengang.* A prolongation backward of the masseteric f., which closely invests the parotid gland. [L., 142.]—**Parotido-masseter f. Fr., aponeurose parotido-masseterique.** The masseteric and parotid fasciae, regarded as one structure. [L.]—**Pectoral f. The superficial covering of the pectoral region. [L.]—Pelvic f. Lat., f. pelveos, f. pelvis, f. pelvina.** Ger., *Beckenfascie, obere Mittelfischschonung.* The fibrous structure which lines the interior of the pelvic cavity, covering the muscles and supporting the viscera. It is attached to the lower border of the symphysis pubis, to a portion of the lateral brim of the pelvis, to the anterior surface of the ischium, and to the inner surface of the innominate bone around the attachment of the obturator internus. It divides on each side at the level of a line extending between the lower margin of the symphysis pubis and the spine of the ischium into the obturator and recto-vesical fasciae, the line of division being indicated by a thickened white cord, the arcus tendineus fasciae pelveos. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Perineal f. Lat., f. perinealis.** Fr., *aponeurose périnéale.* Ger., *Mittelfischschonung.* 1. The deep and superficial perineal fasciae, regarded as one structure. [L., 2.] See **Perineal f.**—**Plantar f. Lat., f. plantaris.** Fr., *aponeurose plantaire.* Ger., *Plantarfascie.* The deep f. of the sole of the foot. It is a dense, white structure consisting mainly of longitudinal fibres, and is divided into two lateral portions and one central portion, the lines of division being indicated by two vertical intermuscular septa which include between them the flexor digitorum muscle, separating the abductor minimi digiti, and from the other from the adductor minimi digiti. The central portion is attached posteriorly to the inner tuberosity of the os calcis, and becomes broader as it passes down upon the foot to a point opposite the middle of the metatarsal bones, where it divides into five slips, one for each toe. Each slip divides into two others near the heads of the metatarsal bones, between which the flexor tendons pass, and which are inserted into the sides of the metatarsal bones, the transverse metatarsal ligament, the sheaths of the tendons, and the integument. The lateral portions are thinner than the central, are continuous with the dorsal f. of the foot, and envelop the abductor minimi digiti muscle on one side, and the abductor pollicis muscle on the other. [L., 31, 142, 172.]—**Prevertebral f. Lat., f. prevertebralis.** A portion of the pre-cervical f. which separates the prevertebral muscles from the oesophagus and pharynx. It assists in forming the carotid sheath, and descends upon the subclavian vessels and the brachial plexus, forming the axillary sheath. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Recto-abdominal f. Lat., f. recto-abdominalis.** Ger., *gerade Bauchmuskelscheide.* See **APONEUROSIS** of the internal oblique muscle.—**Recto-vesical f. Lat., f. rectovesicalis.** The visceral layer of the pelvic f. It arises from the body of the pubes, is separated from the obturator f. by the origin of the levator ani muscle, and from the inner (peritoneal) surface of the obturator f., and posteriorly is continuous with the f. of the pyramiformis. It passes down upon the surface of the levator ani muscle, to the prostate gland, the bladder, and the rectum, and, passing between the two latter, invests the vesiculae seminales and unites with its fellow of the opposite side, covering, in part, the upper surface of the rectum. Behind the symphysis pubis it forms a thickened band which passes down upon the upper surface of the prostate gland and the neck of the bladder, forming the pubo-prostatic ligament. Laterally it forms the lateral true ligaments of the bladder, and the female the vagina is covered in part by that portion which in the male passes over the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Renal f. Lat., f. renalis, f. renis.** See **Capsule of the kidney.**—**Retrolateral f. Lat., f. retrolateralis.** Of the male passes over the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. Zuckerkandl, *Die postero-laterale Schicht der fibrösen Capsule der Niere.* ["Wien. med. Jahrb.," 1883, 1, p. 59. "Rev. des sci. méd." Jan., 1885, p. 5.]—**Semilunar f. Lat., f. semilunaris.** A flat, fibrous band f. which runs downward and inward from the inner side of the bicipital humeri and its tendon, and unites with the f. covering the antibrachial muscles arising from the inner condyle of the humerus. [L., 142.]—**Spermatic f. See Intercolum-**

nar f.—Subcutaneous f. Lat., f. subcutanea, f. superficialis. Ger., *Hautbinde, Unterhautfascie.* The layer of loose connective tissue lying immediately beneath the skin. [L., 142, 332.]—**Subpubic f. See Deep perineal f.—Subscapular f. Lat., f. subscapularis.** A thin layer of f. covering the subscapular muscle. [L., 332.]—**Superficial cervical f. Lat., f. cervicalis superficialis, f. superficialis colli.** A thin layer of f. lying immediately beneath the integument of the cervical region. [L., 172.]—**Superficial f. of the abdomen.** A two-layered f. lying beneath the integument of the abdomen, and continuous behind with the dorsal f. The external layer is thin, and contains in its normal state a considerable quantity of fat. In the inguinal region it is separated from the deep layer by the circumflex iliac and superficial epigastric arteries and by lymphatic glands. The deep layer is loosely connected with the subjacent muscles. Along the line of the umbilicus it is closely united with the aponeurosis beneath it. Below, it gives off the suspensory ligament of the penis, passes over Poupart's ligament, and unites with the f. lata, except over the external abdominal ring, where it descends over the spermatic cord and forms the dartos. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Superficial perineal f. Lat., f. perinae superficialis.** Fr., *aponeurose périnéale superficielle.* Ger., *untere Mittelfischschonung.* A two-layered f. which lies beneath the integument of the perineal region. Its superficial layer is thin and loose, and is continuous with the dartos and the superficial fasciae of the adjoining parts. The deep layer (the one to which the term is usually restricted) is continuous with the dartos, is attached to the rami of the pubes and ischium as far back as the tuberosity, and at the posterior margin of the transverse perineal muscle passes back to unite with the deep perineal f. In the middle line it sends off a vertical septum to the urethra, and continues forward into the middle line of the scrotum.

Superior pelvic f. See Pelvic f.—Suprahyoid f. See F. suprahyoidae.—Supraspinous f. Lat., f. supraspinata. An offshoot of the brachial f. which covers the supraspinatus and teres muscles. [L., 332.]—**T.—T. See T-band.**—**Tarsal-orbital f. Lat., f. tarso-orbitalis, septum orbitale.** Fr., *tarso-orbitaire.* A sheet or membrane of fibrous tissue which connects the lids with the margin of the orbit and shuts off communication between the connective tissue space of the lids and the orbital cavity. It is attached to the orbital margin, usually to its inner lip, especially on the upper and lower margin, and is intimately connected with the periculae on the one hand, and with the internal and external orbital canaliculi, extending behind the latter to the canthi. It is prolonged to the upper border of the tarsal of the upper lids, where it is firmly united. [F., 1.]—**Temporal f. Lat., f. temporalis.** Ger., *Schläfenfascie.* A white and shining f. which overlies the temporal muscle. It is attached at the temporal crest of the frontal bone, and divides into two layers, the inner and outer surfaces of the zygomatic arch. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Transversalis f. Lat., f. transversa, f. transversalis.** Ger., *querer Bauchmuskelscheide.* The superficial surface of the transversalis abdominis muscle. It is continuous above with a thin aponeurotic layer upon the lower surface of the diaphragm. Below, on the outer side of the ilio-psoic vessels, it is attached to the iliac f. and below, after dividing into two layers, to the inner and outer surfaces of the zygomatic arch. It furnishes a prolongation which forms the anterior portion of the crural sheath. About midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the spine of the pubes, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament, is an opening, the internal abdominal ring, to the margin of which is attached the infundibulum f. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Triangular f. See Triangular ligament.**

FASCIAL, adj. Fa'sci'al, a-fascial, fascialis. Fr., *f.* Belonging to or of the nature of a fascial. [L., 107.]

FASCIANS (Lat., adj. Fa'sci'ans) f. f. fasci'ans, f. fasci'ans. From *fasciare*, to swathe. Separating into filaments or layers (see *NEURITE*). [E. Eichhorst, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxlii, 1891, 1, p. 100. "Arch. f. klin. Med.," cxlii, 1891, 1, p. 100.]

FASCIARIS (Lat., adj. Fa'sci'aris). **FASCIARIS (Lat., adj. Fa'sci'aris).** f. fasci'aris, f. fasci'aris. Fr., *rubumaria.* In botany, narrow and long with the two opposite margins parallel. [B., 19 (a, 24).]

FASCIATE, adj. Fa'sci'at. **FASCIATE, adj. Fa'sci'at.** f. fasci'at, f. fasci'at. Fr., *fasci'at.* Ger., *fasci'at.* Having a band of color differing from that of the rest of the surface; marked with bands. [B., 1, 123 (a, 24). L., 42.]

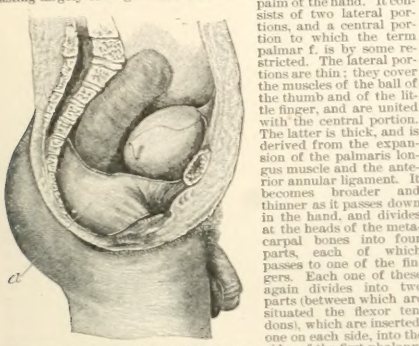
FASCIATED, adj. Fa'sci'at. f. fasci'at, f. fasci'at. Fr., *fasci'at.* (said of the branches or stems). [B., 19, 77 (a, 24).]

FASCIATION, n. Fa'sci'a-shun. **FASCIATION, n. Fa'sci'a-shun.** f. fasci'ation, f. fasci'ation. Fr., *fasci'ation.* Ger., *fasci'ation.* 1. The binding up of a diseased or wounded part. 2. The condition of the axis of a plant when it is abnormally enlarged, broadened, and furnished with supernumerary appendages. [B., 1, 34 (a, 1), 107.]

FASCICLE, n. Fa'sci'cl. Gr., *δόξαιος.* Lat., *fasciculus* (from *fascio*, a bundle). Fr., *fascicule, fascicule.* Ger., *Büschel, Blütenbüschel, Fascikel.* A little bundle or cluster; in botany, an inflorescence having the form of a contrary to the inflorescence, the peduncles are very short and the flowers closely approximated. [B., 1, 77 (a, 24).] See **FASCICULUS**.—**Bicollateral f. See Bi-**

collateral BUNDLE.—Collateral f. See Collateral BUNDLE.—Crossed centric libero-ligamentous f. See Anterior columns of the medulla oblongata.

Cuneiform f. See Fasciculus cuneatus.—Liber f. See Fibro-cuneiform BUNDLE.—Libero-ligamentous f. See Fibro-ligamentous BUNDLE. By the coalescence of the vessels of the artery with the elastic fibres. [B., 229 (a, 24).]—**Ligamentous f. See Fibro-cuneiform BUNDLE.**



THE VISCERAL LAYER (d) OF THE PELVIC FASCIA. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

A prolongation backward of the masseteric f., which closely invests the parotid gland. [L., 142.]—**Parotido-masseter f. Fr., aponeurose parotido-masseterique.** The masseteric and parotid fasciae, regarded as one structure. [L.]—**Pectoral f. The superficial covering of the pectoral region. [L.]—Pelvic f. Lat., f. pelveos, f. pelvis, f. pelvina.** Ger., *Beckenfascie, obere Mittelfischschonung.* The fibrous structure which lines the interior of the pelvic cavity, covering the muscles and supporting the viscera. It is attached to the lower border of the symphysis pubis, to a portion of the lateral brim of the pelvis, to the anterior surface of the ischium, and to the inner surface of the innominate bone around the attachment of the obturator internus. It divides on each side at the level of a line extending between the lower margin of the symphysis pubis and the spine of the ischium into the obturator and recto-vesical fasciae, the line of division being indicated by a thickened white cord, the arcus tendineus fasciae pelveos. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Perineal f. Lat., f. perinealis.** Fr., *aponeurose périnéale.* Ger., *Mittelfischschonung.* 1. The deep and superficial perineal fasciae, regarded as one structure. [L., 2.] See **Perineal f.**—**Plantar f. Lat., f. plantaris.** Fr., *aponeurose plantaire.* Ger., *Plantarfascie.* The deep f. of the sole of the foot. It is a dense, white structure consisting mainly of longitudinal fibres, and is divided into two lateral portions and one central portion, the lines of division being indicated by two vertical intermuscular septa which include between them the flexor digitorum muscle, separating the abductor minimi digiti, and from the other from the adductor minimi digiti. The central portion is attached posteriorly to the inner tuberosity of the os calcis, and becomes broader as it passes down upon the foot to a point opposite the middle of the metatarsal bones, where it divides into five slips, one for each toe. Each slip divides into two others near the heads of the metatarsal bones, between which the flexor tendons pass, and which are inserted into the sides of the metatarsal bones, the transverse metatarsal ligament, the sheaths of the tendons, and the integument. The lateral portions are thinner than the central, are continuous with the dorsal f. of the foot, and envelop the abductor minimi digiti muscle on one side, and the abductor pollicis muscle on the other. [L., 31, 142, 172.]—**Prevertebral f. Lat., f. prevertebralis.** A portion of the pre-cervical f. which separates the prevertebral muscles from the oesophagus and pharynx. It assists in forming the carotid sheath, and descends upon the subclavian vessels and the brachial plexus, forming the axillary sheath. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Recto-abdominal f. Lat., f. recto-abdominalis.** Ger., *gerade Bauchmuskelscheide.* See **APONEUROSIS** of the internal oblique muscle.—**Recto-vesical f. Lat., f. rectovesicalis.** The visceral layer of the pelvic f. It arises from the body of the pubes, is separated from the obturator f. by the origin of the levator ani muscle, and from the inner (peritoneal) surface of the obturator f., and posteriorly is continuous with the f. of the pyramiformis. It passes down upon the surface of the levator ani muscle, to the prostate gland, the bladder, and the rectum, and, passing between the two latter, invests the vesiculae seminales and unites with its fellow of the opposite side, covering, in part, the upper surface of the rectum. Behind the symphysis pubis it forms a thickened band which passes down upon the upper surface of the prostate gland and the neck of the bladder, forming the pubo-prostatic ligament. Laterally it forms the lateral true ligaments of the bladder, and the female the vagina is covered in part by that portion which in the male passes over the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. [L., 142, 172, 332.]—**Renal f. Lat., f. renalis, f. renis.** See **Capsule of the kidney.**—**Retrolateral f. Lat., f. retrolateralis.** Of the male passes over the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. Zuckerkandl, *Die postero-laterale Schicht der fibrösen Capsule der Niere.* ["Wien. med. Jahrb.," 1883, 1, p. 59. "Rev. des sci. méd." Jan., 1885, p. 5.]—**Semilunar f. Lat., f. semilunaris.** A flat, fibrous band f. which runs downward and inward from the inner side of the bicipital humeri and its tendon, and unites with the f. covering the antibrachial muscles arising from the inner condyle of the humerus. [L., 142.]—**Spermatic f. See Intercolum-**

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², thick; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like U (German).

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

[illegible]

FEBRIZITIREN (Ger.), v. intr. Fa-brets-e-te're²n. To have a slight febrile movement. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

FÉCALIFORME. Fr. *fécalforme*. See **FÉCAL**.
FÉCALIFORME. Fr. *fécaloïde*. Fr. *cal*, adj.'s. Fecal' le
 form, -o-ed. Resembling feces. [A. 385.]

FÉCAMP (Fr.). n. Fa-ka³n². A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [A, 518.]

FÉCATION (Fr.). n. Fa-ka³.se-o²n². See **FECATION**.

FECLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fe}^2\text{kifak}'\text{la}^3$. See **FÆCULA** (1st def.).

FÉCONDABLE (Fr.), adj. Fa-ko²n²-da³-b'l. Capable of being fecundated. [A. 385.]

FÉCONDANT (Fr.), **FECONDATEUR** (Fr.), adj's. Fa-ko²n². da³n², da³.tu³r. Fecundating. [A, 301.]

FÉCONDATION (Fr.), n. Fa-ko²n².da³.se-o³n². See **FECONDATION**.

F. directe. See *F. à sec.*—**F. externe.** The fecundation of ova after they have been expelled from the body of the female. [A, 385.]—**F. croisée.** See *Crossed FERTILIZATION.*—**F. directe.** See *F. à sec.*

male. [A, 4.]-**F. humide.** The artificial fecundation of the ova of fishes, etc., with the access of water. [A, 385.]-**F. interne.** The fecundation of ova within the body of the female. [A, 4.]

FECULE (Fr.), n. Fa-ku⁶. See **FÆCULA**.—**Cataplasme de f.** [Fr. Cod.] Cat. *cataplasma feculeum*. A poultice made by di-

luting 1 part of potato-starch with double its weight of water, and stirring in little by little more water until 10 parts have been employed, and boiling for a few moments while stirring. [B. 13, 421.] **F.** *amidon blanc*. See **STARCH**. **F. de terre.** The *Tapioca*. [B. 13, 421.] **F. de t. de tolanone.** **F. de tolanone.** *Canna starch*. [B. 84.] **F. diazotique** (Béchamp). Nitrosyloidin (tetranitrosyloidin) (Béchamp). *Insoluble* (Béchamp). *Soluble* (Béchamp). **F. d'oxygène.** *Insoluble* xyloloid (dinitroamylum). [B. 92.] **F. monozotique soluble** (Béchamp). *Soluble* xyloloid (dinitroamylum). [B. 92.] **F. oxygène.** [B. 13, 421.] **Gras de f.** The layer of insoluble cells forming on the surface of the tuber, and which interferes in the process of extraction of starch from potatoes. [B. 86.]

FECULENCE, n. Fe'k'u²-le²ns. Lat., *farculentia*. Fr., *fécules*, *féculite*. Ger., *Heften*, *Radhasat*. 1 The condition of being feculent. [K.] 2. See **FÆCULA** (1st def.).

FÆCULENT, [*f*]. Fæ'ku²-lənt. Lat., *fæculentus*. Fr., *féculent*. Ger., *hefig*, *fäculent*. 1. Containing or consisting of *fæcula*; of the humors, dense and muddy. 2. In physiology, *fæcal*, excrementitious. [*K*.]

FECULITERE Fr. adj. Faku'le-fe-2r From *farcula* (q. v.), and *tere* to bear. Furnishing tascula. A 285]

FECULITE, n. Fe³k'u²-lit. Fr., *féculte*. A generic term

FÉCULITÉ Fr. n. Fackuf beta. See FRECUENCE.

FECULOID, *n.* *Fe²k-u2-l-02m'e2-u8r.* From *fecula* *q. v.*, and *éidos*, resemblance. Fr., *féculôide*. See **FECULENT**.

FECULOMETER, *n.* *Fe²k-u2-l-02m'e2-u8r.* From *fecula* *q. v.*, and *metro*, a measure. Fr., *féculomètre*. An instrument

for determining the amount of water in commercial starch. A given quantity of the starch is put into a graduated tube and a determined volume of water added. The length of the column of water increases in a ratio proportional to the amount of water contained in the starch. (B, 270 (a, 27).)

FECUND, adj. Fe'k'u'snd. Gr., γόνιμος. Lat., *secundus*. Fr., *fécond*. Ger., *fruchtbar*, *befruchtungsfähig*. Fruitful, prolific, susceptible of fecundation.

FECUNDATING, adj. Fertigmachend. Fr., *fécondant*, *fécondateur*. Ger., *befruchtend*. Serving to effect fecundation. [A, 301.]

FECUNDATION, n. Fek'und'a shun Lat. *fecundatio*, Fr., *fecundation*. Ger., *Befruchtung*. It., *fecondazione*. Sp., *fecundación*. The union of the male and female generative cells, whereby the ovum acquires the power of becoming developed into a separate individual. — **Artificial f.** Fr., *fecundation artificielle*. Ger., *künstliche Befruchtung*. F. by the artificial application of the seminal fluid to extruded ova or its injection into the uterine canal.

FECUNDITY, n. Fe-ku³n'di²-ti². Fr., *fécondité*. Ger., *Fruchtbarkeit*. It., *fecondità*. Sp., *fecundidad*. The state of being fe-

FEDEGAZO (Port.), n. Fa da-ga³-zo. In Brazil, the *Cassia hirsuta*. [B. 88 (a. 14).]

FEDEGOSO, n. Fe²d-e²-go'so. Fr., *fédégose*, *fédégosse*. The *Cassia occidentalis*. [a, 24.]

FEDER (Ger.), n. Fad'e'r. 1. See **FEATHER**. 2. See **CALAMUS** (1st def.).—**Deck'n**. See **Contour FEATHERS**.—**F'artig**. Feathery. [L. 80].—**F'barometer**. See **Aneroid BAROMETER**.—**F'blätt'rig**. Feather-leaved. [L. 86]. **F'baum**. See **CALAMUS**. **F'elk**. See **FEATHER**.

leather-leaved. [a. 24.] Fusch. See CRISTA. F'chen. 1. See
 CALAMUS *scirpoides*. 2. See FL. 3013. F'chenscheide. See
 COLEOPTILUM. F'förmig. See CALAMIFORM. F'geistchen. The
 Pileophyllide. [L. 33.] Pharz. See the major list. Fig.
 leathery. [L. 80.] F'kiel. See CALAMUS *scirpoides*. F'kraft.
 See LEATHERY. F'los. De-stem of leathers. [L. 80.] F'meis-
 sel. See CHARPIT. F'fragend. See CALAMIFORM. F'weiss.
 See AESTIVUS. F'lossF. See FIN *any*. SchwungF. See FLUG-
 SWING.

FEDERHARZ (Ger.), n. Fad'e²r-ha³rts. Caoutchouc. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—F'baum. The genus *Siphonia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Eigentlicher F'baum. The *Siphonia elastica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FEDERKOPF (Ger.), n. Fad'e'r-ko²pf. The genus *Lagœcia*. [L. 80].—**Kümmelartiger F.** The *Lagœcia cuminoïdes*. [L. 80.]

FEDIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe(fa)'di²-a³. Fr., *jédia*. Of Mönch, a genus of the *Valerianææ*; of Adanson, the genus *Patrinia*: of

Gärtner, the genus *Valeriana*. The *Fediaceae* of Rafinesque are a subfamily of the *Gibbanantho*. The *Fidaceae* are the *Valerianeae*. The *Fidiceae* of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Valerianeae*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24); L. 180.]—*F. olitoria*. The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*F. samolifolia*. Fr., *fedio à feuilles de mauve*. An edible species of *F.* (1st def.) indigenous to Chili. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

FEDUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe(fa)'du³m(du⁴m). Of Roland, the *Crocus sativus*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FEDYRFOY, n. Fe²d'u⁵r-foi. See FEATHERFEW.
FEEDER, n. Fed'u⁵r. Of M Sims a forked instrument used

FEEDER, H. Fed. 4-1. Of H. Sims, a forked instrument used for directing the traction in tightening sutures so that they shall not cut into the tissues. [A, 21.]

FEEDING, n. Fed'ing. See ALIMENTATION (1st def.).
FEELER, n. Fel'ur. See ANTENNA.

FEELING, n. Fel'i2n2. Of Herbert Spencer, the conscious side of nervous activity; one of the states of consciousness pro-

duced by the action of the nerve centres. The f.s. are divided into two groups: (a) monomodal f.s. arising from the f.s. of the f.s. and (b) the sensory or peripherally initiated f.s. arising from the excitation of peripheral nerves including the nerves and nerve-endings of special sense, and comprising the general auditory, visual, tactile, and gustatory f.s. (J. 1, 189). **General f.s.** Sensations arising from the stimulation or excitation of peripheral nerves distributed to the entire body and limbs. **Peripherally initiated f.s.** Sensations arising from the stimulation or excitation of peripheral nerves distributed to the surface of the body, including all the f.s. (J. 1, 189). **Sensory f.s.** Sensations arising from the stimulation or excitation of peripheral nerves distributed to the surface of the body, including all the f.s. (J. 1, 189). **Primary f.s.** Sensations produced by direct excitation. (J. 1, 189) **Secondary f.s.** Sensations produced by indirect excitation. (J. 1, 189)

FEET, [Ind.], n. The *Cucumis momordica*. [B. 172 | a. 24.]
 FEF, n. The *Poa abyssinica*. [B. 121 | a. 24.]

FÉGARES (Fr.), **FÉGARITE** (Fr.), n's. Fa-ga³r, -ga³r-et.
A form of gangrenous stomatitis that has been observed as an epidemic in Spain. [A, 301; D, 74.]

FEGATELLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{g-a}^2\text{t(a}^3\text{t-e}^2\text{l}^3\text{a}^3$. A genus of the *Marchantiaceæ* (*Targoniaceæ* [Endlicher]). [B, 121 (a, 24).] —*F. conica*, *F. officinalis*. The *Marchantia conica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FEGATELLINA (It.), n. Fe²g a³-te²l le'na. The *Targionia hypophylla* [B, 121 (a, 24)]

FÉGRA (Fr.), n. Fa-gra³. See FÉGARITE.

FEHLEND (Ger.), adj. Fal'e²nd. See **ECLIPTICUS**.

FEHLBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Fal'bi²ld-un². A defective formative process. [a, 34.]

FEHLER (Ger.), n. Fal'e²r. Absence or defective formation of a part. [L, 80.]

FEHLGEBÄREN (Ger.), **FEHLGEBURT** (Ger.), n's. Fal'-ge²-bar-e²n, -burt. See ABORTION.

FERRAMBUNKHOZ (Lat., n. f. *Ferrambunkhoz*). A genus of leguminosae. *F. spectabilis* (Allemo). Port. *angelim pedra*. The only species of the genus. A Brazilian tree which exudes *resina d'angelim pedra* or angelin resin (q. v. under *ANGELIN*) which contains, according to Gintl (1898), much *angelin* or *rhathalin*, and has been used in infemuric fevers. [L. 28; B. 18, 42; A. 24.]

FERREOLA (Lat., n. f. *Ferreola*). A section of the genus *Maba*. [B. 12, 121; A. 24.] *F. buxifolia*. A small tree found in the East Indies, having a pulpy and edible berry. [B. 172; A. 34.]

FERREO-BORUSSICUS (Lat., adj. *Ferreoborussicus*). See *FERROBORUSSICUS*.

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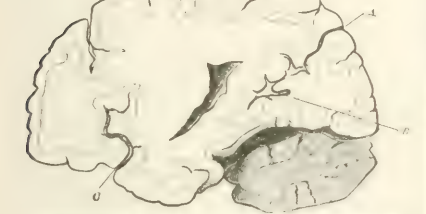
FERRIC (Lat., adj. *Ferricus*). See *FERROBORUSSICUS*.

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the postero-medial f. is included the dorsal median c. human. 1. 1 (K). — **Postero-lateral f.** Posterior lateral f. of the spinal cord. See **Postero-lateral groove**. [1, 98]. — **Postero-medial f. of the spinal cord.** — **Postfrontal f.** Of Owen, lat. *frontalis* f. of the presphenoid. — **Posthypocampal f.** Of Owen, see *callosa* f. — **Postoccipital f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. which forms the anterior boundary of the



A, the parieto-occipital fissure; B, the parieto-occipital fissure and the parieto-occipital sulcus.

superior occipital convolution. Its direction is mainly vertical. [1, 14 (K)]. — **Postorbital f.** Lat. *fissura orbitalis*. Of Owen, a part of the orbital f. [1, 14 (K)]. — **Postparacipital f.** Of Wilder, an inconstant f. in the occipital part of the paracipital convolution. [1, 98]. — **Postseptal f.** A small vertical f. in the posterior part of the occipital lobe on its mesal surface. It may be identical with the postcalcarine f. of Wilder. [1, 11 (K)]. — **Postylvian f.** Of Owen, the supertemporal or parallel f. [1, 14]. — **Precentral f.** Lat. *fissura precentralis*. Of Wilder, [1, 14].

with the ventral part of the central f. and often joined by the subfrontal f. [1, 17, 98]. — **Precentral f.** Lat. *fissura precentralis* (see *subparietalis*). A f. in the precentral, consisting usually of one part parallel with the cerebral margin and of a second at right angles to it. [1, 17, 98]. — **Preorbital f.** Lat. *fissura preorbitalis* (see *orbito-frontalis*). A transverse f. on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe cephalad of the orbital f., the anterior f. of Owen. [1, 15, 98]. — **Preparacipital f.** Of Wilder, a f. in the parietal lobe of the part of the paracipital convolution. [1, 14]. — **Preparacipital f.** Of Wilder, the anterior limb of the Sylvian f. forming the frontal boundary of the operculum. It may represent the superorbital f. of the *Caracorum*, which was formerly called preylvian f. by Wilder, and is still named *fissura paracipitalis* by Heynert. [1, 98, 99]. — **Primary f.s.** Primitive f.s. Principal f.s. Ger. *Totalfurche* (2d def.). 1. Of Owen, the more regular, or symmetrical, sulci of the brain, as distinguished from the irregular or secondary ones. 2. Of his and his successors, the fissures of the brain, those developed before the sixth month of fetal life. [1, 14, 15 (K). Cf. *Fissures of the brain*, *Primary f.s.* and *Secondary f.s.*]

— **Pterygo-maxillary f.** Superiorly it opens into the sphenomaxillary fossa, but is closed internally by the vertical plate of the palate bone. [C]. — **Purse-like f.** Of Reil, the vallicula. [1, 47 (K)]. — **Reticular f.** See **Postorbital f.** — **Rhinal f.** Lat. *fissura rhinalis*. See **Rhinal f.**

whom, however, it is more commonly called ethmoidal, the f. demarcating the olfactory crus and tract from the cerebrum proper, or pallium. Great morphological significance is ascribed to it by Turner ("Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," xxv, p. 107, 1899): the temporal extension of it in man is probably the amygdaline f. of Wilder. [1, 14, 98]. — **Rolandic f.** See **Central f.** — **Sagittal f.** See **Interoccipital f.** — **Secondary f.s.** See **Primary f.s.** — **Sphenoidal f.** 1. Of Owen, the asymmetrical, or inconstant, sulci of the brain. 2. Of His and Pansch, the cerebral sulci f.s. which are not developed until after the sixth month of fetal life. [1, 14, 15 (K). Cf. *Fissures of the brain*, *Primary f.s.* and *Secondary f.s.*]

— **Semilunar f.** See **Calcarine f.** — **Sphenoidal f.** Of Owen, an inconstant f. in the cuneus just dorsal of the calcarine f. [1, 14]. — **Small cerebral f.** Lat. *fissura cerebri parva*. See **Inferior transverse f.** — **Sphenoidal f.** Lat. *fissura sphenoidalis*. See **Sphenoidal f.**

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O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², thin; U, like uccum too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, full; U⁶, like uccum too.

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are the *Bizaceae*, and the *Flacourtiaceae* are the *Flacourtiaceae*. The *Flacourtiaceae* of Agardh are an order of the *Valisneriaceae*; of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamiflorae*; of Reichenbach (1827), a division of the *Compositae*, and, subsequently a division of the *Capselliflorae*; of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Bizaceae*; of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Bizaceae*; of Jussieu, a division of the *Flacourtiaceae*, comprising (De Candolle) the *Putriscae*, *Flacourtiaceae*, *Kigeliaceae*, and *Erythroxpermeae*; or Reichenbach *Egania*, *Flacourtiaceae*, *Kigeliaceae*, and *Erythroxpermeae*; or (De Candolle) *Flacourtiaceae*, and *Kigeliaceae*; or (Clos) the *Flacourtiaceae*, *Azareae*, *Latiariae*, *Bizaeae*, and *Pungiaeae*. The *Flacourtiaceae* (Fr., *Ranunculiflorae*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Flacourtiaceae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Thalamiflorae*; of Benth and Hooker, a division of the *Bizaceae*; of Barthling, a division of the *Flacourtiaceae*, and of Benth and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Bizaceae* or *Bizaceae*. The *Flacourtiaceae* of Dinter are the *Flacourtiaceae*; the *Flacourtiaceae*, or *Flacourtiaceae*, of Agardh are a family of the *Eroideae*. The corresponding *Flacourtiaceae* of Agardh are the *Flacourtiaceae* of Reichenbach. The *Flacourtiaceae* of Benth, J. B. 121, 170 (a, 24).—**F. catapachata**. A species found in India. The bitter and astringent leaves and young shoots are eaten in diarrhoea, and the fruit is used as a remedy for hoarseness. The fruit is eaten. [B. 19, 172 (a, 24).]—**F. inermis**. A species found growing in Asia, having edible fruit. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**F. Ranonanthi**. The *Mauritius* plum; a species found growing in the Mauritius. [B. 19, 172 (a, 24).]—**F. rhamnoides**. A species found growing at the Cape of Good Hope, with elliptical leaves, small, axillary flowers, and ovate red berries. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**F. spida**. An East Indian species the fruit of which is eaten, and the leaves and young shoots are used to open the pustules of small pox on the ninth or tenth day after the eruption. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**F. saporaria**. A very common species found in the East Indies, where the leaves and roots are given in infusion for snake bites, and the bark, fried in oil, is used externally in rheumatism. The fruit is eaten, and the leaves are used as a substitute for salicament in gout. The fruits are edible. [B. 19, 172 (a, 24).]

A, ap; A', at; A'', ah; A³, all; Ch, chin, Ch², loen Scottish; E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

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THE ULTIMATE FIELDS OF THE PERITONCEUM

cerebral convolution formed by primary fissures. [L, 14 (a, 29).]—**Recto-uterine f's.** Lat., *plicae recto-uterinae* (seu *utero-rectales*, *seu uterinae*). Fr., *pliées recto-utérines* (seu *utéro-rectales*). Gr., *πλῆξ ῥεκτο-υτερική* (seu *υτερο-ρεκτική*). Eng., *Recto-uterine f.*

Douglas'sche Faltung. Syn.: *f's of Douglas, utero-sacral ligaments*. Two folds of peritoneum, one on each side, containing muscular tissue derived from the uterus, passing from the upper part of the cervix uteri to the neighborhood of the second sacral vertebra, and forming the *transverse perineal pouch*.—*See* **Intestines**, p. 109.

Pouch of Douglas—Recto-vesical f. *f. formed by the peritoneum as it passes from the anterior wall of the rectum to the posterior wall of the bladder*—a 2nd **Secondary f.** of *uterine pouch*, *very large*—*See* **Uterus**, p. 109.

Subcuneal f. *f. of the uterus, which lies between its postlapsed and anteparturient and septal fissures.* 1. 14—**Subcuneal f.** Of *Owen*, the mesal surface of his *ectothelial transverse cutis*. 1. 13—*See* **Transverse cutis**, p. 109.

Subcuneal f. convoluted—Subcuneal f. *See* **Subcuneal f.**

GYRS.—Supercuneal f. Of *Owen*, so much of the mesal aspect of the cerebrum as is bounded by the supercuneal and lateral fissures, and its marginal sulcus, and the dorsal part of the paracentral gyrus. 1. 14—**Supercuneal f.** *See* **Supercuneal f.**

GYRS.—Supercuneal f. Of *Owen*, a portion of the cuneus between his *supacuneal* and *supercuneal* fissures. 1. 14—**Supercuneal f.** *See* **Angulus cuneus**, p. 109.

Supercuneal f. of Marshall. Fr., *pli cuneale (Morgan, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 24*

FOLE-FOOT, n. Fol'fu't. See FOAL-FOOT.
FOLESFOTH, n. Folz'fo't. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [A, 505]

FOLETTE (Fr.), n. Fo-le't. 1. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A popular term for influenza. [A, 518.]

FOLGEERSCHENUNG (Ger.), n. Fol'ge²-e²r-shin-u²n². See *SEQUELA*

FOLGEND (Ger.), adj. Folg'e²nd. Consecutive. [L, 43.]

FOLHADEIRO (Port.), n. Fol-ya³-da'e-ro. In Madeira, the

FOLIA (Lat.) n. n. pl. of *folium* (a. v.). Folke²h/².a³.

FOLIACEOUS, adj. Fol-i²-a'shu³s. Gr., φυλλώδης. Lat., foli-

aceus (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *foliacé*. Ger., *blattartig*. It., *fogliaceo*. Sp., *foliáceo*. Leafy; having the appearance, consistence, or color of a leaf. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

FOLIAGE, n. Fol'i²-e²j. From *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *feuillage*. Ger., *Laubwerk*. The leaves of a plant considered collectively. [B, 116, a, 21]

FOLIAR, FOLIAR, adj's. Fol'i²-a²l, -a³r. Lat., *foliaris* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *foliaire*, *folial*. Ger., *blattständig*. Consisting of or pertaining to a leaf or leaves. (B. 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).)

FOLIATE, FOLIATED, adj's. Fol'i-²-at. Lat., *foliatus* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *folié*, *feuillé*. Ger., *beblättert* (1st def.), *blättrig* (2d def.). 1. Clothed with leaves. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]
2. Made up of leaf-like layers.

FOLIATION, n. Fol-i-2-a'shu³n. Lat., *foliatio* (from *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *feuillaison*, f. Ger., *Belaubung*. It., *fogliame*. Sp., *foliación*. The act of leafing. [R 1 19 123 (a 24)]

FOLIE (Fr.), n. Fo-le. Insanity.—**F. acquise**. Insanity, occurring in the course of life, that has been preceded by a reasonable

state of intelligence. [Voisin (a, 20).]—**F. à deux.** See *Communicated* INSANITY.—**F. à double forme** [Baillarger]. See *Circular* INSANITY.—**F. à formes alternes.** See *F. circulaire*.—**F. alcoolique.** See *Alcoholic insanity*.—**F. allégué.** See *Delirium*, *ex*

lique. See **ALCOHOLIC INSANITY**.—**F. alléguée.** Delirium and hallucination from alcoholic intoxication. [a. 34].—**F. alternante.** Of Falret, circular insanity in which the duration of each period is

quatre. See DÉLIRE à quatre.—**F. à trois.** See DÉLIRE à trois.
F. avec conscience. That form of insanity in which the patient

reflects upon his sensorial and psychical abnormalities, and analyzes them, recognizing that they are abnormal. Marandon de Montyel, "Arch. de neurol." Sept. 1889, p. 1888. **F. brightique.** Of

prelata - a mental disturbance due to mercury, particularly when such disturbance is the chief or only noticeable symptom. [*Rev. Méd. franc. et étrang.*, July 18, 1885, p. 112. **F. cardiaque.** See *cardiac*.]

F. dancans = *F. choréique*. Insanity in which there is incoherent delirium with maniacal excitement, and chorea. A second form, described by Morel, begins with hallucinations of sight, with ex-

of fever. In a third form there are hypermannia and delirium of persecution with chorea—a 34—**F. circulaire**. See *Circular* 18.

congénitale. See *Congenital* INSANITY - F. **congestive.** Of Baillarger, insanity due to encephalic congestion. [A.301; L.49.] - F. **convulsives.** See *Epileptiques* F. **déménagements.** See

F. convulsivæ. See *F. choreique*.—**F. démonomaniaque.** See DEMONOMANIA.—**F. de l'adolescence.** *F. de la puberté.* See *INSANITY of pubescence*.—**F. dépressive.** See *LYPEMANIA*.—**F. des notes.** See *Depression mania*.—**F. des Chinois.** See *Rapid scybalæ*.

actes. See *Reasoning* MANIA.—F. des Chinois. See *RADIX* *soulin*.—F. des dégénérés. See *Hereditary* *INSANITY*.—F. des femmes enceintes. See *F. gravidique*.—F. des femmes en couches.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

FOLLICULAR, adj. *follicularis* (Lat., *folliculus*, *folliculus*). In the sense of *follicularis*, *follicularis*. Pertaining to follicles or their contents. [L.] Cf. ADENOID.

FOLLICULATE, FOLLICULATED, (adj's) Fōl'lik-yū-lāt.
 rēf. Possessing follicles. [d.]

[illegible]

FOLLICULIFORM, adj. Folliculariform. Lat. *folliculiformis* (from *folliculus*, a small bag, and *forma*, form). Fr., *folliculiforme*. Ger., *balgfruchtformig*. Pod-shaped (said of capsules when formed of a single valve). (B. 1 a, 24.)

FOLLICULITIS. *Llat.* n. f. *Folliculit*-is, *follicul*-is + *itis* (n. f.). *Gen.*, *-follit*-is (*is*). From *folliculus*, a small bag (see also *itis*). *Fr.* *folliculite*. *Ger.* *Follikelentzündung*. Inflammation of a follicle or of the follicles of a part. — **Chancreous**. *Fr.* *folliculite chancreuse*. Inflammation of a follicle, characterized by the formation of a submucous inflammation and suppuration. [a. 31.] — **F. abscedens**. *infantum*. The follicular furunculosis of children. [A. 336 2.] — **F. barbae**. A name applied to *Sycosis*. — **F. hemorrhagica**. *Fr.* *folliculite hémorragique*. Inflammation of the follicles of the beard. — **F. intertrachealis**. An intertracheal inflammation from the mucous membrane of the urethra to the cavities of the follicles of Morgagni; it is characterized by a persistent gleet discharge and occasional suppuration of the follicles. [a. 31.] — **F. decalvans**. *Fr.* *epilatoire*. *Ger.* *follikulitis decalvans*. [a. 31.] — **F. epatoria**. *Fr.* *epilatoire*. *Ger.* *epilatorische Follikelentzündung*. An inflammatory disease of the hair follicles attended with destruction of the hairs and atrophy or cicatrization of the skin. The inflammation is very slight, the hairs are easily pulled out, and the skin becomes atrophic. 2. *The folliculite des régions velues* of Quinquand, in which little pustules form at the bases of the hairs, which are easily moved. 3. *The folliculite atrophique* of the same author, in which the hairs are easily pulled out, and the disease is in patches. According to Quinquand, it is due to the presence of microcæci in both the follicles and the blood-vessels of the affected parts. Laitell calls this form *interdecumbens*. 3. *The sycosis lupulæ* of Quinquand; a form similar to the preceding, but with more pustular and cicatrization of the skin. The dermatitis papularis capillitii of Kaposi. Quinquand, "Bull. de la soc. méd. des hop.," Aug., 1888, cited in "Ann. de dermat. et syph." 1888, p. 107. — **F. epatoria**. *Fr.* *epilatoire*. *Ger.* *epilatorische Follikelentzündung*. Inflammation of the beard. — **Sycosis**. — **S. sebacea**. *Aene.* (G.) — **Syphilite** f. Inflammation of mucous follicles caused by syphilitic infection; the symptoms are the same as those of ordinary *sycosis*. [a. 31.] — **Vulvar**. *Fr.* *folliculite vulvaire*. Inflammation of the follicles of the vulva occurring during pregnancy, apparently in consequence of venous stasis, characterized by granular elevations of the enlarged follicles. There are itching, burning, and a thin mucous discharge. — **F. urethralis**. A rare affection caused by an inflammation of the follicles of Morgagni, in consequence of urethral irritation from sexual or local excitement. The follicles enlarge, and a thin mucous-pu-

FOLLICULODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Folio²li²-i²k-u²(u)-lod²i²-u³m (u⁴m). From *folliculus*, a little bag. Fr., *folliculode*. Ger., *Bagelkapselkranz*. Syn., *folliculium*. Of Agardh, a fruit composed of many follicles. [L. 116.]

FOLLICULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fol(fo²)-i²k-u³l(u⁴)-o'si²s. Gen. -o's'eos (-is). A follicular disease. [G.]

FOLLICULOUS, adj. Fo²l-i²k'u²-lu³s. Lat., *folliculosus*. Fr. *folliculeux*. See FOLLICULAR.

[illegible]

FOLLICLE.—**Folliculi sanguinis.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Folliculi sebacei.** See SEBACEOUS GLANDS.—**Folliculi sennae.** The pods of *Senna alexandrina* and other species of *Senna*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. serici.** See *F. bombycis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Folliculi solitarii seminiferi.** See FOLLICULAR GLANDS.

FOLLIKEL (Ger.), n. Fo[ll]ikl^e. f. A follicle.—Byssusf. See BYSSUS GLAND.
LISTOCK, Lierstock's f., Lit. See FOLLICULAR VESICLE.—Geschlechtstrüdenf. Follicles of the sexual glands, especially of the tubular kind, in many invertebrates. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., p. 171 (9).] Graaf'sche Blase. See GRAAFIAN VESICLE.
HAARF. (D.) Haar. f. Malpighische H. See MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLE.—Ovarial F. See GRAAFIAN VESICLE.—Peyer'sche Lin. See PEYER'S GLAND.—Pigmentf. A pigment-producing follicle. [a. 29.] Schleimf. See MUCOUS GLAND.—Stollstehende Lympfh. See SOLITARY GLANDS.

FOLLIS (Lat.), n. m. Fo2'l'li2s. Gen., *foll'is*. A bag. [A, 325.]

FOMENT (Ger.), n. Fo-mēnt'. See FOMENTATION.

FOMENTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo-me²nt-a(a³)'ri².u³m(u⁴m). From *fomentare*, to foment. A tribe of the *Lycopodiaceæ*, the species of which furnish a kind of amadou. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FOMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Fo-me'n-ta-ti'o' (shí' (ti')-o. Gen., -on'is. See FOMENTATION. — **F. aromatica**. See FOMENTATION *aromatique*. — **F. emollens**. See FOTUS *emollens*. — **F. frigida** [Russ. Ph.]. See FOTUS *refrigerans Schmuckeri*.

FOMENTATION, n. Fo-mē'n-tā-shū'n. Lat., *fomentatio*, from *fomentum*, foment; *fomentum*, *folium* (2d ed.) (from *fovere*, to warm), *fōmēt-*, f.; *-mentum*, *foli-*. Englatment, 1860.
1 A preparation in the form of a liquid, usually warmed, to be applied to the surface of the body, either on sponges or on cloths. 2 A liquid designed for application in this way. [B.]—**Common F.** See **FOMENTUM COMMUNE**. —**Dry F.** Fr., *fèche*. See **FOMENTUM SECCUM**. —**F. antelmintic** (Fr.). A preparation made by heating 4 parts each of aloes and colocynth and 15 each of garlic, saffronica, tops of absinthium, savine, and tansy, with 2,000 parts of water.

F. antineuralgique (Fr.). A mixture of 1,000 parts of decoction of yellow cinchona, 15 of tincture of cinchona, and 8 of camphor dissolved in alcohol. [L. 41 (a, 14)].—**F. aromatique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.)

Lat., *folius aromaticus*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., an infusion of species aromaticæ. 2. An infusion of equal parts of absinthium, laurel, and rosemary leaves. [B. 93, 113 (a, 14).]—**F. astringente** (Fr.). 1. Of the Dutch Ph. (Niemann's Notes), a solution of 1

part of camphor, 4 parts of sugar, and 8 of iron sulphate in 384 parts of water. [B. 119 (a, 14).] 2. Of the Hamb. Ph., 1804, see *Lorio saturnina*.—F. *astringente alunée* [Dan. Mil. Ph., 1808] (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 16 parts of oak-bark in 288 of water until reduced to one half, expressing, and adding

parts of alum. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**F. calmanite** [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1812] (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part of tincture of opium and 2 parts of oil of amber. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**F. carminative** [Dan. Mil. Ph., 1808, Palat. Disp., 1764]. 1. An infusion of *species vulne*

varie [Dan. MilPh.]. 2. An infusion of *species carminative*, containing cumin, caraway, and fennel seeds, and a little alcohol [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**F. contre la gangrène** (Fr.) See **Liquor ad gangraenam**. 1. **discussive** (Fr.) See **Fortis discutiens**.—**F. diurétique** [Palat. Disp., 1764] (Fr.). 1. A preparation

catens.—1. A decoction (Palat. Disp., 1764). 2. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of species diuretica in 144 of water until reduced to 96, and dissolving in the liquid 1 part of ammonium chloride and 3 parts of common soap [Palat. Disp., 1764]. 3. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of parietaria in 200 of water.

and adding 3 parts of tincture of squills. [B. 93, 119 (a, 14).]—**F. émoulliente** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Forts émoulliens**.—**F. éminagogue** (Fr.). See **Forts éminagogues**.—**F. excitante** (Fr.). See **Forts excitants**.—**F. humide** (Fr.). A moist f. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**F^{ts} huileuses** (Fr.). Compresses moistened with olive-oil, oil of sweet

almonds, etc. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**F. mercurielle** (Fr.). A weak solution of corrosive sublimate perfumed with oil of lavender. [L. 4 (a. 14).]—**F. narcotique** (Fr.). See **FORIS narcoticus**.—**F. nitrique**. See **FORIS nitricum**.—**F. réfrigérante de Schmucker**.

See *Forsy. refrig. Schumckeri*. — **F. résolutive** (Fr.). 1. Of the Disp. fuld., 1791, a mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid, 3 parts of diluted alcohol, and 24 of solution of subacetate of lead. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., 1832, an infusion of 12 grammes of the flowers of *Sambucus nigra* in 1 litre of boiling water. 3. A term for numerous fluid prepa-

F. résolutive de Trampel [Dutch Ph., 1811; Niemmann's Notes (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of bryonia-root in 48 parts of water, straining, and adding to the product an equal quantity of a solution of ammonium chloride in alcohol, will dissolve the

tity of vinegar and as much sodium chloride as will dissolve. [B.
 119 (a, 14).] **F. sèche** (Fr.). See FOMENTUM **siccum**. **F. sinapice**
 (Fr.). An infusion of 1 part of powdered mustard-seed in 4 parts
 of warm water. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **F. vinaigrée** (Fr.). A solution of
 250 grammes of vinegar in 1 litre of cold water. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **F.**

vineuse (Fr.). A solution of 125 grammes of white honey in 1 litre of red wine. [*J.*, 41, 49 (α, 13).]—**Stimulant f.** Fr., *f. excitante*. A mixture of 75 parts of spirit of camphor (containing 3 parts of camphor dissolved in 72 of brandy) and 45 of vinegar. (*Sp. Ph.*, 1509, B, 27, 138).]

FOMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo-me²nt'us³m(u⁴m). See FOMENTATION.—**F. commune**, **F. discutiens**. Syn.: *liquor discutiens*. A preparation of the old pharmacopoeias, containing vinegar, alcohol, camphor, and honey. [R. 97 (a, 14)]. Cf. *Ectus refrigerans*.

Fr., fomentation nitrique. A solution of 1 part of nitric acid in 96 parts of distilled water; used in the treatment of putrid ulcers and scabies. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**F. Schmuckeri.** See *Forus refrigerans*.

Schmuckeri.—**Fsiceum**. A solid medicinal substance designed for external application; usually inclosed in a sacculus. [B, 270.] Cf. *Sacculus medicatus*.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

Thymus serpyllifolius L. A species found in Europe, used in baths for rheumatism. *Thymus* is a genus.

TONUGRAK (see 1). Lithurgreek. The *Trigonotis* *trigona*
 R. S. and J. — Wildest. The *Trigonotis* *trigonalis*.

[illegible]

nitrogenous elements of 11 phosphorus.—**CANINE'S SOLUBLE A.** A prepared F., composed of 45 per cent. of solid constituents of wheat, malted barley, and malted rye; from 60 to 70 per cent. of wheat, the starch converted into soluble dextrin, and 10 of milk-sugar. In some cases a small amount of fat is added : said to be the only artificial F. which will thoroughly nourish a child without the addition of cow's milk. [*"Sanitarian,"* Aug., 1888, pp. 126, 130.]

a 21. **CHEMICAL F.** PATISH. See *Synthetic PHOSPHATEEN COMBUSTIBLES*, under PHOSPHATES. — **Combustible F.** See *Nutritive*.

f.—**Diabetic f.** A f. destitute of sugar. See **ALMOND bread**.—**Diuretic f.** A f. that increases the elimination of urine. A proprietary article so named is made from wheat gluten sunflower seed, pumpkin seed, watermelon seed, and other seeds. a 21

Dynamogenous f. A f. which generates power. a 21

Gelatinous f. F of which gelatin is the principal constituent. [a 29]

Heath-forming f. A f. the elements of which are suited to produce heat and combinations to form muscular f. tissue. [*P* 191 a, 2.]
Gerber's f. A milk f. resembling Nestlé's f. [*S* 311 a, 2.]
Heath f. A trade name for any special f. supposed to be exceptionally easy of digestion or assimilation or to supply special wants in the nutrition of the body. **Heat-producing f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*—**Inorganic f.** Any inor-

Kinesogenous f. A f. which generates motion. [a, 29]. **Kormann's f.** A food for nurslings and rachitic infants, consisting of sweet flour, and condensed milk, with and without honey. [a, 29].

of wheat-flour, condensed milk, salt, and malted barley. [*Gazz. degli ospit.*, May 17, 1882, p. 319.] — **Liebig's f. for infants.** Ger., *Liebig'sche Kindernahrung*. A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 45 parts each of wheat-flour and malt-meal with 1 part of potassium, bicarbonate, and in this state sold as Liebig's dry food or Liebig's powders; for making the semi-liquid food 90 parts of water and 450 of milk deprived of cream are added, heating the liquid over a slow fire till thickening, and after 5 minutes heating again to ebullition, and straining with expression. [*B. 92* (a), 14.] — **Löfflund's f. for infants.** Ger., *Löfflund'sche Kindernahrung*. A

powdered malt extract possibly containing sugar of milk. [a. 21.]
—Mellin's f. A prepared f. consisting of a soluble, dry extract from wheat and malt, free from starch, cane-sugar, husks, indigestible inert matter, and animal germs. It contains a large amount of albuminoids and soluble phosphates and is said to be alkaline in reaction. When used, cream may be added. ["Sanitarian," Aug.

1888, p. 128 (a, 21).—**Mixed f.** F. containing both nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous elements. [a, 29].—**Murdock's liquid f.** A proprietary f. said to be an extract of beef, mutton, and fruits, and to contain 1250 per cent. of albumen. [a, 21].—**Muscle f.** A f. which produces muscular tissue; according to Liebig's theory, nitrogenous f. [R].—**Nease's f.** A farinaceous proprietary f. for

Nitrogenous f. [*B.*]—**Neave's f.** A farinaceous proprietary f. for infants and invalids; to be dissolved in milk and water. [*a.* 21.]—**Nestlé's f.** for infants. See *LACTEUM* *infantis*.—**Nitrogenous f.** F. containing nitrogen, such as the proteids. According to Liebig's theory, the function of nitrogenous f. is to build up the tissue, hence it was called *plastie f.* [*B.*, *a.* 24.]—**Non-azotized f.** Non-nitro-

genous f. Fats and carbohydrates. According to Liebig's theory, the function of non-nitrogenous f. is to produce heat, and to be used up in respiration, being either oxidized immediately or stored up as fat and glycogen to be used up subsequently. **B.** a 25. **CHIEF milk f.** An English proprietary preparation, said to contain 9 per cent. of protein substances, with nearly 6 per cent. of ready-formed

f. a. mostly in the form of butter-fat; also sugar, soluble albuminoid matters, and cooked starchy matters. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 22, 1882].—**Organic f.** Any organic substance used for the nutriment of the body. [a. 29].—**Peptonized f.** A f. in which the albuminoids are digested by pepsin. [L].—**Plastic f.** See *Nitrogenous f.*—**Respiratory f.** See *Nitro-azotogenous f.*—**Ridge's f.** A f. prepared from the best flour and thoroughly cooked so that a large part of the starch is changed into dextrin. ["Sanitarian," Aug. 1888, p. 131 (a. 21)].—**Thermogenous f.** See *Non-nitrogenous f.*

FOOL-SOLA Benz n The *Eschmannia aspera*. [B, 173
a, 24]

FOOSHOK (Ar.), n. See **AMMONIACUM** (1st def.).

FOOT, n. *Pl. Foot* *As. Pl. Foot* *Lat. Pes* *Fr. pied* *Ger. Fuss*. *It. piede*. *Sp. pié*. 1. In human anatomy, that portion of the lower extremity beyond the ankle. 2. In general, that portion of the limbs of a vertebrate which rests upon the ground and supports its weight; correctly speaking, it should be restricted to the lower extremities of quadrupeds, and to the lower limbs of insects the tarsus. 3. In the *Crustacea*, an appendage having natatory or ambulatory functions; in molluscs, the structure which subserves locomotion. [*L.*]—**Ambulacral foot**. See *Ambulacral tubes*.—**Branchial foot**. A locomotive appendage of a crustacean, provided with a filament which serves as a natatory function. [*L.*]—**Matif**. A structure which serves as a ball, and functions as a

56 L-lock. See **140**. **L** of the corona radiata. The place where the converging fibres of the corona radiata become

parallel a 20 f. of the peduncle. Lat. *pes pedunculi*.
See *Cris cerebri*.—F.-rot. An ulcer in the feet of sheep. [L. 56].
—Fungous f. See *Madura f.*—Griffon's f. A cannula contain-

Tenucauda f. - *tenucauda* J. F. Gmel., *Cassia*, combining tenebrae for removing uterine moles. [a. 34.] - **Jaw-f.** See **MASHUP-F.** **Madura f.** *f. part de Madura ou de Madure* (Gér. - *Madagascari*). A slow and gradual increase in the volume of the f. in consequence of a fibro-lipid hypertrophy and degeneration of the bones, with cutaneous sinuses forming in all directions. There is a characteristic discoloration from purple, red, and yellow.

There is a widespread disease containing white, pink, yellow, or black granules like fish roe. Microscopically the black granules contain a fungus, *Ichthyophthirius*. The fish slowly becomes disoriented, the fins collapse and droop, and the fish is stretched by the fungus and dies. The disease is fatal and is caused by an exhaustive search for a cure, which may be fatal to the life of the patient. The disease is endemic in hot climates, and usually occurs after poverty and there seems to be a causal relation between the fungus and the disease. (a 241. Maxilla f. See

MAXILLIPED. **Morand's f.** A f. with eight toes. ("Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.", Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.) **Protoplasmic f.** (Ger., *Protoplasma*) (Linn.). Cf. Pilger, a form of medul-

lated nerve termination in the salivary glands, in which the nerve undergoes frequent division, enlarges, and contains a considerable amount of heavy granular protoplasm and many nuclei (J. 35-K).

2. The end of a cylindrical epithelial cell resting on the basement membrane. **J. C.** **Splay 1.** See **Tubercle vulgaris**. **Tabetic f.** **Fr.** *foie tabétique*. 1. Or Charcot, an affection of the f. commencing in the thoracic ganglionic trunks, with lameness, numbness

being in the first or active stage of tubal, with heaviness, numbness, and a transient pain in the affected member; in some six weeks a stoppage of the menstrual flow occurs, and the patient is left with a protrusion of the head of the uterine tube, scaphoid, emphysematous and metastatic bones; the internal border of the t is thickened, but the skin is unchanged. Osteophytes are formed on the internal border of the bones of the tarsus-metatarsal articulation. There may be elevation of temperature, dyspeptic troubles, and absorption of the phalanges of the toes. The patient is usually in bed, and the disease terminates in commencement of tubal when the patient is lying down; as the tubal progresses, the contraction of the tendo-Achillis may produce a talipes equinus. *a 31* **Tube-feet.** See *Metastatic* and *Tumors*.

FOOTLING, adj. Fu't'li'2n2. Of a foot or the feet (said of a presentation of the fœtus in parturition).

FORAMEN (Lat.), n. n. For(fo)r-a(a)z'me'n. Gen., -am'inis. From *forare*, to bore. Gr., τρήμα, ὄπη. Fr., f., trou, forée. Ger., F., Loch, Oeffnung. It., forame. Sp., agujero. 1) An opening, a perforation, a pit. 2) In botany, the orifice in the coats of the ovule through which the pollen-tube penetrates; also the corre-

Anterior condylar f. Anterior condyloid f. Lat. f. *condyloideum anterius*. A f. to the front and to the inner side of each occipital condyle, passing downward, outward, and forward through the basilar process and transmitting the hypoglossal nerve. [A. 478 a. 1.] **Anterior ethmoidal f.** Anterior internal orbital f.

Anterior ethmoidal canal. *Anterior palatine f.* Lat. *f. palatine*
anterioris. See **lacrimal canal** dist and 2d det's. **Anterior**
sacral foramina. Lat. *foramina sacralia anteriora*. Fr. *trous*
sacres antérieurs. Ger. *Foramina Heilighenbocher*. Foramina on
the anterior surface of the vertebrae four on each side, which connect

the anterior surface of the sacrum four on each side, which connect with the sacral canal, and transmit the anterior branches of the sacral nerves. [L, 142, 322].—**Aortic f.** Lat., *f. aorticum*. Ger., *Aortenschlitz*. The opening in the diaphragm which transmits the aorta. [L. 332].—**Bichat's f.** See *F. Bichatii*.—**Botallo's f.** See *F. of Botallo*.—**Carotid f.** The inferior aperture of the carotid

canal [L. **Cervical f.** See *Vertebral foramen*. **Costo-transverse f.** Lat. *f. costo-transversarium*. The space between the transverse process of a vertebra and the neck of its corresponding rib. [L. 33] **Dental f.** See *Inferior dental f.* **Ethmoidal foramina.** Lat. *foramina ethmoidalis* (see *ethmoidalis*). See *Anterior ethmoidal canal* and *Posterior ethmoidal canal*. **Ex-**

external carotid f. lat. f. *carotidum externum*. The external aperture of the carotid canal. [L. 332].—**F. acusticum**. The meatus auditorius internus. [L. 173 (a. 20)].—**F. alveolare anterius**. **F. alveolare inferius**. See *Interior dental f.*—**Foramina alveolaria posteriora fossae maxillae**. See *Posterior dental f.*—**F. praeaxiale**. *praeaxiale*. (cf. *Basileid*, the *Basileid*.)

1. *F. amplus pelveos*. (of Bartholin, the obstructor I. [Hartl.] a. 296. *F. anonymum Ferreini*. The hiatus Fallopii. L. 115 a. 29.) *F. anterior canalis cruro-poplitei*. An aperture in the upper part of the tibia fibular interosseous membrane which gives passage to the anterior tibial vessels. ("Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys." 1857, Anat. p. 401, 1878, Anat. p. 456 (a. 29).)

F. aorticum. See *Aorta f.* **F. aqueductus Falloppii.** See *Aqueduct of Falloppia*. **F. arachnoideum.** See *F. of Magendie*.
F. atrioventriculare commune. An auriculo ventricular opening common to both auricles and ventricles found in the hearts of some of the lower animals. [*"Arch. f. mikr. Anat."*, 23: Bd. 1: 762, 752, ca. 291.] **F. auditorium externum.** See

Internal auditory CANAL. F. Bichatii. A supposed communication between the subarachnoid space and the cavity of the

Foramina ceca of Vieq d'Ayr. See *F. caecum anticum* and *F. caecum posterum* = *F. caecum*. Fr. *tron basque*, Ger. *rorderes blindes* Loch. A crypt-like depression.—*F. caecum anterius*. Syn.: *preponite fossa*. The depression at the cerebello-marginal margin of the brain. [*F. caecum de la langue*]

F. F. cecum linguae. *sen Meibomii, sen Morgagni.* See *F. cecum of the tongue*. **F. cecum of the frontal bone.** Lat. *F. cecum ossis frontalis.* A small f. situated at the base of the frontal crest of the front bone. [L, 142. **F. cecum of the medulla oblongata.** See *F. cecum anterior*. **F. cecum of the**

pharynx. 44. *Caruncula pharyngea*. A depression in the mucosa of the posterior wall of the pharynx, in the median line, a little below the level of the orifices of the Eustachian tubes; replaced by

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

[illegible][illegible]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

FRENATORES DE CINTA PARA TRANSMISORES DE 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000,1001,1002,1003,1004,1005,1006,1007,1008,1009,1010,1011,1012,1013,1014,1015,1016,1017,1018,1019,1020,1021,1022,1023,1024,1025,1026,1027,1028,1029,1030,1031,1032,1033,1034,1035,1036,1037,1038,

ARTICLE 10. The Board shall have the authority to suspend or terminate the membership of any member who is found to be in violation of the Code of Ethics.

ERAGMUS *er-a-gm-us* (er-ah-gm-us) *n.* See ERASMUS.
ERAGA *er-ah-ga* (*er-ah-ga*) *n.* See ERAGA.
ERAGMUS *er-a-gm-us* (*er-ah-gm-us*) *n.* See ERASMUS.

[illegible]

1. **ANADASTA**.—*Adnasta* (Adnasta) Latr. 1813, p. 24. Type, *A. foveola*.
A genus of the subgenus *Stratiomys*, supposed by some to be the
same as *Stratiomys* (Baker, 1900, p. 34).
2. **ANASTASIA**.—*Anastasia* (Anastasia) Latr. 1813, p. 24. Type, *A. foveola*.
The *Pogonella anastera* (B. [173, p. 34]). **F. chilensis**, *Fr.*
fraisier du Chili (G. [173, p. 34]). One of the species of the subgenus
from which the strawberry is derived. It is found wild in the
Island of Chiloe, and along the west coast of South and Central
America to North America. [B. 171, 77, 173, 180, p. 24].—**F. collina**.

Knackelbeere. Green-pine strawberry. A wild species found in Germany and Switzerland, sometimes cultivated. (B, 180, 275 (a, 24) Fiedlagellis, Fl. ...)

One of the parent stocks of the cultivated strawberry, furnishing the *F. virginiana*, found wild in Europe, in the woods and Alpine regions. B. 1753. Synonym: *F. grandiflora*, the *strawberry* of the

beers. The old pine (or Carolina) strawberry, a species found in the mountains of the South, is introduced and grows to Surinam and Rio de Janeiro. It is one of the poorest stocks of our present varieties of the plant. Its fruit is solid, heavy, and juicy.

A species supposed to be indigenous to the East Indies, but now naturalized everywhere. It is found in the southern United States from Charleston to Florida. The large, crimson, oval fruit is quite ornamental, but insipid. The root and leaves have been used as a cathartic. *B. M.* 1, 2, 3, 5, a, 24, 25. *F. mon.*

F. vesca, Fr., *frasier* a une feuille (ou de Versailles). Ger., *Enzian*, *Enzianstrauch*, *Enzianbaum*. A variety of *F. vesca*. [B. 173, 180, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000].

F. vesca, Fr., *frasier* des bois. Ger., *Waldsträucher*, *wilde* (oder gemeine) *Erdbeere*, Alpine, wood, or English strawberry, the

var. pratensis, The *F. elatior*. [B. 180 (a. 24)].—*F. virginiana*, *F. frausier de Virginie*. Ger., *Scharlach- (oder kahle Garten-)*, *Erdbeere*. The scarlet or Virginia strawberry; a species indigenous to the United States and British America, introduced at an early date, 1620, into Europe, and one of the parent stocks of the strawberries now cultivated. Its fruit is highly fragrant, though more acid than that of other species. [B. 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a. 24)].—*F. viridis*, *F. frausier vert*. A rather rare European species, one of the original sources of the cultivated varieties. It has a solid and juicy fruit with a

Herba fragariae. The leaves of *F. vesca*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

Infusum fragariae. See *Infusum de FRASIER* and *Infusum de FRASIER*. *Ptisana fragariae*. See *Tisana de FRASIER*. **Radix fragariae** (vulgaris), **Rhizoma fragariae** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., fraiser (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., fresa (rhizoma) [Sp. Ph.]. The

Rob fragariae. See *Rob fraxinum* under FRAXUM. — **Syrupus fragariae.** See *Syrupus flavorum* under FRAGUM. — **Tisana fragariae.** See *Tisana de fraxer*.

FRAGESUCHT (Ger.), **FRAGEZWANG** (Ger.), n's. Fra³g'-
 er-zucht, ʒt. tswaʒnʒ. See *Form du b. t.*

FRAGHAN, H. The *East-west* interplay. [B. 325, p. 34.]

FRAGIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Fra²jfra²g¹i²f²e²r¹u²s(u)s. From *fraga*, strawberries, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *fragifère*. Ger., *erdbeerentragend*. Bearing a fruit like the strawberry. [L. 41.]

FRAGIFORMIS (Lat., adj. *Frag* [frag^g]-i²-i²o²rm [i²s. From *fraga*, strawberries, and *forma*, form. Fr., *fragiforme*. Ger., *erdbeerenförmig*. Strawberry-shaped. [L. 41.]

FRAGILE, adj. Frs^{2j} 'i2l. Gr., εὐθραστός. Lat., *fragilis* (from *frangere*, to break). Fr., *f.* Ger., zerbrechlich, brüchig. It., *f* Sp., *fragil*. Frail, brittle. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

FRAGILITAS (Lat.), n. f. Fra²j(fra³g)-i2|²-ta²s(ta²s). Gen., -lat²is. From *fragilis*, fragile. Fr., *fragilité*. See FRAGILITY.—**F. erinium**. A disease of the hair in which the shaft becomes extremely brittle: often accompanied by trichorrhexis nodosa and distrix, and sometimes by splitting of the hair within the hair-follicle, beginning at the bulb. (Duhring (G. 63).)—**F. ossium**. Fr., *fragilité des os*. Unnatural brittleness of the bone.

FRAGILITY, n. Fraçj'leblitiz. Gr., *κρηρότης*. Lat., *fragilitas*. Fr., *fragilité*. Ger., *Zerbrechlichkeit*. The state of being fragile.

FRAGMENT, n. Fragmént Gr. *Ἀπὸσμα* Lat. *fragmen, fragmentum* (from *frangere*, to break). Fr., *f.* Ger., *Bruchstück*.

FRAGMENTATION, n. Fra²g-me²n-ta'shu³n. From *fragment*, a fracture. Fr., f. Ger., *Fragmentierung*, *Zerstückelung*. Division into fragments or separate parts: (1) Of Van Beneden, di-

ect cell division (2) of Flemming, disintegration of the nucleus; (3) division of the nucleus by a kind of budding in which irregular portions appear as if nipped off, either without cariocinetic phenomena (direct f.) or with cariocinetic phenomena (indirect f.). There is no regular arrangement of the chromatic threads and no equatorial plate formed. F. is especially common in pathological new formations. [Virchow. "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med." xiv (1858); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." xxiii, p. 48; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci." xxx, p. 196 (J. 64).]—**Direct F., Indirect F.** Ger., *directe (und indirecte) Fragmentierung*. See under F. (3d def.).

FRAGMENTED, *adj.* $\text{Frag}^{\text{ment}} + \text{ent}^{\text{ed}}$ From *fragment*, **A** fracture. Consisting of or converted into fragments. [L. 121.]

FRAGMENTIRUNG German: Fragmentierung und -See FRAGMENTATION.

FRAGO, n In Provence, the genus *Potentilla*. B, 121 (a, 24-1)

FRAGON (Fr.), n. $\text{Fra}^3\text{-go}^2\text{n}^2$. The genus *Ruscus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—F. à feuilles nues. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [A. 285.]—F. à foliole. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—F. à larges feuilles. The *Ruscus aculeatus*, var. *latifolius*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—F. épineux, F. piquant. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

FRAGOSA (Lat.), n. f. Fra²g(fra³g)-o'sa³. See AZORELLA.
FRAGOSITÉ, n. f. In Loupouéou the Bokor idiom. [D. 42]

FRAGOSTIA, n. In Languedoc, the *Rubus idaeus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

FRAGRANT, adj. Fra gra²nt. Lat., *fragrans* (from *fragrare*, to emit a smell). Fr., *odorant*. Ger., *wohlriechend*. It., Sp., *fragrante*. Odoriferous, sweet smelling. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

FRAGUM (LAT.), n. n. Fra(fra)²/gu³m(gu⁴m). The strawberry; in pharmacy, the fruit of *Fragaria vesca*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Aqua fragorum** [Bruns. Ph., 1791, Ferr. Ph., 1832, Palat. Disp., 1764, Russ. Ph., 1803, Sax. Ph., 1820]. Fr. eau (ou hydrolat) de fraises. A

Preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 4 parts of bruised strawberries in 10 of water, and distilling off 6 parts (Russ. Ph., 1774, Würtemb. Ph., 1798).
The following is the order of the ingredients:
[B. 97, 119 (a. 14)].—**Bacca** (see **Fructus fragorum**).—**Strawberries** (the fruit of *Fragaria vesca*). [B. 119, 180 (a. 24)].—**Rob. fragorum** (Sp. Ph., 1798). *Fr. rob. de fraises*. A preparation made by bruising ripe strawberries with water, and with 1 part of sugar to the consistence of a jelly and straining. [B. 97, 119 (a. 14)].—**Succus fragorum** (Fr. Cod., 1818). *Fr. suc. de fraises*. A preparation made by bruising ripe strawberries with water, and with 1 part of sugar to the consistence of a jelly and straining. The supernatant liquid appears, and straining with gentle expression. [B. 97 (a. 14)].—**Syrupus fragorum** (Bruns. Ph., 1779, Palat. Disp., 1794, Würtemb. Ph., 1798). *Fr. sirop de fraises*. *Sir. jaroble de fraises*. Strawberry-juice and 8 of white sugar, or 1,000 parts of



CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCES IN THE 1970S

common strawberry-plant : a species found in Great Britain and the United States, and one of the parent stocks of the cultivated varieties. Its fruit (*fraga, fructus fragariae*) attains a large size under cultivation and, together with the leaves (*herba fragariae*), has been cultivated in gardens. T 19, 24, 153, 185. A, 24
F. vesca, var. *semperfoliens*. See *F. chiloensis*. *F. vesca*.

A, a; α , α ; A, an; A¹, ah, Ch, em, Ch, l, ch; Scottish: E, he; I², ei; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

0, 100, 0.2, 0.1 where Th = 100, Th² = 100, 0.1, 0.2

1. U_1 (1990) 1. U_2 (1990) 2. U_3 (1990) 3. U_4 (1990) 4. U_5 (1990) 5. U_6 (1990) 6. U_7 (1990) 7. U_8 (1990) 8. U_9 (1990) 9. U_{10} (1990) 10. U_{11} (1990) 11. U_{12} (1990) 12. U_{13} (1990) 13. U_{14} (1990) 14. U_{15} (1990) 15. U_{16} (1990) 16. U_{17} (1990) 17. U_{18} (1990) 18. U_{19} (1990) 19. U_{20} (1990) 20. U_{21} (1990) 21. U_{22} (1990) 22. U_{23} (1990) 23. U_{24} (1990) 24. U_{25} (1990) 25. U_{26} (1990) 26. U_{27} (1990) 27. U_{28} (1990) 28. U_{29} (1990) 29. U_{30} (1990) 30. U_{31} (1990) 31. U_{32} (1990) 32. U_{33} (1990) 33. U_{34} (1990) 34. U_{35} (1990) 35. U_{36} (1990) 36. U_{37} (1990) 37. U_{38} (1990) 38. U_{39} (1990) 39. U_{40} (1990) 40. U_{41} (1990) 41. U_{42} (1990) 42. U_{43} (1990) 43. U_{44} (1990) 44. U_{45} (1990) 45. U_{46} (1990) 46. U_{47} (1990) 47. U_{48} (1990) 48. U_{49} (1990) 49. U_{50} (1990) 50. U_{51} (1990) 51. U_{52} (1990) 52. U_{53} (1990) 53. U_{54} (1990) 54. U_{55} (1990) 55. U_{56} (1990) 56. U_{57} (1990) 57. U_{58} (1990) 58. U_{59} (1990) 59. U_{60} (1990) 60. U_{61} (1990) 61. U_{62} (1990) 62. U_{63} (1990) 63. U_{64} (1990) 64. U_{65} (1990) 65. U_{66} (1990) 66. U_{67} (1990) 67. U_{68} (1990) 68. U_{69} (1990) 69. U_{70} (1990) 70. U_{71} (1990) 71. U_{72} (1990) 72. U_{73} (1990) 73. U_{74} (1990) 74. U_{75} (1990) 75. U_{76} (1990) 76. U_{77} (1990) 77. U_{78} (1990) 78. U_{79} (1990) 79. U_{80} (1990) 80. U_{81} (1990) 81. U_{82} (1990) 82. U_{83} (1990) 83. U_{84} (1990) 84. U_{85} (1990) 85. U_{86} (1990) 86. U_{87} (1990) 87. U_{88} (1990) 88. U_{89} (1990) 89. U_{90} (1990) 90. U_{91} (1990) 91. U_{92} (1990) 92. U_{93} (1990) 93. U_{94} (1990) 94. U_{95} (1990) 95. U_{96} (1990) 96. U_{97} (1990) 97. U_{98} (1990) 98. U_{99} (1990) 99. U_{100} (1990) 100. U_{101} (1990) 101. U_{102} (1990) 102. U_{103} (1990) 103. U_{104} (1990) 104. U_{105} (1990) 105. U_{106} (1990) 106. U_{107} (1990) 107. U_{108} (1990) 108. U_{109} (1990) 109. U_{110} (1990) 110. U_{111} (1990) 111. U_{112} (1990) 112. U_{113} (1990) 113. U_{114} (1990) 114. U_{115} (1990) 115. U_{116} (1990) 116. U_{117} (1990) 117. U_{118} (1990) 118. U_{119} (1990) 119. U_{120} (1990) 120. U_{121} (1990) 121. U_{122} (1990) 122. U_{123} (1990) 123. U_{124} (1990) 124. U_{125} (1990) 125. U_{126} (1990) 126. U_{127} (1990) 127. U_{128} (1990) 128. U_{129} (1990) 129. U_{130} (1990) 130. U_{131} (1990) 131. U_{132} (1990) 132. U_{133} (1990) 133. U_{134} (1990) 134. U_{135} (1990) 135. U_{136} (1990) 136. U_{137} (1990) 137. U_{138} (1990) 138. U_{139} (1990) 139. U_{140} (1990) 140. U_{141} (1990) 141. U_{142} (1990) 142. U_{143} (1990) 143. U_{144} (1990) 144. U_{145} (1990) 145. U_{146} (1990) 146. U_{147} (1990) 147. U_{148} (1990) 148. U_{149} (1990) 149. U_{150} (1990) 150. U_{151} (1990) 151. U_{152} (1990) 152. U_{153} (1990) 153. U_{154} (1990) 154. U_{155} (1990) 155. U_{156} (1990) 156. U_{157} (1990) 157. U_{158} (1990) 158. U_{159} (1990) 159. U_{160} (1990) 160. U_{161} (1990) 161. U_{162} (1990) 162. U_{163} (1990) 163. U_{164} (1990) 164. U_{165} (1990) 165. U_{166} (1990) 166. U_{167} (1990) 167. U_{168} (1990) 168. U_{169} (1990) 169. U_{170} (1990) 170. U_{171} (1990) 171. U_{172} (1990) 172. U_{173} (1990) 173. U_{174} (1990) 174. U_{175} (1990) 175. U_{176} (1990) 176. U_{177} (1990) 177. U_{178} (1990) 178. U_{179} (1990) 179. U_{180} (1990) 180. U_{181} (1990) 181. U_{182} (1990) 182. U_{183} (1990) 183. U_{184} (1990) 184. U_{185} (1990) 185. U_{186} (1990) 186. U_{187} (1990) 187. U_{188} (1990) 188. U_{189} (1990) 189. U_{190} (1990) 190. U_{191} (1990) 191. U_{192} (1990) 192. U_{193} (1990) 193. U_{194} (1990) 194. U_{195} (1990) 195. U_{196} (199

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A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

FRUCTO (Fr.). Fructus. A variety of sugar found in sweet

fruits. [B.]

FRUCTUARIUS, Lat., adj. Fructuarius, agent or possessor of fruit. [B.]

FRUCTIFICATION, a. Fructification, a. From fructus, fruit. [B.]

FRUCTIFEROUS (Fr.), adj. Fructifère. From fructus, fruit. [B.]

FRUCTIFERUS, Lat., adj. Fructiferus, fruit-bearing. One of the second or third order of plants. [B.]

FRUCTUS, Lat., n. Fructus, fruit. Fructus, fruit. [B.]

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FRUCTUS, Lat., n. Fructus, fruit. Fructus, fruit. [B.]

cluster instead of a single flower (e. g., sorosis, syconium, strobile, etc.). [B.]

Compound f. Fr. *f. composita*. 1. Of Linné, in his earlier classification, a f. produced from a compound ovary. 2. Of Baillon and others, following Linné in his later classification, a collective f. [B. 1, 77, 121, 201, 241, 251, 261, 271, 281, 291, 301, 311, 321, 331, 341, 351, 361, 371, 381, 391, 401, 411, 421, 431, 441, 451, 461, 471, 481, 491, 501, 511, 521, 531, 541, 551, 561, 571, 581, 591, 601, 611, 621, 631, 641, 651, 661, 671, 681, 691, 701, 711, 721, 731, 741, 751, 761, 771, 781, 791, 801, 811, 821, 831, 841, 851, 861, 871, 881, 891, 901, 911, 921, 931, 941, 951, 961, 971, 981, 991, 1001, 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1051, 1061, 1071, 1081, 1091, 1101, 1111, 1121, 1131, 1141, 1151, 1161, 1171, 1181, 1191, 1201, 1211, 1221, 1231, 1241, 1251, 1261, 1271, 1281, 1291, 1301, 1311, 1321, 1331, 1341, 1351, 1361, 1371, 1381, 1391, 1401, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1441, 1451, 1461, 1471, 1481, 1491, 1501, 1511, 1521, 1531, 1541, 1551, 1561, 1571, 1581, 1591, 1601, 1611, 1621, 1631, 1641, 1651, 1661, 1671, 1681, 1691, 1701, 1711, 1721, 1731, 1741, 1751, 1761, 1771, 1781, 1791, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011, 2021, 2031, 2041, 2051, 2061, 2071, 2081, 2091, 2101, 2111, 2121, 2131, 2141, 2151, 2161, 2171, 2181, 2191, 2201, 2211, 2221, 2231, 2241, 2251, 2261, 2271, 2281, 2291, 2301, 2311, 2321, 2331, 2341, 2351, 2361, 2371, 2381, 2391, 2401, 2411, 2421, 2431, 2441, 2451, 2461, 2471, 2481, 2491, 2501, 2511, 2521, 2531, 2541, 2551, 2561, 2571, 2581, 2591, 2601, 2611, 2621, 2631, 2641, 2651, 2661, 2671, 2681, 2691, 2701, 2711, 2721, 2731, 2741, 2751, 2761, 2771, 2781, 2791, 2801, 2811, 2821, 2831, 2841, 2851, 2861, 2871, 2881, 2891, 2901, 2911, 2921, 2931, 2941, 2951, 2961, 2971, 2981, 2991, 3001, 3011, 3021, 3031, 3041, 3051, 3061, 3071, 3081, 3091, 3101, 3111, 3121, 3131, 3141, 3151, 3161, 3171, 3181, 3191, 3201, 3211, 3221, 3231, 3241, 3251, 3261, 3271, 3281, 3291, 3301, 3311, 3321, 3331, 3341, 3351, 3361, 3371, 3381, 3391, 3401, 3411, 3421, 3431, 3441, 3451, 3461, 3471, 3481, 3491, 3501, 3511, 3521, 3531, 3541, 3551, 3561, 3571, 3581, 3591, 3601, 3611, 3621, 3631, 3641, 3651, 3661, 3671, 3681, 3691, 3701, 3711, 3721, 3731, 3741, 3751, 3761, 3771, 3781, 3791, 3801, 3811, 3821, 3831, 3841, 3851, 3861, 3871, 3881, 3891, 3901, 3911, 3921, 3931, 3941, 3951, 3961, 3971, 3981, 3991, 4001, 4011, 4021, 4031, 4041, 4051, 4061, 4071, 4081, 4091, 4101, 4111, 4121, 4131, 4141, 4151, 4161, 4171, 4181, 4191, 4201, 4211, 4221, 4231, 4241, 4251, 4261, 4271, 4281, 4291, 4301, 4311, 4321, 4331, 4341, 4351, 4361, 4371, 4381, 4391, 4401, 4411, 4421, 4431, 4441, 4451, 4461, 4471, 4481, 4491, 4501, 4511, 4521, 4531, 4541, 4551, 4561, 4571, 4581, 4591, 4601, 4611, 4621, 4631, 4641, 4651, 4661, 4671, 4681, 4691, 4701, 4711, 4721, 4731, 4741, 4751, 4761, 4771, 4781, 4791, 4801, 4811, 4821, 4831, 4841, 4851, 4861, 4871, 4881, 4891, 4901, 4911, 4921, 4931, 4941, 4951, 4961, 4971, 4981, 4991, 5001, 5011, 5021, 5031, 5041, 5051, 5061, 5071, 5081, 5091, 5101, 5111, 5121, 5131, 5141, 5151, 5161, 5171, 5181, 5191, 5201, 5211, 5221, 5231, 5241, 5251, 5261, 5271, 5281, 5291, 5301, 5311, 5321, 5331, 5341, 5351, 5361, 5371, 5381, 5391, 5401, 5411, 5421, 5431, 5441, 5451, 5461, 5471, 5481, 5491, 5501, 5511, 5521, 5531, 5541, 5551, 5561, 5571, 5581, 5591, 5601, 5611, 5621, 5631, 5641, 5651, 5661, 5671, 5681, 5691, 5701, 5711, 5721, 5731, 5741, 5751, 5761, 5771, 5781, 5791, 5801, 5811, 5821, 5831, 5841, 5851, 5861, 5871, 5881, 5891, 5901, 5911, 5921, 5931, 5941, 5951, 5961, 5971, 5981, 5991, 6001, 6011, 6021, 6031, 6041, 6051, 6061, 6071, 6081, 6091, 6101, 6111, 6121, 6131, 6141, 6151, 6161, 6171, 6181, 6191, 6201, 6211, 6221, 6231, 6241, 6251, 6261, 6271, 6281, 6291, 6301, 6311, 6321, 6331, 6341, 6351, 6361, 6371, 6381, 6391, 6401, 6411, 6421, 6431, 6441, 6451, 6461, 6471, 6481, 6491, 6501, 6511, 6521, 6531, 6541, 6551, 6561, 6571, 6581, 6591, 6601, 6611, 6621, 6631, 6641, 6651, 6661, 6671, 6681, 6691, 6701, 6711, 6721, 6731, 6741, 6751, 6761, 6771, 6781, 6791, 6801, 6811, 6821, 6831, 6841, 6851, 6861, 6871, 6881, 6891, 6901, 6911, 6921, 6931, 6941, 6951, 6961, 6971, 6981, 6991, 7001, 7011, 7021, 7031, 7041, 7051, 7061, 7071, 7081, 7091, 7101, 7111, 7121, 7131, 7141, 7151, 7161, 7171, 7181, 7191, 7201, 7211, 7221, 7231, 7241, 7251, 7261, 7271, 7281, 7291, 7301, 7311, 7321, 7331, 7341, 7351, 7361, 7371, 7381, 7391, 7401, 7411, 7421, 7431, 7441, 7451, 7461, 7471, 7481, 7491, 7501, 7511, 7521, 7531, 7541, 7551, 7561, 7571, 7581, 7591, 7601, 7611, 7621, 7631, 7641, 7651, 7661, 7671, 7681, 7691, 7701, 7711, 7721, 7731, 7741, 7751, 7761, 7771, 7781, 7791, 7801, 7811, 7821, 7831, 7841, 7851, 7861, 7871, 7881, 7891, 7901, 7911, 7921, 7931, 7941, 7951, 7961, 7971, 7981, 7991, 8001, 8011, 8021, 8031, 8041, 8051, 8061, 8071, 8081, 8091, 8101, 8111, 8121, 8131, 8141, 8151, 8161, 8171, 8181, 8191, 8201, 8211, 8221, 8231, 8241, 8251, 8261, 8271, 8281, 8291, 8301, 8311, 8321, 8331, 8341, 8351, 8361, 8371, 8381, 8391, 8401, 8411, 8421, 8431, 8441, 8451, 8461, 8471, 8481, 8491, 8501, 8511, 8521, 8531, 8541, 8551, 8561, 8571, 8581, 8591, 8601, 8611, 8621, 8631, 8641, 8651, 8661, 8671, 8681, 8691, 8701, 8711, 8721, 8731, 8741, 8751, 8761, 8771, 8781, 8791, 8801, 8811, 8821, 8831, 8841, 8851, 8861, 8871, 8881, 8891, 8901, 8911, 8921, 8931, 8941, 8951, 8961, 8971, 8981, 8991, 9001, 9011, 9021, 9031, 9041, 9051, 9061, 9071, 9081, 9091, 9101, 9111, 9121, 9131, 9141, 9151, 9161, 9171, 9181, 9191, 9201, 9211, 9221, 9231, 9241, 9251, 9261, 9271, 9281, 9291, 9301, 9311, 9321, 9331, 9341, 9351, 9361, 9371, 9381, 9391, 9401, 9411, 9421, 9431, 9441, 9451, 9461, 9471, 9481, 9491, 9501, 9511, 9521, 9531, 9541, 9551, 9561, 9571, 9581, 9591, 9601, 9611, 9621, 9631, 9641, 9651, 9661, 9671, 9681, 9691, 9701, 9711, 9721, 9731, 9741, 9751, 9761, 9771, 9781, 9791, 9801, 9811, 9821, 9831, 9841, 9851, 9861, 9871, 9881, 9891, 9901, 9911, 9921, 9931, 9941, 9951, 9961, 9971, 9981, 9991, 10001, 10011, 10021, 10031, 10041, 10051, 10061, 10071, 10081, 10091, 10101, 10111, 10121, 10131, 10141, 10151, 10161, 10171, 10181, 10191, 10201, 10211, 10221, 10231, 10241, 10251, 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FULMINE, *n.* Fu³l'mi²n-at. *Fr. f.* Ger., *Fulminat*.
Fr. f. Ger., Fulminat. A solid of the suppositions.

1. Of Retzius, the *Corydalis solida*, var. β , the *Corydalis solida*, var. γ , the *Corydalis solida*. 2. Of Retzius, the *Corydalis solida*. [B, 173, 180 (α , 24).]—F. *capreolata*. A species used

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, be; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

13 tall. U⁶, ure. U⁸, like a German

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, then; **Th²**, the; **U**, late go in too; **U²**, tiller; **U³**, turn; **U⁴**, turner.

GALLIUM (Fr.). *Gallium* is the name of a metallic element. It has been found in the form of a metal in the East Indies. It is a soft, malleable metal, and is used in the manufacture of alloys. It is also used in the manufacture of galvanic tubes.

GALLIUM (Fr.). *Gallium* is the name of a metallic element.

GALLIUM OLEUMINE (Fr.). *Gallium oleumine* is a name for a medicinal preparation. It is a mixture of gallium and oil.

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moved from place to place.—**Localized** g. G. limited in its application to a circumscribed part of the body. [B.]—**Neuro-muscular** g. Ordinary galvanization. [a, 34.]—**Polar method** of g. in which the rheophore is placed over the part to be affected, while the other rheophore is applied to an indifferent (usually mesially located) part. [B.]—**Stable** g. G. in which both rheophores are placed on the same place during the session. [a, 34.]

Unipolar g. See *Unipolar* g.

GALVANIZED, adj. Ga2l/va2n-i-zd. Lat., *galvanizatus*. Fr., *galvanisé*. Ger., *galvanisirt*. 1. Subjected to the effects of galvanism. [a, 37.] 2. Electro-plated.

GALVANIC-CAUSTIC, adj. and n. Ga2l/va2n-o-ka'st'ik. Fr., *galvanique caustique*. Ger., *galvanische caustik*. 1. (a.) Acting as a galvanic cautery. 2. (N.) See *Galvanic cautery*.

GALVANIC-CAUSTICS, n.s. Ga2l/va2n-o-ka'st'iks. Fr., *galvanique-caustique*. Ger., *galvanische caustik*. The science of the caustic action of galvanism.

GALVANO-CAUSTY, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-ka's'ti. See *Galvanic cautery*.

GALVANO-CATERIZATION, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-ka'te-r'i-z'e-shun. Caterization by means of galvanism. **Chemical g-c.** The chemical decomposition of tissue by the galvanic current in electrolysis. **Thermic g-c.** The destruction of tissue by the heat generated by a galvanic cautery. [a, 31]

GALVANO-CAUTERY, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-ka'te-r'i. See *Galvanic cautery*.

GALVANO-CONTRACTILITY, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-ko'n-trak'ti-bi-lee'ti. For deriv. See *Galvanic* and *Contractility*. Capability of undergoing contraction under the influence of galvanism. [B, 26]

GALVANODISMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga2l/va2n-o-dis'mis. *dis'mis*, *dis'mis*, *dis'mis*. From *galvan* and *dis'mis*, a chain. A galvanic battery. [A, 32]

GALVANO-EMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga2l/va2n-o-em'i-sis. *em'i-sis*, *em'i-sis*. Gen., *em'es* (*em'es*). Emesis produced by applying one pole of a battery to the pharynx and another to the epigastrium.

GALVANO-FARADIC, **GALVANO-FARADH**, adj.s. Ga2l/va2n-o-fa'r-a-d'a'ik, -a'd'a'ik. Pertaining to both galvanism and faradism.

GALVANO-FARADIZATION, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-fa'r-a-d'i-za'shun. For deriv. See *Galvanism* and *Faradization*. Syn., *combined current*. The simultaneous stimulation of the galvanic and faradic currents conveyed through a single set of conductors. [B, 26] Dr. Watteville, cited in "Neurolog. Centralbl." 1882, No. 12, a, 27.]

General g. The combined application of galvanic and faradic currents to the surface of the body, as in the treatment of general faradization and general galvanization. [B, 26]

GALVANO-HYPNOTISM, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-hyp-no'ti-z'm. For deriv. See *Galvanism* and *Hypnotism*. A hypnotic condition that has been produced by the insertion of a galvanic current through the brain of a susceptible person. [a, 33]

GALVANOKATSTIK (Ger.), n. Ga2l/va2n-o-ka's'ti'st'ik. See *Galvanic cautery* and *Galvanic caustics*.

GALVANOLOGY, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-lo-j'i. From *Galvani*, and *logy*, understanding. The science of galvanism.

GALVANOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ga2l/va2n-o-la'y-sis. *la'y-sis*, *la'y-sis*. Gen., *olys* (*olys*). See *Electrolysis*.

GALVANO-MAGNETISM, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-ma-gnet'i-z'm. For deriv. See *Galvanism* and *Magnetism*. Lat., *galvanomagnētismus*. Fr., *galvanomagnétisme*. See *ELECTRO-MAGNETISM*.

GALVANOMETER, n. Ga2l/va2n-o-me'te-r. From *Galvani*, and *meter*, a measure. Fr., *galvanometre*. Ger., *Galvanometer*. Sp., *galvanómetro*. Of Schweigger, an instrument for measuring the force of an electric current, consisting essentially of a magnetic needle, which is caused to deviate by the action of the current. Ruhmkorff's instrument is an astatic, the more delicate of which is surrounded by a great number of coils of insulated copper wire, whose two ends communicate by means of binding screws with any given source of electricity. The feeblest current causes a deviation of the needles, whose extent can be read from a graduated circle placed beneath the upper needle. The entire apparatus, which is enclosed in a multiplier, is enclosed by a glass cylinder supported on a copper stand. [B, 21, a, 35.]

Astatic g. A variety of meter g. in which the current strength is measured by the amount of torsion required to bring two electro-magnets, which are mutually repelled by the action of the current, back to within a certain distance of each other. B. **Astatic g.** A g. in which, instead of a single needle, two needles are used, placed parallel to each other and in the same vertical plane, but with their poles turned in opposite directions. In such a case, the repulsive action of the terrestrial magnetism is almost neutralized by the opposition of the poles of the two needles and hence the two needles swing freely under the influence of a galvanic current. F. **Differential g.** In which the two needles communicate by means of binding screws so that two separate currents can be sent through the coils and either in the same or in an opposite direction. In the latter case the degree of deflection of the needle measures the difference of intensity of the two currents. H. **Dead-beat g.** A g. in which the vibrations of the needle come to rest quickly. J. **Double g.** See *Helmholtz's g.*

Gauguin's g. A modification of the tangent g. in which the magnetic needle is suspended not at the centre of the vertical axis, but on a horizontal axis passing through the centre and at a distance from the latter equal to one-half the radius of the vertical coil. [Petersen, Maxwell.] K. **G. of two coils.** *Helmholtz's g.* A modification of Gauguin's g. in which the magnetic needle is suspended at a point equidistant between

two equal and vertical coils. Maxwell B. Hirschmann's g. A variety of vertical g. employed in medical electricity. [B. 2.] Intracutaneous g. See *Electrodermatology*. [B. 2.] Quantity g. See *Quantity*. [B. 2.] William Thomson's g. the needle of which is very short, and is fastened to a silvered glass support, suspended by a fine thread in the midst of a coil of wire. A current passing through the latter causes deflection of the needle. Hence of the mirror, which latter casts on a graduated scale a magnified image of the deflection. The amount of movement of the needle is a very accurate measure of the deflection, and the number of deflections of the strength of the current. [B.] Short-coil g. A g. with a short coil of wire, used to measure currents passing through circuits of small resistance. [B.] Sine g. Of Pouillet, a g. consisting of a vertical coil of wire, placed at all in any meridian, and a horizontal graduated circle rigidly clamped to the former, and a magnetic needle suspended in a horizontal plane about an axis situated at the common centre of the two circles. A current sent through the wire coil, while the latter is placed in the magnetic meridian, causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc, the sine of which is proportional to the strength of the current. [B.] Tangent g. Ger. *Tangentebusssole*. A g. consisting of a very short and thick magnetic needle suspended by a thread so as to occupy the centre of a vertical ribbon of wire placed in the magnetic meridian. A current passing through the latter causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc measured on a horizontal circle, the tangent of which is proportional to the strength of the current. [B.] Tension g. A g. in which there is a long wire coil; used to measure currents passing through circuits of small resistance. [B.] Thomson's g. See *Thomson's g.*



THE GALVANOMETER

current sent through the wire coil, while the latter is placed in the magnetic meridian, causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc, the sine of which is proportional to the strength of the current. [B.] Tangent g. Ger. *Tangentebusssole*. A g. consisting of a very short and thick magnetic needle suspended by a thread so as to occupy the centre of a vertical ribbon of wire placed in the magnetic meridian. A current passing through the latter causes a deflection of the needle through a certain arc measured on a horizontal circle, the tangent of which is proportional to the strength of the current. [B.] Tension g. A g. in which there is a long wire coil; used to measure currents passing through circuits of small resistance. [B.] Thomson's g. See *Thomson's g.*

GALVANOPLASTY, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-plas'ti. For deriv. see *Galvanism* and *Plasty*. [B. 2.] The art of depositing metallic plates.

GALVANO-PUNCTURE, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-pu'n'k'tur. Fr. *g.p.* Ger. *Galvanopunktur*. See *Galvanopuncture*.

GALVANOSCOPE, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-skop. From *Galvani*, and *scope*, to examine. Fr. Ger. *Galvanoskop*. An apparatus for indicating the occurrence and direction of a galvanic current; differing from a galvanometer in not showing the strength of the current. [B. 2.]

GALVANOSCOPE, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-skop. An apparatus for indicating the occurrence and direction of a galvanic current; differing from a galvanometer in not showing the strength of the current. [B. 2.]

GALVANOSCOPY, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-skop. The art of examining the galvanic current by the application of galvanism. [B. 2.]

GALVANOSCOPY, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-skop. The art of examining the galvanic current by the application of galvanism. [B. 2.]

GALVANOTHERAPY, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-ther'a'pi. From *Galvani*, and *therapy*, the application of galvanism for surgical purposes. [B. 2.]

GALVANO-SUSCEPTIBILITY [Beard and Rockwell], n. Ga²l'va'n-o-sus'cep'ti-bi-lity. "Susceptibility to the galvanic current." [B. 2.]

GALVANO-THERAPY, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-ther'a'pi. From *Galvani*, and *therapy*, the application of galvanism for surgical purposes. [B. 2.]

GALVANO-TONIC, adj. Ga²l'va'n-o-to'n'ik. Fr. *galvano-tonique*. See *Galvanism*.

GALVANO-TONICS, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-to'n'iks. See *Galvanism*.

GALVANO-TROPISM, n. Ga²l'va'n-o-tro'pizm. From *Galvani*, and *tropism*, a turning. 1. The property possessed by the *Profozia* of collecting at one of the poles of a galvanic current. [Nature, Oct. 3, 1880, p. 542 (L).] 2. The phenomena observed in plants under the influence of galvanism, e. g. the curvature produced in a plant directed vertically between two electrodes. [Vines (a. 33).]

GALVESTA (Lat.), n. Ga²l'va's'ta. Fr. *gal-vée*. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*. [B. 42, 121 (a).

24.]—**G. punctata**, Fr. *gal-vée punctée*. A species found in Peru; the leaves are aromatic, carminative, and stomachic. [B. 42, 121 (a).

GÁMBÁHÁRI (Sanser.), n. The *Gmelina arborea*. [A. 479 (a. 21).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Äechter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

GAMANDER (Ger.), n. Ga²ma'n'der. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]—**Ächter G.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

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A, ape; A², at; A³, an; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

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GASTRODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ga²s(ga³s)-trod'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See GASTRODIA.

[illegible]

[L. 46 + 2]. — G'krankheit. See GOTT + K'Raukt. The *Fistula ophthalmica*, and *Graunich roberianum*. [B, 121, 180 (+ 24)].
— G'teiden. See GOTT + G'teuden.
— G'muttere. Gouty matter. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'Hittel. An antarthritic agent. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'norechle. See the major rhe-
— G'schmerz. Gouty pain. [A. 521.] — G'Schwamm. The Phal-
[L. 189 + 2] — G'Stein. See ARTHROSTHEITE
The material part of gout. A. 527. G'dwiding. See
[L. 189 + 2] — H'ITZ. The inflammation of the eye.
— H'ielerig'. See HILZEIGER + H'ielerig'. Bismelle G. Chronic
[L. 189 + 2]. Herumirrende G., Herumschwärmende G.,
ALBUCHESSEUS. Hilzeige G. The inflammation of the
ALBUCHESSEUS. ILARWEGE G. Chronic
gout. [L. 80.] — Laufende G. See ARTHRITIS obstruens. — Retro-
grade G. See ARTHROSIS retrogradus. — Stehende G. See AR-
thritis stagnans. — Tapperg'. See ARTHROSIS spontanea. — Unord-
neter G. See ARTHROSIS spontanea. — Vandalische G. Chro-
nicallie G. See ARTHROSIS insidiosa. — Viszerale G. See AR-
THROSIS visceralis. — Wandende G. See ARTHROSIS obstruens.
Zuckelgetretene G. See ARTHROSIS obstruens.

GIACHTER (Ger.), n. GiCh't'er. See ECLAMPSIA. — Cholä-nisch. See Cholera + CLAMPISA. — G'ehtung'. See G'ehtel
ECLAMPSIA.

GIICHTMORCHEL (Ger.), n. GiCh't'mor'chel-e. L. The genus *Phallus*. 2. The *Phallus impudicus*. [L. 46 (+ 21), 14.] —
Gemeine G. Stinkende G. See G. (2d def.).

GICLET (Fr.), n. Zhe-kla. See ECALLUM elaterium.

GICIET (Lat.), n. JpKz(pK)k(tite). See GRG.

ID, n. GiD't. Lat. *Ilydioides*. Ger. Dreihörnchen. A disease of sheep caused through irritation of the brain; so called because vertigo is a prominent symptom. [L.]

GIDDA, n. A commercial name for gum arabic shipped from G. Arabia. [B, 18, 121 (+ 24)] — G'idumm. See G.

GIDDINESS, n. GID'-NESS. See VERIGO. Galvanic G. produced in susceptible individuals by sending a continuous gal-vanic current through the head. [A, 34.]

GIDDY, adj. GiD'D'y. Fr., étourdi. Ger., schwindelig. It, Sp., eoztormoso. Syn. dizzing. Having the sensation of whirling or reeling about, with imperfect power of preserving the balance of the body. [D, 20.]

GIDGE-BERRIN, n. GiD'-gi-z(b-y)P. The *Juncus lanatus*. [*Parnassia*] Pharm. Assoc. N. Y. ext'l (+ 14).]

GIDGE-GANDEL, n. GiD'-gi-gan-dur. The *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505 (+ 21).]

GIDEOKRAUT (Ger.), n. GiDe'-o-kr'a-ut. The herb of *Dioscorea rotundifolia*. B, 180 (+ 24).

GIEBEL (Ger.), n. Geb'e-el'. 1. The roof of the fourth ventricle. [A, 6(K).] 2. See Fasciatum (1st def.) — G., der vierten Höhle, u. s. c. [L. 37, 38, 14.] — Giebelscheile. The cerebellum. The overhanging portion of the cerebellar part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. [L, 17(K).]

GIENGEN (Ger.), n. Gon'gen. A town in the district of the Jaxt, Württemberg, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate. [L. 37, 38, 14.]

GIESCHER (Ger.), n. Gersh. The *Egopodium podagaria*. [B, 121, 180 (+ 21).]

GIENNBEKEN (Ger.), n. Ges'be-ke'en. See ARYTENA.—G'förmig. See ARYTENOID.

GIENSÜßHEL (Ger.), n. Ges'hü'b-h'e-l'. 1. A place in the dis-trict of Egër, Bohemia, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L. 30, 37, 38, 14(+ 24).] 2. See BERGESSH'EEL.—G., Puchstein. See G. (1st def.).

GISSKANNE (Ger.), n. Gos'kan-ne-ne. See ARYTENA.—G'n-förmig. See ARYTENOID.

GISSKELE (Ger.), n. Ges'ke-le-le. See ARYTENA.

GIFFE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji(f)f(ge)'fa(n)s(e). See FOUILLE.

GIFOLA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ji(f)f(ge)'fo-la. Of Cassini, a genus of the Compositae; of Benham and Hooker, the genus *Filago*. [B, 42 (+ 24).] — G.' vulgaris. See Filago vulgaris.

GIGANTINE (Lat.), n. gi-jant. Poisons gigantines. See COX-ARTHE.—Actende G'e'. Corrosive poisons. [L. 80.] — Aus-trocknende G'e'. Desiccating poisons. [L. 80.] — Betäubende G'e'. Narcotic poisons. [L. 80.] — Fichtliche G'e'. Venatic poisons. [L. 80.] — Giftige G'e'. Anthropic G'eatbedend.

PHARMACEUTICALS. — G'azencel. A poisonous drug. [L. 46 + 21.] — See ALIEMERIA. — G'humm. See the minor list. — G'hume. The *Tenaculum cuticularis*. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'humen. See Gumma. — G'iesche. The *Rhus venenata*. [B, 275 (+ 24).] — G'haltig. Containing poison, poisonous, venomous. [L. 46 (+ 21).] — G'hautsch. A trade in poisonous substances. [L. 46 (+ 21).] — G'hause. A blight. [L. 46 (+ 21).] — G'heil. The incision method. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'heilwur-zel. The root of *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 180 (+ 24).] — G'heidwurzel. See DIPSASINA occidentalis. — G'iege. Poisonous, venomous deleterious herbs. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'ieckelt. See TOXICITY. — G'ieks. Arsenical pyrites, white arsenic ore. [L. 46 (+ 21).] — G'kraut. 1. A poisonous herb. 2. The *Thymophanes piper*. [B, 180 (+ 21).] — G'kraute. See TOXICOLOGICA. — G'kländer. A testaceous shell. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'knack. A blow. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'knospe. Not poisonous. [L. 46 (+ 21).] — G'losigkeit. The state of not being poisonous. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'martere. Poisonous matter. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'mittel. See ANTIPOY. — G'rifting. A testaceous shell. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'reiche. A blight. [L. 46 + 21.] — G'reizick. Abounding in poison. [L. 46 (+ 21).] — G'reizeick.

2. *G. chinensis*, var. *G. chinensis* (L.) Benth. 21. *G. chinensis*, var. *G. chinensis*. A species native to China. Both the species are used as an anti-infective, expectorant and a tonic. It is one of the 16 Principal Herbs of the National Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China. The National Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China has listed *G. chinensis* var. *G. chinensis* as a tonic. It is also listed as a tonic in the National Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China. *G. chinensis*, var. *G. chinensis*. A species native to China. Both the species are used as an anti-infective, expectorant and a tonic. It is one of the 16 Principal Herbs of the National Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China. The National Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China has listed *G. chinensis* var. *G. chinensis* as a tonic. It is also listed as a tonic in the National Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China.

—Dreidornige G. The *Gleditschia triacanthos*. [L. 80.]

GLEDITSCHINE, n. Gled²it²shen. Fr., g. Ger., *Gleditsia*. [*Phila. Med. Times*, ix, p. 79.] An alkaloid alleged to have been found by Mr. Goodman in the leaves of *Gleditsia triacanthos*, having anæsthetic and mydriatic properties. It was at first considered to be the same as the substance sold as g. soon discovered, and the substance sold as g. was suspected to be a mixture of cocaine and atropine. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 29, 1887, p. 490; *Therap. Gaz.*, Nov., 1887, p. 750.]

GLAUCON. See EPISTHE. See STRABISMUS.

GLEET, n. [et. Lat. *blennorrhagia chronica* (seu *torpida*, *blennorrhœa*, *blennorrhœa chronica*, *gonorrhœa chronica* (seu *longa*, *seu mucosa*), *urethritis chronica*. Fr., *blennorrhée*, *goutte militaire*. Ger., *chronischer Harnröhrentripper*, *Nachtripper*. A chronic urethritis attended with a scanty mucous or muco-purulent discharge and very commonly associated with stricture of the urethra. [G.]

GLEETY, adj. Glet/t². Pertaining to or like gleet. [G.]

GLEICH (Ger.nadj. Gleich). See **EQUAL**—**G'artig**. See **CON-
GENE** and **HOMOGENEOUS**—**G'artigkeit**. See **HOMOGENEITY**—**G'heim**. A secreted thing. [L. 39.] **G'hätting**. See **EQUI-
POTENTIALS**—**G'höritig**. See **EQUALITY**—**G'hühig**. Homogeneous
[L. 123.] **G'ier**. See **DESIRE**—**G'irbig**. See **CONCOLOR-
ITY**—**G'irmig**. See **ISOMORPHISM**—**G'irrmässig** and **HOMOGENEOUS**—
G'irrmigkeit. See **ISOMORPHISM**—**G'irssig**. See **CHLOROPHYLL** and
EQUIPOTENTIALS—**G'eschlechtlichkeit**. The quality of being of
the same sex (said of the foetuses in a plural gestation).—**G'estal-**
taligkeit. See **ISOMORPHISM**—**G'ewicht**. The major, the
—**G'ültig**. See **ADIAPHOROUS** and **ISODIFFERENT**—**G'ültigkeit**. See
ADIAPHORA—**G'heit**. Equality. [L. 83.] **G'hoch**. See **FAS-
TIGATE**—**G'läufig**. Homotopous. [B. 103. a. 35.] **G'machung**.
See **ISOMORPHISM**—**G'mässig**. See **EQUAL** and **ISOMORPHISM**—
G'mig. See **SYNOPSIS**—**G'ordinnig**. See **SYNOPSIS**—**G'schaltig**. See
EQUALITY—**G'theilig**. Of or divided into equal
parts. [L. 46. a. 21.]—**G'theiligkeit**. 1. Equal division or parti-
tion. 2. Isomerism. [L. 46. a. 21.] **G'warm**. See **ISOTHERMAL**—
G'wärtig. See **EQUIVALENT**—**G'wärtigkeit**. See **EQUIVALE-
NCE**—**G'winkelig**. See **TRIANGULAR**—**G'zeitig**. Synchro-
nous. [L. 80.] **G'zeitigkeit**. See **SYNCHRONISM**.

GLEICHENBERG (Ger.). Gleich²e²n-bo²rg. A village in the government of Gratz, Austria, where there are numerous springs and bathing establishments; two of the springs, the *Clausenerbrunnen* and the *Johannisbrunnen*, are gaseous and ferruginous, and several others contain sodium carbonate and chloride. [L. 30, 41, 49, 57, 87 (a, 14).]

GLEICHENIA (Lat. n. gl. Glich-e'n/a/n'p'z. Ger. *Gleichchenie*.
A genus of tropical polyploid ferns, of the *Gleicheniaceae*.
The *Gleichenia* (Fr., *gleicheniacées*; Ger. *Gleichenen*, *Sporenfarne*) of Hartweg are a division of ferns, of Presl an order of the *Polypodiaceae*. The *Gleichenia* (Fr.) of Presl are a division of the *Gleicheniaceae* of Sternberg are a tribe of fossil plants of the *Fernae* containing *Leptopteris*, *Adiantum*, etc. The *Gleichenia* of Presl are a tribe of the *Gleicheniaceae*, consisting of *G. acrostichoides*, *G. integriloba*, *G. microphylla*, *G. tenuiloba*, *G. thalictroides*, etc. R. 19, 123; 179, 180 a, 23. **Hermann** (*G. acrostichoides* Gleichenia) A species growing in the East Indies, Japan, Australia, and the Moluccas, having a bitter aromatic taste. The whole plant is used as a vegetable. The ash of the entire plant is employed as a purgative. In Persia, Japan, and Australia it is used as a food. [B. 189 a, 234.]

GLEICHGEWICHT (Ger.), n. Gleich²ge¹wicht. See **EQUILIBRIUM**. — **Beständiges G.** See **Stable EQUILIBRIUM**. — **G'setzen**. See **ESTABLISHMENT**. — **G'stange**. A position of equilibrium. — **G'stinn**. The sense or feeling of equilibrium. [J.] — **Gleichwichtiges G.** See **Indifferent EQUILIBRIUM**. — **Grac's G'stersich**. The testing of the equilibrium of the muscles of the eye by means of figures. 1, 3, a, 24. — **Indifferentes G.** See **Indifferent EQUILIBRIUM**. — **Labiles G.** See **Unstable EQUILIBRIUM**. — **Sicheres G.** — **Stabiles G.** See **Stable EQUILIBRIUM**. — **Unbeständiges G.** — **Unsicheres G.** See **Unstable EQUILIBRIUM**.

GLEISSE Ger. n. Gleisse² The genus *Aethusa* B. 180 a, 24. —Garten-G. The *Aethusa cyanopum* B. 180 a, 24.

GLEISSEN (Ger.), n. Gls'se²n. A town in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, where there are ferruginous springs and an establishment for mud-baths. [L, 30, 37, 49, 87, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

GLASSNER, G. Ger., p. 618. Gls. ne²r1. Simulation. 1, 20.

GLISWILLER (Ger., n. Gliswiler). A place near Landau, in the Palatinate, where there are cold-water, milk, and whey-cure establishments, pine-needle baths, and a saline spring. [L., 30, 37, 7 (a. 14).]

GLEITBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Glit'be²vag-un². A peculiar oscillatory or creeping movement of *Schizomyces*. [A, 896 (a, 21).]

GLEITERON (Fr.), **GLEITRON** (Fr.), n's. $\text{Gla}^{2t}\text{-e}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{n}^2$

GLEIWITZ (Ger.), n. Gl'vi²tz. A city in the province of Silesia, Germany, where there are ferruginous springs and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

GLEME (Lat.), n. f. Gle(gla)'me(ma). Gen., *glem'es*. See GLAMA (2d def.).

GLENAC (Fr.), n. $\text{Gle}^2\text{n-a}^3\text{k}$. A place in the department of the Haute-Auvergne, France, near Aurillac, where there is an effervescent spring. [L, 105.]

GLENDYE, n. Glc²n'di². A place in Kincardineshire, Scotland, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [Macpherson, a. 14.]

GLENE (Lat.), n. f. Gleigla'ne(na). Gen., *glen'es* (-æ). Gr., *ἀγλή* fr. *glēnē* 1 See *Glenoid* CAVITY 2 An old name for the pupil, the anterior part of the eye, the eyeball, or the crystalline lens. (F)

GLENGARRIFF, n. Gle²n-ga²r'i²f. A place on Bantry Bay, Ireland; a winter health-resort for consumptives. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci." May, 1888, p. 401 (c. 14).]

GLENGORE (Scotch), **GLENGOUR** (Scotch), n's. Gleⁿ-gor',
gur'. See SYPHILIS.

GLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Gle²n(glan)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., -i't'idōs (-idis). From γλῆνη, the pupil of the eye. An old term for phakitis. [F.]

GLENN SPRINGS, n. Gl²n. A place in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where there are springs containing magnesium and calcium sulphates, calcium carbonate, and hydrogen sulphide. A, 363 (a, 21).]

GLENO-BRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Glen(glan)'o(o's)-brak-brach'ch²-j²-a(a's)²/i²s. From γλήνη, the socket of a joint, and βραχίον, the arm. A rare muscle inserted into the humerus below the lesser tuberosity and arising from the suprateglenoid tubercle of the scapula in company with the long head of the biceps. [Gruber L. 31.]

GLENO-HUMERAL, adj. Glen-o-hu²m'e²r-a²l. Lat., *gleno-humeralis*. Connected with the glenoid cavity of the scapula and with the humerus. [L. 215.]

GLENOID, GLENOIDAL, adj's. Glen-oid, glen-oid'l. Gr. *γληνοειδής* (from *γλήνη* [see **GLENE**], and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat. *glenoides*. Fr., *glénoïde*, *glénoïdal*. Ger., *glenoidal*. 1. Pertaining to the socket of the eye. 2. Pertaining to a shallow articulation.

GLENO-RADIALIS [Lat. n m. Glenglan'oo²ra ra²di² (a(a)³)li²s. For deriv., see GLENE and RADIUS. See *Biceps FLEXOR cubiti*. 1. That portion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the tendon attached to the radius. 2. The long head of the biceps flexor cubiti. (L. 329.)

GLENO-ULNARIS (Lat., n. m. (gleno-glan-oo, ul-²) ul-na-na³)'ri'2s. For deriv., see **GLENE** and **ULNA**. Of Krause, that portion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the deep fascia of the forearm. [L.]

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, n. Gleⁿwu^d. A place in Summit County, Colorado, where there are hot springs containing sodium chloride, calcium sulphate and bicarbonate, and traces of silica and of iron carbonate. [a, 14; "Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1888, p. 149.]

GLESSUM (Lat.), **GLESUM** (Lat.), n's n. Gle²s(glas)'su³m-su⁴m), gle(gla)'su³m(su⁴m). See *AMBRA flava*.

GLETERON (Lat.), n. n. Gle't'e²r-o²n. The *Xanthium strumarium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

GLETTE (Fr.), n. Gle^{2t} . Litharge. [A, 385.]
GLETTERON (Fr.), n. $\text{Gle}^{2t}\text{-e}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{n}^2$. See **GLETERON**.

GLEUCINUS (Lat.), adj. Glu²/si²n(ki²n)-u³su⁴s). Gr., γλεῦκι-
ος. Of or containing must; as a n., in the n., *gleucinum* (Gr.,
γλεῦκινον), a certain old warming and emollient ointment containing
must, mentioned by Galen and Dioscorides. [A, 318, 325, 387.]

GLEUCOMETER, n Glu^{h2} ko² mē² t n² r. From γλεῦκος, must, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *gleucomètre*. An instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in must. [A. 301.]

GLEUCOS (Lat.), n. n. Glu²'ko²s. Gen., *gleu'ceos* (-eis). Gr., λεῦκος. Must or sweet wine. [L, 84.]

GLEUXIS (Lat.), n. f. Glu²x'i²s. Gen., *gleur'eos* (-is). Gr.

GLI, n. An intoxicating beverage prepared by the Hottentots

GLIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli(gle)'a³. Gen., gli'as (-æ). Gr., γλία. 1. Blue. ² See GLIWA. ³ See NEUROGLIA.—G'wucherung. Pro.

GLIABACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Gli(gle)-a³-ba²k/(ba³k)-te-

rod-shaped. Micro-organisms which are surrounded by a zooglœa.

GLIACOCCUS (Lat. n. m. Gliogle -a³ ko²k'ku³s ku⁴s). From *γλία*, glue, and *κόκκος*, a berry. A coccus having a slimy envelope. A, 396 (a, 21).]

b): E hat E2; all: C: ca: I: die: U: in: N: in: N2: tank:

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

GONOSPHERE, n. *gonosphera*. From *gonos* offspring, and *sphaera*, a sphere. Fr. *gonosphère*. See SPHERULUM.

GONOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Gon-o-strom-a*. Gen., *stroma-tis*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *stroma*, a layer. Fr., *gonostrome*. Ger., *Keimschicht*. The germinal layer of the mammalian ovule. [A, 322.]

GONOSTROMATODISCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Gon-o-strom-a-todiscus*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *stroma*, a layer, and *discus*, a heap. Fr., *gonostromatodiscus*. Ger., *Keimschichtkugel*. The cumulus seen under *Discus-poliatus*. [L, 27, a, 11.]

GONOSTROME, n. *Gon-o-strome*. See GONOSTROMA.

GONOSTROMULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Gon-o-strom-u-lus*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *stroma*, a layer, and *stroma*, a heap. Fr., *gonostromulus*. Ger., *Keimschichtkugel*. The cumulus seen under *Discus-poliatus*. [L, 27, a, 11.]

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GONOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-o-the-ca*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *theca*, a case. Fr., *gonothèque*. A chitinous receptacle in which gonophores are contained. [L, 17.]

GONOTI CHAHU (Mal.), n. The *Indopagrus chahus*. [A, 479, a, 21.]

GONOTOM (Ger.), n. *Gon-o-tom*. Of Van Wyhe, one of the series of segments in the gonotome (a flat plate) in the appendages of the male genitalia. [Arch. f. Mikr. Anat., XXXII, p. 196.]

GONOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Gon-o-trophi-um*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *trophium*, a feeding. Ger., *Gonotrophium*. A hollow space in the outer of leaves, forming an arrangement of breeding spots of lichen appearing as a white, being fed as a slight depression on the upper edge of the leaf. [B, 48, a, 10.]

GONOWITZ, n. A place in the province of Styria, Austria, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (a), 14.]

GONOFEMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-o-fem-ia*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *femina*, a female. See GONOFEMIA.

GONOTRONG (Hind.), n. In Goa, the *Croton oblongifolia*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXVII, a, 14.]

GONTENBAD (Ger.), n. *Gon-t-en-bad*. A place in the canton of Appenzel-Innerroden, Switzerland, where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and alkaline springs, and a milk-cure establishment. [L, 39, 49, 5, 8, 12, a, 14.]

GONTENSHWY (Ger.), n. *Gon-t-en-shwy*. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30, a, 14.]

GONTUA, n. In India, the *Barleria prionota*. [B, 88, 121, a, 24.]

GONU (Lat.), n. *Gon-u*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *gonu*, a gonu. See GONU.

GONU, n. In Brazil, the *Wibbrandia hirsutoides*. [B, 121, a, 24.]

GONUAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-u-a-gra*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *agra*, a gonu. See GONUAGRA.

GONUS (Lat.), n. *Gon-u*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *gonus*, a gonu. See GONUS.

GONY (Lat.), n. *Gon-y*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *gonus*, a gonu. See GONY.

GONYAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-a-gra*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *agra*, a gonu. See GONYAGRA.

GONYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-al-gia*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *algia*, a pain. See GONYALGIA.

GONYANCON (Lat.), n. m. *Gon-y-an-con*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *ancon*, a bend. 1. The bend of the knee. [A, 387.] 2. A morbid curvature or contracture of the knee. [E.]

GONYBATIA (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-ba-tia*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *batia*, a batia. See GONYBATIA.

GONYCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-ca-mps-is*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *campsis*, a campsis. See GONYCAMPSIS.

GONYCLINES (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-clines*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *clines*, a clines. See GONYCLINES.

GONYCLES (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-cles*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *cles*, a cles. See GONYCLES.

GONYCROTUS (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-cro-tus*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *crotus*, a crotus. See GONYCROTUS.

GONYDEAL (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-de-al*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *deal*, a deal. See GONYDEAL.

GONYECTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-ec-ty-po-sis*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *ectyposis*, a ectyposis. See GONYECTYPOSIS.

GONYOCAMPIS (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-o-ca-mps-is*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *campsis*, a campsis. See GONYOCAMPIS.

GONYOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-o-ce-le*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *cele*, a cele. See GONYOCELE.

GONYOTRIS (Lat.), n. f. *Gon-y-o-tris*. From *gonos*, offspring, and *otris*, a otis. See GONYOTRIS.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

GOOSE-GRASS, n. Gus'gra's. The *Galium aparine*, the *Potentilla anserina*, the *Bromus mollis*, and the *Carex hirta*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Great g.-g.** The *Asperugo procumbens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yellow g.-g.** The *Galium verum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

GOOSEY-GANDER, n. [Obs. & rare.] *Thelecyonectes*. [*A.* 1607.]

GOOTEE (Hind.), n. In Goa, the root of *Smilax ovalifolia*.
 "Proc. of the Agr. Econ. Assoc." Vol. 44.

GOOVAKA (Sanskrit), n. The *Areca catechu*. [B. 121 (a. 24)]

GOOWA, n. The seed of *Areca catechu*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]
GOOWA-BABULA *Maung Hong* n. The seed of *Areca catechu*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

GOOZGULA, GOOZUL, n's. See under BALSAMODENDRON
agallocha.

GOPICHANDANA (Bomb.), n. Powdered aluminium silicate. Made into a paste with rose-water, it is applied to inflamed boils, and to the forehead in cephalalgia. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GOPIMULAMA SUGANDHI (Sanscr.), n. The *Hemidesmus indicus*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

GÖPPINGEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Gu}^3\text{p}^1\text{pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{.e}^2\text{n}$. A place in the Donau district, Württemberg, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring containing magnesium bicarbonate. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

GORÄDSCHEWODSK, n. A place in the Russian Caucasus, where there are thermal saline and alkaline springs, containing also

GORAKHA AMALI 5017, GORAKHA CHINCHA
(Bomb.) n's. The *Adansonia digitata*. [A. 470 (c. 21).]

GORAKHA MUNDI *Mat. in The S_4 and its modules*, A. 4 (1984) 2.

GORA-NEBOO Bong Heel, in: *The Citrus world* (B, 192
a 35)

GORAVAJA, H. 1964. The *Ascomycetes*. V, 479 p., 21
GORBERSDORF, C. 1964. *Chlorophyta*. A volume in the

province of Silesia, Prussia, where there is a and hydrotherapeutic

GORDIUS (Lat.), n. m. Go²rd'i²-u³s(u⁴s). Named for the Phrygian king, Γόρδιος, the inventor of the Gordian knot. The (horse-) hair-worms: a genus of the Gordiidae, or Gordiidae.

They are very simple, thread-like nematoid worms found in running waters, and are so named in allusion to the complex knots into which they twist their bodies. The *Gordiacea* are an order of the *Caelmuirha*. The *Gordiacei* (Fr., *gordiaces*) of von Siebold and Stannius are an order of the *Helminthes*. The *Gordiä* (Fr., *gordiä*) are a suborder of the *Nematoda*. [G. 60; Rudolphi. *F.* 2, 16, 231; "Am. Nat." ii, p. 36 (L.)—*G. aquaticus*, Fr. *a.*]

aqueatique. A species found parasitic in insects and their larvæ at first, subsequently existing free in water; popularly supposed to be capable of transforming itself into a serpent; also, when ingested, of causing inflammation of the parotid gland. [A. 385].—*G. equinus*. See *FILARIA papulosa*.—*G. marinus*. See *SPIROCEPHALUS*.—*G. medicamentis*. See *FILARIA medicamentis*.—*G. seta*. See *setaceous*.

GORDOLOBO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Gor-do-lo'bo. 1. The genus *Gordolobus* [Mex. Ph.]. 2. *Gordolobus* [Mex. Ph.]. *G. de Europa* [Mex. Ph.]. See *G.* (2d def.).—*G. del país* [Mex. Ph.]. See *GENAETHALUS* [Mex. Ph.].

GORDONIA (Lat., n. f. Go'r-don'i²a²). From *Gordon*, a proper name. Fr., *gordonie*. The loblolly-bay, a genus of the *Gordoniaceae* Fr., *Gordonia*, which also includes the *Fernstroemia* [B. 34, 170 (24); — *G. brenanstonii* (L.) The Jamaica bloodwood, or redwood; found in the West Indies. [B. 273 (24); — *G. lasianthus*. Fr., *gordonia lasianthe*. A tree 50 to 80 feet high found in swamps near the coast from Virginia to Florida. The bark is astringent. [B. 34, 173 (a, 24).] — *G. pubescens*. The mountain-bay, a tree 40 to 50 feet high growing in Georgia and Florida. [B. 34 (a, 24).]

GORDON'S SPRINGS, n. *Geol. Minz.* A place in Murray County, Georgia, where there are chalybeate springs. [a. 14.]

GOREE NEEM (Hind.), n. In Bombay, the fresh root and bark of *Melia azadirachta*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

GORGE (Fr.), n. Gorzh. 1. See **FARCES**. 2. In botany, the throat of a flower. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 3. The lower part of the neck in front. 4. In women, the bust. [A, 385.] - **Arrière-g.** See **HARYNX**. - **G. de lion, G. de loup.** The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] - **Grosse g.** See **GOÏTRE**.

GORGEÉ (Fr., n. Gorzha. A gully of a hill. 'A Gorge')

GORGÈRET (Fr.), n. Gor-zhe²ra. See **GORET**. — **G. à répétition**. An instrument insured by Desault, somewhat like a gorget, used for conducting the wire in the operation for fistula in ano, made of ebony, 21 ctm. long, and grooved like the ordinary gorget. [**E.**] — **G. de Lefebvre**. A gorget for fistula in ano, made of ebony, 21 ctm. long, and grooved like the ordinary gorget. [**E.**] — **G. de Péan**. An instrument similar to the g. à répétition. [**E.**] — **G. lithotome**. See **Lithotomy GORET**. — **G. matelassé**. A cushioned gorget, used for making pressure on the body of a retroverted uterus through the rectum. [**A.**, 59.] — **G. repoussoir**. See **Le d. repoussoir**. — **G. suspenseur**. See **Hemorrhoid GORET**.

GORGET, *n.* Go^gje^g. *Lat.* *duclor canaliculatus* (1st def.).
Fr. *gorgeret* (from *gorge*, the throat). Ger. *Conductor*. *Leitrinne*
(1st def.). *Wegweiser* (1st def.). It., *guida*, *gorgereto* (1st def.).
Sp., *gorgerete*, *guida* (1st def.). 1. A long and wide-grooved directed
knife in the operation for fistula in ano, for dividing the neck of
the bladder and prostate in the operation of lithotomy, and in in-
travaginal operations. A. 326 (a, 21). E. Cf. *STRABURUM*, 2. In birds, a throat-patch of feathers of peculiar color or texture.
[*gorget*, *plum*, *plum* *g*.] 2. A curved, directed, grooved
probe point and a handle, used in the operation of lithotomy. It is
passed into the bladder along the staff, and serves as a guide for
the forceps. [E.—*Busb*'s *g*. A *g*. having a broad, rectangular
head, and a curved handle.] 3. A curved sound, grooved for carrying
the probe point of a triangular knife. [E.—*Fistula g.*, *G. for*
fistula in *ano*. A semicircular wooden or metal staff adapted for
carrying the probe point of a triangular knife. It is 12 in. long,
of the knife in the incision for fistula. Marchetti's is of metal, 11 in.
long, and convex on one side; Runge's has the handle at an obtuse
angle with the body of the instrument; Percy's is of wood, and is
curved at the handle, and has a small opening at the end, opening
near the eye, for a pellet to be introduced into the fistula.]

Hooked g. Fr. *gorgeret suspenseur*. A g. with a blunt, broad hook at the end; used for holding the bladder in place and serving as a guide for the finger in the operation of suprapubic lithotomy. [E.]—**Lithotomy g.** Fr. *gorgeret lithotome*. The g. used for cutting the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. [E.]—**Physick's g.** A lithotomy g. with a blade gradually increasing in width from the handle to the end, the end being shovel-shaped, and the blade having a heavy back and a short, strong handle.

GORGINION (Lat.), n. n. Go²r·ji²n·gi²n·i²-o²n. The genus *Eryngium*; anciently the *Eryugium campestre*. [B. 88 (a, 14); B.

GORGONE (Fr.), n. Gor-gon. 1. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [P. 121 (a, 24).] 2. See GORGON.

GORGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Go²r-gon/go²n/|².a³. Fr., *gorgone*.
1. Of the ancients, coral. [A. 318] 2. A genus of the *Gorgoni*.

1. Of the ancients, coral. [A. 516.] 2. A genus of the *Gorgoniaceæ*, *Gorgonaceæ*, *Gorgoniadæ*, or *Gorgonidæ*, which are a family of coral polyps of the *Actinozoa*, order *Alcyonaria*, the fixed colo-

nies of which possess a horny or calcareous, tree-like, branched axial skeleton, surrounded either by a friable crust or by a softer parenchyma containing calcareous particles. [L. 353 (a 27)]—G

antipathes. Fr., *coralline noire*. Syn.: *corallium nigrum*. See **Black CORAL**.—G. *incrusters*, G. *pretiosa*. See **Red CORAL**.

GORGONION (Lat.), n. n. Go²r-gon(go²n)'i²-o²n. The genus *Lithospermum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

GORGONNE (Fr.), n. Gor-gon. The *Fritillaria meleagris*.
[B. 121 (a, 24).]

GORGON-PLANT, n. Go²r'gu³n-pla³nt. The *Euryale ferox*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 24).]

GORKI, n. A town in the government of Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, in the neighborhood of which there are several hot springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

A, æpe; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chan, Ch², loch Scottish; E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, due; I², in; N, m; N², tank;

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, an; **A**⁴, ad; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

in asthma and bronchitis with dyspnoea, and in bronchorrhoea. It is also used in the treatment of the same affections in children.

GRINDLINE, n. *Grindelia*. A bitter alkaloid obtained from *Grindelia robusta*. It is soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in water. It is a constituent of the *Grindelia* tincture. [A. 14.]

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GRINDING, n. *Grind*. Fr. *grincement* (2d def.). 1. The process of reducing a substance to powder by attrition. 2. The act of rubbing two surfaces (e. g., those of the opposing teeth) together.

GRINDING, adj. *Grind*. Fr. *grincement*. Giving the sensation of parts being pressed and rubbed upon each (said of pain).

GRINDKOPF (Ger.), n. *Grindkopf*. Scald-head; incrustated crust. [A. 14.]

GRINDWURZ (Ger.), n. *Grindwurzel*. The *Rubus cuneatus*. Fr. *Grindwurzel*. [A. 14.]

GRINDWURZ (Ger.), n. *Grindwurzel*. The root of *Rubus cuneatus*. Fr. *Grindwurzel*. [A. 14.]

GRINGONS (Fr.), n. *Gringons*. The stems of *Rubus cuneatus*. Fr. *Gringons*. [A. 14.]

GRINTSCH (Ger.), *GRINTSCH* (Ger.), n. *Grintsch*. [A. 14.]

GRINSEL, n. *Grinsel*. The *Senecio vulgaris*. [A. 14.]

GRINSEN (Ger.), n. *Grinsen*. The *Senecio vulgaris*. [A. 14.]

GRINSING (Ger.), n. *Grinsing*. The *Senecio vulgaris*. [A. 14.]

GRIP (Fr.), n. *Grip*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIPPE, n. *Grippe*. A severe pinching, and usually spasmodic, pain, especially in the abdomen; in the pl. *gripes*, colic. [D. 30.]

GRIPPE (Fr.), n. *Grippe*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIPPE (Fr.), n. *Grippe*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

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GRIPPE (Fr.), n. *Grippe*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIPPE (Fr.), n. *Grippe*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIS (Fr.), n. *Grise*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIS (Fr.), n. *Grise*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIS (Fr.), n. *Grise*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

GRIS (Fr.), n. *Grise*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

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GRIS (Fr.), n. *Grise*. A seizure, a hold upon an object.

Quadr. 1. 15 K. 1. 142 a 26. Auriculo-ventricular g. Lat. *Septum atrioventriculare*. Ger. *Herzventrikelfurche*. A transverse g. upon the external surface of the heart, nearer the base than the apex, except at the root of the pulmonary artery, which indicates the separation of auricular and ventricular portions. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Basilar g.** of the occipital bone. A shallow g. sloping upward and forward on the internal surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone, which supports the pons Varolii and the medulla oblongata. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Brachiocephalic g's.** In *Canis*, two—large on the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, indicate the boundaries between the pericardial and brachial cavities. [L. 168.]—**Carotid g.** *Cavernous g.* Lat. *sinus cavernosus*—see *Sphenoid g.* Ger. *Carotidische Furche*. A broad shallow depression upon the lateral surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. It is shaped somewhat like the Italian letter *f*, and lodges the internal carotid artery and the cavernous sinus. It begins behind at the foramen lacernum medium, and terminates on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Cervical g.** In the *Cratæa*, a transverse g. which separates the cephalic and thoracic portions of the osteodermis. [L. 168.]—**Dental g.** Lat. *canal dentarie*. Ger. *Zahnfurche*. A minute g. along the middle line of the surface of the jaw, which is the site of the common enamel organ. It is formed either by a sinking of the oral epithelium into the jaw, or by the comparatively rapid growth of the edges of the jaw, which leaves a depression along the middle line. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**For the inferior petrosal sinus.** A g. on the inner surface of the skull formed partly at the side of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and partly along the inner half of the posterior border of the temporal bone. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**G.** for the **Eustachian tube.** Lat. *Eustachian. G.* formed by the margins of the sphenoid and petrous portions of the temporal bone. [L. 31, 332.]—**G.** for the **internal carotid artery.** See *Cavernous g.*—**G's** for the **lateral sinuses.** Deep transverse g's on the inner surface of the skull which lodge the lateral sinuses, and furnish attachment by their prominent margins to the tentorium cerebelli. They begin at the internal occipital protuberance, pass outward on occipital bone, cross the posterior inferior angles of the parietal bones, descend on the mastoid portions of the temporal bones, run inward again on the occipital bone, and turn forward to terminate in the jugular foramen. [C. 3, 1—4.]—**G.** for the **middle meningeal artery.** A g. on the inner surface of the skull, beginning at the outer side of the foramen spinosum, and dividing into anterior and posterior branches that pass upward and forward and upward and backward, and finally principally on the posterior surface of the parietal bone, and on the parietal bone. [A. 47 a, 17; C. 3, 1—4.]—**G.** for the **superior longitudinal sinus.** Lat. *sinus longitudinalis superior*. A g. along the middle line of the inner surface of the skull, the edges of which furnish attachment to the frontal bone, and sinuses where its joined edges form the frontal crest of the frontal bone, passes backward along the superior borders of the parietal bones, and terminates at the internal occipital protuberance, in the torcular Herophili. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**G.** for the **superior petrosal sinus.** A g. in the inner surface of the skull, extending along the superior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [C. 3, 1—4.]—**Sylvius.** See *Fissure of Sylvius*.—**Horizontal g.** of the cerebellum. Lat. *horizontalis*.—**G.** of the **superior orbital sinus infra-orbita.** A deep g. traversing the middle line of the orbital surface of the superior maxilla and lodging the infra-orbital nerve and artery. Anteriorly it terminates in the infra-orbital canal. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Interventricular g's.** See *Interventricular furrows*.—**Intestinal g.** (of the hypoblast). Ger. *Darmrinne*. A g. or furrow in the median plane of the embryo formed by an approximation of the two lateral folds of the splanchnopleure. The ventrally open anterior part of the embryo, the lateral folds of splanchnopleure to form a canal. [J. 30.]—**Lacrimal g.** Lat. *sulcus lacrimalis*. Fr. *gouttière lacrymale*. Ger. *Tränenfurche*. *Thrinax*. A bony channel in which lies the lacrimal sac, situated at the inner and anterior part of the orbit, and formed by the lacrimal bone, and the nasal or ascending process of the superior maxillary bone. [F.]—**Longitudinal g's of the heart.** Lat. *arteria longitudinalis cordis, crœna cordis*. Ger. *Herzarterienfurche*. Two furrows, one on the anterior, the other on the posterior surface of the heart, which indicate the interventricular septum. They commence at the base of the ventricular portion of the organ, and extend to each other a little to the right of its apex. [L. 31, 332.]—**Lophophoral g.** A g. between the inner and outer row of tentacles in the molluscoid *Phoronis*. [J.]—**Mastoid g.** Fr. *ramure mastoïdienne*. Ger. *Wurzenfurche*. See *Dignation fossæ*.—**Medullary g.** Lat. *gutta medullaris*. Fr. *gouttière nerveuse*. Ger. *Rückenfurche*. Syn. *Medullary g.* A deep longitudinal g. on the dorsal surface of the embryo at an early stage of development, bounded laterally by the dorsal ridges. It indicates the place of the notochord, which is subsequently converted into the medullary tube.—**Musculo-spiral g.** A shallow oblique depression about the middle of the shaft of the humerus, which lodges the musculo-spiral nerve, and the superior profunda vessels. It passes along the external border of the humerus, and traverses its external border, being directed forward and downward. [C. 25.]—**Mylo-hyoidean g.** **Mylo-hyoid g.** Lat. *sulcus mylo-hyoideus*. A g. on the inner surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla which lodges the mylo-hyoid vessels. It begins at the anterior end of the lower and back part of the inferior dental foramen, and extends downward to the posterior border of the submaxillary fossa. [A. 47 a,

17.]—**Nasal g's.** Ger. *Nasenfurche*. In the embryo, g's leading from the nostrils to the nasal pits. Also, at a sometimes, a canal upon the inner surface of the nasal bone for the reception of a branch of the nasal nerve. [L. 172.]—**Nephric g.** A g. or furrow in the embryo finally converted into the nephric canal or segmental duct. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Neural g.** Fr. *gouttière nerveuse*. See *Medullary g.*—**Obturator g.** See *Obturator foramen*.—**Occipital g.** A g. on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, internal to the digastric fossa, which lodges the occipital artery, and passes backward and a little upward. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Oesophageal g.** In ruminants, a g. on the interior surface of the rumen and reticulum, the larger portion being in the latter, which leads the food from the oesophagus to the omasum. It appears to indicate the continuation of the muscular layer of the mucous membrane and subjacent muscular fibres. [L.]—**Olfactory g.** A deep depression in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, on either side of the crista galli, lodging the olfactory bulb. [C.]—**Optic g.** Fr. *gouttière optique*. Lat. *sulcus chiasmatis* (see *Opticus*). The shallow g. upon the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, in front of the dorsum sellæ and terminating anteriorly in the optic foramina. The optic chiasma rests in the g. [L. 31, 342, 332.]—**Postero-lateral g.** Lat. *gutta alis posterior*. Fr. *scissure latérale postérieure*. Ger. *hintere Seitenfurche*. A furrow on each side of the spinal cord corresponding with the line of attachment of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, dividing the posterior column from the posterior column of the cord. [L. 15 (K); L. 142 (a, 29).]—**Primary or primitive dental g.** See *Dental g.*—**Primitive g.** Fr. *gouttière primitive*, *gouttière primitive*. In embryology, a g. that forms in the middle of the blastoderm, and is the first terminal g. in the formation of the embryo, being the precursor of the medullary g. [A. 5; L. 12 (a, 27).]—**Sacral g's.** G's on the anterior surface of the sacrum which lodge the anterior sacral nerves. [a, 25.]—**Scapular g.** See *Scapular g.*—**Sigmoid g.** See *Sigmoid g.*—**Spiral g. of the humerus.** See *Musculo spiral g.*—**Sternal g.** A g. between the sternum (which forms its floor) and the pectoral muscles. [C.]—**Subclavian g's.** Two shallow depressions on the superior surface of the shaft of the first rib, separated by the first terminal g. internally in a tubercle to which the scalenus anticus muscle is attached. The more anterior and internal of these g's lodges the subclavian vein, and the other the subclavian artery. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Subcostal g.** A deep g. passing along the inferior border and internal surface of a rib, lodging the intercostal vessels and nerves. To its rounded superior margin the internal intercostal muscle is attached, and to its inferior edge the external intercostal muscle. [A. 47 a, 17.]—**Superior g.** of the cerebellum. See *Festicular g.*—**Ventricular g.** See *Longitudinal g's of the heart*.—**Ventral g.** See *Medullary g.*

GROSSE, H. D. GRO. SEE GRAMM.

GROSAID, n. Gros'aid. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A. 50 (a, 21).]

GROSSE LANGUE (Fr.), n. Gros'la'ng. In the ox, a collection of fat at the lower border of the insertion of the sterno-maxillary muscle. [Goubaux (A, 285).]

GROS D'HALLINE (Fr.), adj. Gros'da'h'ln. Prone to dyspnoea on exertion (said of horses); as a n., the state of being so affected. [A. 50 (a, 21).]

GROSEILLE (Fr.), n. Gros'zè'lè'. 1. See *Cranberry* (1st def.). 2. See *Gooseberry* (1st and 2d defs.). 3. See *Crabapple*. 4. See *Red Currant*. 5. See *Ribes*.—**Gros d'Alpe**, **G. du pays**. See *Induratus sibirica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**G's en grappes**. The red currant (*Ribes rubrum*). [A. 248 (a, 17).]—**G. maquereau**. The fruit of *Ribes rubra*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**G. noir**. See *Crabapple*.—**Limonade à la g.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by adding 1 pint of the sirop de [Fr. Cod.] to 9 parts of distilled water. [Fr. Cod. Sp. 2. *Sirop de groseille* [Sp. Ph.]. The expressed juice of currants, clarified by fermentation. The Fr. Cod. directs the addition of 2 parts of sour cherries (fruit of *Prunus cerasus*) and 1 part of dried cherries (fruit of *Prunus avium*) to every 30 parts of currants, before expression. [B. 94.]—**Suc de g. framboise** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made like the suc de g. [Fr. Cod.] with the addition before expression of one tenth the weight of raspberries (fruit of *Rubus idæus*). [B. 95.]

GROSILLER (Fr.), n. Gros'zè'lè'r. The genus *Ribes*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**Gros épines**. 1. The red currant. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2. **G. à grappes**. The *Ribes officinale*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 3. **G. à maquereau**. The *Ribes spinosum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] 4. **G. blanc**. The *Ribes albidum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] 5. **G. commun**. The *Ribes officinale*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] 6. **G. d'Amérique**. See *American gooseberry*. 7. **G. de Cayen**. The *Phobotheca cayana*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2. See *Emelia indica*.—**G. de Pennsylvanie**. The *Ribes cereum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des Alpes**. The *Ribes alpinum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. des Antilles**. The *Ribes alpinum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. épineux**. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. épineux des Antilles**. The *Melastoma hirtum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. noir**. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. odorant**. The *Ribes fragrans*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. rouge**. The *Ribes aureum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**G. rouge**. The *Ribes officinale* and the *Ribes spinosum*, var. *rubra*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

GROSIER, n. Gros'zè'r. In Scotland, the *Ribes spinosum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

GROSORDVA, n. The goose *Fennoscandia*. [B. 191 (a, 24).]

GROS-PIED (Fr.), n. Gros'piè. See *Grasshopper*.

GROS RETOMBE (Fr.), n. Gros-re'to'mbè. The *Daphne canadensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

GROSS, adj. Gros, Gr., *gross* (1st def.). Lat., *crassus* (1st def.). Fr., *gros*. Ger., *gros*, *g*. 1. Coarse, bulky. 2. Pertaining to a thing, or a word, without regard to minutiae (as in the expressions *g. anatomy*, *g. appearances*, etc.).

to be the powdered root of an unknown plant found in Portu-
gal. The paste made of it is free from starch and sugar, possesses
the same thickening property of senegal g., but less ac-
tiveness, and consists mostly of laccosin. It is used for thick-
ening and fixing colors upon cotton goods and wall papers.
[J. B. Sch. Med. Zeit.]

13. **Pinnary g.** The resin of *Calophyllum thymocarpum*. [B.]—
Pure g. 1. See ARABIN. 2. *Camellia*. Rank red g. See
Sesbania confertifolia. Red g. Lat. *gummi arabicum* 1st, 3d and
4th def's. Fr. *gomme arabique*. See *Senegal g.* and
4th def's. 1. A variety of *Lat. gummi arabicum* derived probably from
Eucalyptus camphorata. [a. 35.] See *Eucalyptus g.* and
Industriale kino. 2. See *Gedda g.* 3. See *Yellow g.* 4th def. 4. An obsolete
term for various tannin eruptions in the skin of children. [G.]

14. **Senegal g.** Red g. of Australia. See *Red g.* 4th def.
Salabreda g. See *Brittle g.* Sassa g. Lat. *gummi pseudo-
arabici* See *pseudo-senegal g.* Fr. *gomme du Senegal*. A botanical
term resembling g. in appearance, but insoluble in water, in which
it swells up without forming a mucilage, obtained from some un-
determined African tree, probably the *sassa* of Bruce (according to
some, but probably erroneously, from the *Inga* sassa). According
to some authors, it is identical with *g. opocarpium*. [B. 5, 24,
19, 13.]

15. **Savakin g.** See *Senegal g.* Senegal g. Lat. *gummi
senegalense*. [Belg. Ph.] See *Senegal g.* Sassa g. Lat. *gummi
pseudo-arabici* See *pseudo-senegal g.* Fr. *gomme du Senegal*. A
generic name for the inferior g. resembling true g. arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

16. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

17. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

18. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

19. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

20. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

21. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

22. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

23. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

24. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

25. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

26. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

27. **Sennar g.** Ger. *Senenar*. A variety of *Senegal g.* arab. de-
rived from *Senegal* and *Senegal* (Arabic) and exported
from Senegambia. It occurs in yellowish or brownish frag-
ments which are larger and less brittle than true g. arab. Several
varieties are noted, especially by French writers, who distinguish
the g's obtained from along the upper Senegal from those obtained
nearer the mouth of the river. [B.] See *Gomme du haut du
Senegal*. *Gomme du bas du Senegal*, and *Verdun g.* See *Senegal g.*

An inferior brownish gum insoluble or soluble with difficulty in
water. A. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 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1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112nd, 1113rd, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 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A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

[illegible][illegible]

HEMATEPIGASTRIUM Lat. n. *Hēmēhātēpīastrion*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *epi-gastrion*, the stomach. A hemorrhage into the esophagus between the peritoneum and the abdominal muscles. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATOPHYSIS Lat. n. *Hēmōphāsis*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *physis*, to derive. See *HEMA* and *EPHYSIS*. Fr. *hémato-physie*. Ger. *Krankhafte Verhaltung des Blutes*. Stagnation of the blood. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATERA Lat. n. *Hēmēhātērā*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *erā*, to derive. Fr. *hematēra*. Ger. *hämische Blutsäure*. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATHEMIA Lat. n. *Hēmēhātēmīā*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *thēmīā*, to derive. Fr. *hémémie*. Ger. *Blutvergiftung*. Of Schütz, a division of his *Erythemia*, comprising erythrosis, chlorosis, cyanosis, hemorrhage, and hematopneumonia. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATEROUS adj. *Hēmēhātērōus*. Fr. *hémérois*. Ger. *hämisch*. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATERYTHRIN n. *Hēmēhātērīn*. Fr. *hématoerythrine*. Ger. *Hämatoerythrin*. See *HEMATERYTHRIN*. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATENOSTOSIS Lat. n. *Hēmēhātēnostōsis*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *enostōsis*, to derive. Fr. *hémato-enostose*. Ger. *Hämatoenostose*. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATHEMOUS adj. *Hēmēhātēmōus*. Fr. *hémémou*. Ger. *hämisch*. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

HEMATHEMORRHOIC Lat. n. *Hēmēhātēmorrhōic*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *hemorrhōic*, to derive. Fr. *hémémorrhéique*. Ger. *Hämémorrhöisch*. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

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hol, ether, and alkalies; insoluble in acids. It is obtained from fresh urine. [A. 31.]

HEMATINIC adj. *Hēmēhātīnīk*. Lat. *hematinicus* (from *hēmā*, blood). Fr. *hématinique*. Ger. *hämatisch*. 1. Pertaining to hematin. 2. Increasing the coloring matter of the blood (formerly said of various agents [Lat. *hematinica*]).

HEMATINOMETER n. *Hēmēhātīnomētrōm*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *meter*, a measure. An apparatus, consisting of a vessel with parallel glass faces set apart, for estimating the amount of the hemoglobin in the blood by comparing a specimen with a test solution of known strength contained in a vessel (the h.). [B. 13, K. 19.]

HEMATINOMETRIC adj. *Hēmēhātīnomētrīk*. Of or pertaining to a hematinometer. [J.]

HEMATINONITRIC ACID n. *Hēmēhātīnosētrīk*. Rubrinic acid. [B.]

HEMATINOPTYSIS Lat. n. *Hēmēhātīnoptīsis*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *optīsis*, to derive. Fr. *hémato-optyse*. Ger. *hämato-optyse*. A spitting. Fr. *hémato-optyse*. The ejection of a fluid of a yellow color, verging on brown or orange, in which rhomboidal prisms of hematinoid are found microscopically, also amorphous granules, but no blood-corpuscles. ["Gaz. méd.", xxi, p. 687 (a, 34).]

HEMATINOL adj. *Hēmēhātīnol*. See *HEMATINOL*.

HEMATINUM Lat. n. *Hēmēhātīnū*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *tinū*, to derive. See *HEMATIN*.

HEMATINURIA (Lat. n. *Hēmēhātīnūriā*). Fr. *hématurie*. Ger. *Hämatinurie*. That diseased condition in which there is a direct passage of coloring matters from the blood into the urine. It may occur in connection with scurvy, purpura, scarlatina, [D. 31.]—*Intermittent* h., *Paroxysmal* h., *H.* occurring at intervals. It is sometimes confounded with hemorrhagic malarial fever. [D. 47.]—*Recurrent* h., *H.* recurring at intervals, probably due to vaso-motor disturbance. [Morris (a, 34).]

HEMATISCHESIS (Lat. n. *Hēmēhātīschēsis*). Fr. *hématischisme*. Ger. *Hämatischismus*. A stopping of a hemorrhage or of a hemorrhagic discharge. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HEMATISCHETIC adj. *Hēmēhātīschētik*. Lat. *hematicheticus* (from *hēmā*, the blood, and *ischētik*, to check). Fr. *hématischétique*. Pertaining to hematischesis. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HEMATISM n. *Hēmēhātīsm*. Lat. *hematismus* (from *hēmā*, to stain with blood). Fr. *hematisme*. Ger. *Blutung*. Hemorrhage. [L. 50, 50 (a, 14).]

HEMATISMI (Lat. n. *Hēmēhātīsmī*). Fr. *hematisme*. Ger. *Blutung*. Hemorrhage. [L. 50, 50 (a, 14).]

HEMATISMIC adj. *Hēmēhātīsmīk*. Lat. *hematisticus* (from *hēmā*, blood, and *ismic*, to stain). Fr. *hematistique*. Ger. *Hämatismus betrefend*. Pertaining to hematismus. [L. 50, 50 (a, 14).]

HEMATISTHISM (Lat. n. *Hēmēhātīsthīsm*). Fr. *hematisthisme*. Ger. *Hämatisthismus*. Pertaining to hematismus. [L. 50, 50 (a, 14).]

HEMATITE n. *Hēmēhātītē*. From *hēmā*, blood, and *ite*, to stain. Fr. *hematite*. Ger. *Blutstein*. Sp. *pedra hematitica* (Sp. Ph.). A native, crystalline iron sesquioxide, of a dark steel or iron-black color, which by transmitted light becomes blood-red. [Dana (a, 2).]

HEMATITES (Lat. n. *Hēmēhātītēs*). Fr. *hematites*. Ger. *Blutstein*. Sp. *pedra hematitica* (Sp. Ph.). A native, crystalline iron sesquioxide, of a dark steel or iron-black color, which by transmitted light becomes blood-red. [Dana (a, 2).]

HEMATITIC adj. *Hēmēhātītīk*. Lat. *hematiticus* (from *hēmā*, blood, and *ite*, to stain). Fr. *hematitique*. Ger. *Blutstein*. Sp. *pedra hematitica* (Sp. Ph.). A native, crystalline iron sesquioxide, of a dark steel or iron-black color, which by transmitted light becomes blood-red. [Dana (a, 2).]

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and with the aid of red blood corpuscles and circulating frock in the blood of mammals. They tend to adhere and form clumps of red blood corpuscles when withdrawn from the blood vessels. [Fr. *coagulum sanguinis*.] (Rokitansky, *Medicin. de Biel.*, 1882, p. 100.) A. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci., 1882, p. 541. J., 1882, p. 100. The coagulum of third principles of Norris supposed to be a coagulum of blood, agreeing with ordinary coagulum. [Fr. *coagulum sanguinis*.] A. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci., 1882, p. 541. J., 1882, p. 100. The coagulum of blood plasma makes them invisible. [Fr. *coagulum sanguinis*.] A. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci., 1882, p. 541. J., 1882, p. 100. The coagulum of blood plasma makes them invisible. [Fr. *coagulum sanguinis*.] A. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci., 1882, p. 541. J., 1882, p. 100.

HÆMATOBLASTIC, *adj.* Hæm'at-ō-blast'ik. *Fr.* *hæmatoblastique*. Having the tissue of part giving rise to hematoblasts and coagulants. [L.]

HÆMATOCARPUS, *Lat.* n. f. Hæm'at-ō-kar-pus. *Fr.* *hæmatocarpus*. From *hæma*, blood, and *carpus*, that. *Fr.* *hæmatocarpus*. Having two spotted taint. [L.]

HÆMATOCATHARTIC, *adj.* Hæm'at-ō-kath-art'ik. *Fr.* *hæmatocathartique*. From *hæma*, blood, and *catharticus*, cleansing. *Fr.* *hæmatocathartique*. Blood purifying. [L.]

HÆMATOCALYSIS, *Lat.* n. f. Hæm'at-ō-kal-ō-sis. *Fr.* *hæmatocalysis*. From *hæma*, blood, and *calysis*, to drain. The excretion of the blood in the organism. [L.]

HÆMATOCLELIA, *Lat.* n. f. Hæm'at-ō-kle-ō-lia. *Fr.* *hæmatoclelie*. From *hæma*, blood, and *clelia*, to drain. The excretion of the blood in the organism. [L.]

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or pudenda h. produced during parturition. [a. 31] Retro-uterine h. a. h. situated behind the rectum. [a. 31] Retro-uterine h. Lat. h. retro-uterina, h. intraperitonealis. A h. situated behind the uterus. Scrotal h. An effusion of blood into the scrotum. [a. 31] Secondary h. A h. that supervenes upon some other pathological state of the region affected. [a. 31] Hydro-hæmatoclelia. [a. 31] Spontaneous h. Lat. h. spontanea. *Fr.* *hæmatoclelie spontanea*. H. not caused by injury or by any recognized disease of the parts affected. [a. 31] Subperitoneal h. A subperitoneal hæmatoma. Symptomatic h. A h. that is an accessory phenomenon in certain diseases of the testicle, such as tuberculous, syphilitic, indurative of the testicle. [a. 31] Traumatic h. Lat. h. traumatica. *Fr.* *hæmatoclelie traumatica*. A hæmatoma developed from a hæmatoclelia as a result of trauma. [a. 31] Traumatic h. of the tunica vaginalis. A h. of the tunica produced by injury. [a. 31] Uterine h. Lat. h. uterina. *Fr.* *hæmatoclelie uterina*. See Pelvic h. Vaginal h. Lat. h. vaginalis. *Fr.* *hæmatoclelie vaginalis*. H. of the tunica vaginalis testis.

HÆMATOCLELIA, *Lat.* n. f. Hæm'at-ō-kle-ō-lia. *Fr.* *hæmatoclelie*. From *hæma*, blood, and *clelia*, to drain. The excretion of the blood in the organism. [L.]

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[illegible]

HEMORRHAGIC, adj. *He-mor-rhā'jēk* Gr. αιμορραγικός *hai-mor-rhā-gi-kos* Fr. *hémorrhagique* Ger. *hämorrhagisch* It. *emorragico* Sp. *hemorrágico* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by hemorrhage. [D, 3.]

HEMORRHAGICUS, 1. n. m. [Hēm- hā² oēm- oēr- tā²] (hā²z' ēk hā² ēs' ēs' ēr, aī-mōrr' yū-kōs) 1. See HEMORRHAGE. 2. Of Hemorrhages, subject to hemorrhage. [A. 31] [a. 1]

HÆMORRHAGICIFEROUS, adj. *He2m o4r ra2j* (2f e2r u2s). From *hæmorrhag*, hæmorrhage, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *hémorrhagifère*. (Of Boeëx, accompanied by an effusion of blood. [s. 24.]

HÆMORRHAGIPAROUS, adj. Hæ'mo-r'ra-j'p'a-r'us
From hæmorrhagia, hæmorrhage, and parere, to bring forth. Fr.

HEMORRHAGODES Lat. a. adj. *Hēm* has *hēm* a2r-ra2g-
 era2 a2d-za-as. Or, *ai*aop^hpya^hos from *ai*aop^hpya^has, hemorrhage,
 and *ēdōs*, resemblance. Or Hippocrates, resembling a hemor-
 rhage. L. 5a a 14.

HEMORRHAGOPHTHISIS (Lat. n f. *Hēmorrhagēōsis*, Gr. *hēmorrhagēōsis* = *hēmorrhagēōsis* + *phthsis*, Gen., *-ophthis/eos* (-*oph'thisis*). From *hēmorrhagia*, hemorrhage, and *phthisis*, phthisis. Phthisis resulting from excessive hemorrhage. L. 506a, 11.

HEMORRHAGY, n. *He'm*-ə'r-rā'j-ē. See HEMORRHAGE.
HEMORRHAPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. *He'm*-hā'ə-rē'm-ə'r-rā'f-
 (rā'f)-ē-lē-nē. Fr., *hemorrhaphilia*. Ger., *Hämorrhaphilia*. See
 HEMOPHILIA.

HEMORRHOELCOMA (Lat., n. n. *He'm* há'z'e'm a'r-ré'z'-
koma' *tién*, *com* á'tos *í*so) From *αιμορροΐς*, a hemorrhoid, and
κῶμα, an ulcer. Fr. *hemorrhécoma* Ger. *Hämorrhoidalg-*
geschwür An ulcer on a hemorrhoid. [E.]

HÆMORRHELOSIS. Lat., h. 1. Hæmorrhæzmo-*s*, Gr.-*ρῆσις*. Gch., *haimorhos-hais*. From αἰμορροΐς, a hæmorrhoid, and ἔλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *hémorrhélose*. 1. The formation of a hæmorrhoid.

HEMORRHEENTERRHEA (Lat. n f. Hemorrh. haemorrh. enter. + enter. n f. From *αισινος*, a hemorrhoid, *εγερω*, an intestine, and *ειρω*, to flow. Fr. *hemorrhenterrhee*, *Diarrhea* accompanied or caused by hemorrhoids. [Lat. n f.]

H L MORRHINIA Lat . n . f . He²mhu² e²m o²r ri²n i²a²
From the island and the name, San Francisco.

HEMORRHOBLENNORRHEA (Lat. *n.* f. $\text{He}^2\text{m}^1\text{ha}^2$, $\text{e}^2\text{mi}^1\text{-o}^2\text{r}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{r}^2\text{-ble}^2\text{n}^1\text{-no}^2\text{r}^1\text{-re}^1(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^3$. For deriv., see **HEMORRHOID** and **BLENNORRHEA** Ger. *Schleimhautentzündung der Hämorrhoiden*. Hemorrhoea accompanied or caused by hemorrhoids. [*He* ⁵⁰ a 11]

HÆMORRHOBRONCHORRHEA Jau v. n. He²m-ha³. e²m¹-o²r-ro-ro²-bro²n²k(br²o²n²ch²)-o²r-re¹(ro²e²)-a³. For deriv. see HÆMORRHOID and BRONCHORRHEA. Ger., *Bronchialschleimhautentzündung*. Bronchorrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhoids [L, 50 (a, 14).]

HÆMORRHOICRYTHIA Lat. n. f. Hæm ha2m2s2r2-
 ρόος, hidden. Fr. *hémorrhoides*, a hæmorrhoid, and
 ρύψις, hidden. Fr. *hémorrhoides*. Ger. *Hämorrhoidalab-*
flussverhaltung. A suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux. [L, 50]

HÆMORRHOÏSTORRHŒA Lat. n. f. Hæmorrh^a + storrhœ^a, α^2 + σ^2 + $\tau\theta$ = α^2 + σ^2 + $\tau\theta$ = α^2 . For deriv., see HÆMORRHŒA and CYSTORRHŒA. Fr. *hémorrhagistorrhée* Ger. *Blusen- oder eitrige Hämorrhagie* billiamerion Cystorrhœa accompanied by haemorrhoids. L. 50 a. 14.

HÆMORRHODIARRHŒA (Lat. n. f. Hæmorrhœa æmy-
cæteris et diarrhœæ æmorrhœoides) From hæmorrhœa a hæmorrhoid,
and diarrhœa diarrhœa (Gr. *hæmorrhœoides* hæmorrhœoides
diarrhœa a mild form of hæmorrhoid diarrhœa [L. 50 a 14].

HÆMORRHOEA, Lat., n. f. Hæmorrhœia, Gr. hæmorrhôia, from *haima*, blood, and *peirō*, to flow). Fr., *hémorrhée*.
Gr., *αἱμορροία* (from *haima*, blood, and *peirō*, to flow). Fr., *hémorrhée*.
Gr., *αἱμορροία*. See **HÆMORRHAGE**. **H.** intestinalis. See **IN-**
TESTERIALGIA. **H. petechialis**. Fr., *hémorrhoe petechiale*.

pulmonalis. See *Pulmonalis*, *H*. *uterina*. See *Uterina*, *H*. *vasorum haemorrhoidalium*.

Bleeding from the hemorrhoidal vessels. — a 34] **II. ventriculi.**
See GASTROENTEROLOGY. — **II. vitarum uterinum.** See HEMATOMA.

HEMORRHOIC, adj. He-mo-r-rhō'ik Gr. αἱμορρῳικός Lat. hæmorrhoidæus. It., hemorrhoidale Ger., blutflussig blutflüssig. See HEMORRHOID.

H. MORRHUOID, n. *Heimorrhoiden* Ger. Gr. *αιμορροΐς*. Lat., *hemorrhoids*. Fr. *hemorrhoids*. Ger. *gallen* Ash. *Hemorrhoids*. A tumor situated beneath the mucous membrane of the rectum at its lower extremity, or externally at the verge of the anus, a pile. **Accidental h's.** H's that are produced by some extraneous

Bleeding h. Lat. *hemorrhoides cruenta* (sen. fluxus), sen. *aperta*. Ger. *flussende Hämorrhoiden*. A h. which causes loss of blood. E. **Blind h.** Lat. *hemorrhoides cæcæ* (sen. non fluxus), sen. *occlusæ*. H. which is not open to the exterior. M. *occlusæ*.

Capillary h. A h. resembling a strawberry and composed of small blood vessels. **E.** **Dry h.** Fr., *hemorrhoides seche*. See **Blood h.** **External h.** Lat., *hemorrhoides externa*. Fr., *hemorrhoides externe*. Ger., *äussere Hämorrhoiden*. 1. A h. located at

Internal h. lat. *hamorrhoids interna* Fr. *hemorrhoids interne* Ger. *innere Hämorrhoiden* A h springing from within the

anus.—**Intero-external h.** A h. that develops at the junction of the skin and mucous membrane, and is partly external and partly internal. a. 34 **Symptomatic h.** A h. caused by a general obstructed return of the venous blood from the rectum. [E.]—

Uterine h. s. Lat., *hæmorrhoides uteri*. Fr., *hæmorrhoides de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutterhämmorrhoiden*. Of Simpson, a "roughened and highly injected" state of the "os uteri" cavity of the cervix, "like the mucous surface of an internal rectal h. s."

and apt to bleed when touched. [A. 69] **Venous h.** A h. composed chiefly of veins. [E.]—**Vesical h's.** 1. Dilated veins about the neck of the bladder. 2. A vicarious h. from the bladder where a regularly recurring rectal h. has temporarily ceased. [A. 34].—**White h's.** Lat. *haemorrhoids albae*. Fr. *hémorrhoides blanches*.

Of Richet, h's which are formed by hypertrophy of the papillary bodies of the mucous membrane, and discharge a sero-mucous fluid instead of blood. [E.]

HÆMORRHOIDAL, adj. He-mŏr-rŏid' ead'zŏl. Lat. *hæmorrhoidalis*, *hæmorrhŏideus* (from *αιμορρῳῖς*, a hæmorrhoid). Ger., *afterblutflüssig*, *hämorrhoidalisch*. 1. Pertaining to hæmorrhoids. [E.] 2. Belonging to the fundament (said of blood-vessels and

HEMORRHODARIUS (Lat.), n. m. He²mha³e²m-a²r-ro ri² i²-a³ ri²-a³su³su³. Fr., *hemorrhodarius*. Ger., *Hämorrhoden* (oder *Goldnader*). Kränker. A person suffering from nerves. [L. 50 a. 14.]

H.EMORRHOIDEUS, adj. He²m-o²r-ro-i²d'e²-t³s. See H.EMORRHOIDAL.

HÆMORRHOIDES (Lat., n. f. pl. Hæm ha² e²m -o²r-ro-ro²-
idē ēzē²s). Pl. of *Hæmorrhous* (a. r.).

HEMORRHOIDCAUSTES (Lat., n. m. *He-mo-ha²-e²m*)-
a²r-ro-pa²-n²h²h'o-o³-ka²st-ka²ust-ez-ast. (Gr. αἱμορροΐδοκαυστης.
A cautery for haemorrhoids. ID, 80; L, 50)

HEMORRHOIS (Lat., n. f. *He-mo-ha²-a²m*)-e²r-ro-pa²-i²s

Gen., *rotatos culis*. Gr., αιμορροΐς 1 See HÆMORRHOID. 2 See HÆMORRHOUS. H. ab exania. See PROLAPSE of the anus.—HÆMORRHOIDES alba. See White HÆMORRHOIDS.—H. aperta. See Bleeding HÆMORRHOID. H. cæca. See Blind HÆMORRHOID.—H. hæmorrhoidalis. See Hemorrhoidal.—H. interna. See Internal HÆMORRHOID.

Hæmorrhoides EPICRATA. See *Fleshy Hæmorrhoids*. — *H. eru-*
dentata. See *Bleeding Hæmorrhoid*. — *H. cutanea*. *H. externa*.
See *External Hæmorrhoid*. — *H. fluens*. See *Bleeding Hæmorrhoid*. — *Hæmorrhoides gravidarum*. See *Hæmorrhoides pu-*
erperarum. — *Hæmorrhoides mariscosa*. Large bluish purple

spiles resembling a fig in color and shape. [a. 34.] **H. menstrua.** See **HÆMORRHOIDS præputii**. **H. mucosa.** See **White HÆMORRHOIDS**. **H. non fluens.** See **Blind HÆMORRHOID**. **Hæmorrhoides oris.** Fr. *hémorrhoides de la bouche*. A distension of the veins of the fauces etc. that sometimes occurs in plethoric men.

Hemorrhoides periodicae. Piles that become congested at regular periods, sometimes contemporaneously with menstruation. [a. 34] **H. procedens.** See *PROLAPSE OF THE ANUS*.
Hemorrhoides puerperarum. Piles in puerperal women.

HÆMORRHOISCHESIS. Lat., n. f. Hæmorrhoides + -esis, suffix denoting process or condition. *Hæmorrhoideschisis*, Hemorrhoidal vesicle. [q. v.] **Hæmorrhoides uteri**. See UTERINE HÆMORRHOIDS.—**Hæmorrhoides vesicæ**. See Vesical HÆMORRHOIDS.

H EMORRHOIMETORRHOEA (Lat., n. n. He^2mha^3 , $\text{eim}^2\text{or}^2\text{ro}^2\text{m}^2\text{et}^2$ and $\text{ro}^2\text{r}^2\text{ro}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2$). For deriv., see HEM-
in hemorrhoid, and $\sigma\chi\alpha\iota\varsigma$, retention. Suppression of a hemo-
rrhoidal discharge. [E.]

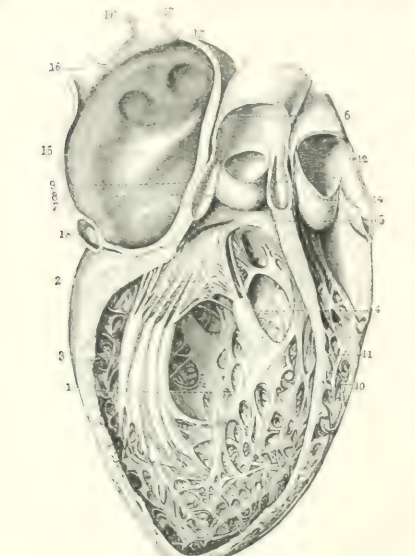
HEMORRHONEPHROKORRHEA (Lat., n. f., *Hēmorrhagē* + *korraînē*, "bleeding" + "discharge")

HEMORRHOPHESIS Lat. n. f. Hē-mo-rhē-sis, hē-mo-rhē-sis. From *hēmorrhōs*, a hemorrhoid, *hēmorrhōs*, the kidney, and *peirō*, to flow. Ger., *hämorrhoidalsche*, *Nierenblutorrhö*. Renal hemorrhage with hemorrhoids. [L. 50 (a), 11.]

HÆMORRHOPHILIA (*Lat.*) **HÆMORRHOPHILIS**
Lat. m f Hæmorrhophilis æmorrhophilos filius ad hæmorrhophilus From

αἱμορροία, hæmorrhage, and φιλεῖν to love. See HÆMOPHILIA.

of the ventricle, the edges of the apertures ventricular openings, and the edges of the apertures atrial openings. Some of these fibers are inserted into the septum, others into the septum and into the wall of the ventricle, and others into the wall of the ventricle and into the wall of the atrium. The septum is separated from the wall of the ventricle separately or together, and are inserted into the rings surrounding the orifices at the base of the h. The arterial supply is derived from the aorta and passes off daily arteries, and



LEFT CAVITIES OF THE HEART. (FROM FLINT, AFTER BONAMY
AND BEAL.)

1, ventral part of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th,

the plexuses from the cardiac plexuses. [L. 11, 12, 11, 121, 142, 143, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 105

Black h. 1. 186. The *acuminatus*. 2. A cultivated variety of cherry. A 505 a 21. — Bleeding h. 1. The *Chorizanthe* etc. 2. A cultivated variety of cherry. A 505 a 21. — Red

Body h. See *Left h.* **Bovine h.** See *Cerv. bovinum*. **Branchial h.** *Cerv. larynx*, *chordae laryngotracheales*. 1. One of the h.s. of vertebrates, in which the blood is aerated in gills and there are no lungs.

brates, in which the blood is aerated in gills and there are no lung-like structures (e. g., in fishes). In many *Mollusca* there are accessory h's in the branchial arteries. [L. 210.] 2. A pulsatile vein in the pharynx of amphibians from which the branchial veins diverge

the pharynx of *Amphioxus*, from which the branchial veins diverge dorsally. **l. 22.** **Bullock's h.** See *Cœr bovinum* and cf. *Cœr de bœuf* (1st def.).—**Caudal h.** In the eel, an accessory h. situated on the caudal process, adjacent to the last caudal vertebra.

situated on the caudal vein adjacent to the last caudal vertebra. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **Dicellular h.** A h. in which there are two cavities, a single auricle and ventricle; this is normal in fishes, but in

Fatty h. fat, *cardiopericardii*, Ger., *Fett Herz*, P. *coronari*, L. A condition also called fatty infiltration of the h. in which the subpericardial and intermuscular connective

tissue, together with the perimysium between the muscular fibres, is converted into fat. 2. Fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of the h. [D, 4]. -**Floating-h.** The genus *Limnanthemum*, espe-

(a, 24).]—**Fortal h.** Ger., *Fortalherz*. The h. as it exists in the fetus. In its earliest condition the h. of a mammal consists of two

tubes, one on each side of the body, formed in the visceral layer of the mesoblast. These soon coalesce in the median line and form a central tube, which receives two veins from below and gives off

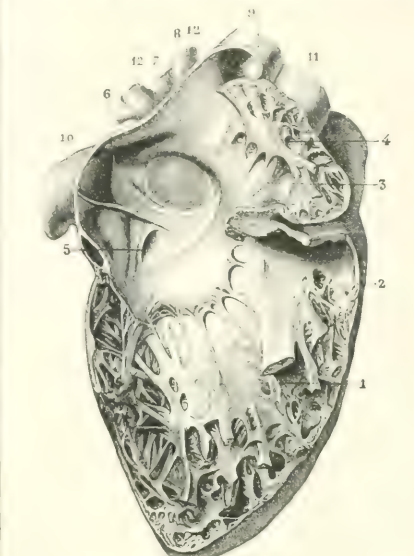
an arterial trunk from its upper extremity. This tube becomes the common duct, and its middle portion, projects forward and to the right and twisted on itself. It is then divided by two transverses

the right and twisted on itself. It is then divided by two transverse
folds into three parts. In the middle one of these divisions
a partition rises from the lower part of the right wall and gradually
approaches the middle wall, so that at the end of the two right corners

At the same time a cleft appears on the right

A, apex; A², at; A⁴, an; A⁶, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch. See

side of the heart, corresponding to the septum, the trace of which persists in adult life as the interventricular groove. The anterior portion of the foramen is divided to form the orifices of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery. Above this division these vessels are united by the ductus arteriosus. The posterior portion is also divided to form the aperture, but the partition is incomplete until birth, having an opening known as the foramen ovale, which is partially



RIGHT CAVITIES OF THE HEART FROM FLINT AFTER BONAMY
AND BEAUFORT

1, right ventricular cavity; 2, posterior annulation of the tricuspid valve; 3, right ventricular cavity; 4, insertion of the right coronary artery on the coronary vessels; 5, V. sinistralis cavity; 6, right of V. sinistralis; 7, basal vena cava; 8, superior vena cava; 9, inferior vena cava; 10, aorta; 11, 12, 13, right coronary vessels.

closed during the latter part of foetal life by a valve, which gradually becomes adherent to the interauricular septum. The attitude of the foetal h. is vertical until the fourth month, when it

tude of the foetal li. is vertical until the fourth month, when it begins to assume an oblique attitude. Its proportionate size as compared with the body is very great during the early months, and decreases toward the time of birth. During early foetal life the

decreases toward the time of birth. During early foetal life the auricular portion is larger than the ventricular, and the ventricular walls are about equal in thickness; but toward the time of birth the ventricular portion becomes the larger, and the thickness of the

the ventricular portion becomes the larger, and the thickness of the left ventricle is much increased. [a, 29.] Cf. *Fœtal CIRCULATION*.—**Gouty h.** See *Gout of the heart*.—**Hairy h.** See *Cor hirsutum*.—**Yellowish**, the color of the blood of the foetus. The *Placenta* has a yellowish color.

H-burn. See CARDIACIA. H.-of-the-earth. The *Prunella vulgaris*. B. 253a 24. H.-seed. See H. PEA. H.-shaped. See CORDATE. H.-skirts. See DIAPHRAGM. H.-strain. Overaction.

or increased activity of the h., such as occurs in those whose occupations require continuous or often-repeated severe muscular effort. It is likely to lead to various forms of organic h. disease. [D, 25.]—

H'wort. 1. A name for various species of *Aristolochia*. 2. The *Melilotus officinalis*. (A, 505 (a, 21)) **Hepatic h.** See *CŒUR hépatique*.—**Irritable h.** A functional disorder of the h. from

hepaticæ.—**IRRITABLE H.** A functional disorder of the H. from muscular exhaustion. It is especially common among soldiers, and with them may be attributed to forced marches, fever, and camp diarrhea. Hartsborne, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1866.

(D).]—**Left h.** The left chambers of the h.—**Little h.** An organ supposed by the Chinese to be situated in the pubic region, its function being to carry on the circulation of the "vital aura."

Lymph h's. In the *Reptilia*, muscular contractile sacs with which the lymphatics are furnished where they empty into the

which the lymphatics are furnished where they empty into the veins: discovered by J. Muller and Panizza. [C.]—**Portal h.** Ger. *Pfortaderh.* A pulsatile enlargement in certain *Myxomata* of a large vein which forces its contents through the liver.

14. **Pulmonary h., Right h.** Lat., *cor dextrum*. The right cavity of the h. Single h. Of A. Clark, a deciduous h. "N. M. Med. Jour." 1875, p. 108, c. 24. **Syrinx of the h.** 1. A

Y. Med. Jour., 1857, p. 108. a. 34. Spasm of the h. 1. Angina pectoris. 2. Palpitation of the h. [a. 34] Starved h. A h. in which the impulse is feeble and the sounds are weak and ill defined occurring in conditions in which the assimilative power

defined, occurring in conditions in which the assimilative powers are defective. [a] 4. **Supplementary h.** See *Necessary h*. **Systemic h.** *Got., Konjunkt.* 1 See *Left h*. 2 The h of an

tsh; E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; S, in; N², tank:

[illegible]

and *peir*, to flow. Fr. *hepatocatheter* (Ger., *Leberkatheter*). A probe used to flow bile from the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOCHROMOSE (Fr.), n. A pigmented spot. From *hépato*, the liver, and *chroma*, yellow. See *HEPATOCHROMATIS*.

HEPATOCLIC (adj.) Hepato-clic (Fr.), Lat. *hepatoclastic* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *clasticus*, the cleft). Pertaining to the liver and to the colon. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOCYSTIC (adj.) Hepato-cystic (Fr.), Lat. *hepatocysticus* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *cysta*, a bladder). Fr. *hepatocystique*. Pertaining to the liver and to the gall bladder. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATODES (Lat.), adj. Hepato-pa²-des (Lat.) o²-des (Lat.). *Hepatodes* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *des*, resemblance). Liver-like. **HEPATODIDYMS** (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-di²-dys (Lat.) o²-di²-dys (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *didymus*, double. Fr. *hepatodidyme*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster fetus with a double head. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATO-DUODENALIS (Lat.), adj. Hepato-pa²-du²-a²-tis (Lat.) o²-du²-a²-tis (Lat.) o²-du²-a²-tis (Lat.). For deriv., see *HEPAR* and *DUODENUM*. Pertaining to the liver and to the duodenum. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-dyn²-ia (Lat.) o²-dyn²-ia (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *dyn²*, pain. Fr. *hepatodynie* (Ger., *hepatodynie*). Chronic pain in the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATODYSENTERY, n. Hepato-pa²-di²-s²-en²-ter²-ia (Lat.), *hepatodysenteria* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *dysenteria*, dysentery). Fr. *hepatodysenterie* (Ger., *hepatodysenterie*). See *HEPATODYSENTERIA*.

HEPATOGASTRIC (adj.) Hepato-pa²-ga²-str²-ic (Lat.), *hepatogastrius* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *gastro*, the stomach). Fr. *hepatogastrique*. Pertaining to the liver and to the stomach (said of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach).

HEPATO-GASTRICE (Fr.), n. A pa²-to-ga²-str²-ic. From *hépato*, the liver, and *gastro*, the stomach (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the stomach and liver. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

HEPATOGASTROCHOLIC (Eisenmann) (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-ga²-stro²-cho²-lic (Lat.) o²-ga²-stro²-cho²-lic (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, *gastro*, the stomach, and *chol²*, bile. Bilius (Fr.). [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOGENIC (adj.) Hepato-pa²-o²-je²-n²-ic (Lat.), from *hépato*, the liver, and *g²*, to engender. Originating in the liver. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

HEPATOGRAPHY, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-gra²-ph²-ia (Lat.), from *hépato*, the liver, and *graph²*, to write. Fr. *hepatographie* (Ger., *hepatographie*). See *HEPATOGRAFIA*.

HEPATOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-he²-mi²-a (Lat.) o²-he²-mi²-a (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *hemia*, a half. Fr. *hepatohémie* (Ger., *hepatohämie*). See *HEPATOHEMIA*.

HEPATOHYDATIDIE (Piorry) (Fr.), n. A pa²-to-o²-da²-tie-de. From *hépato*, the liver, and *hydat²*, cyst (see *HYDATID*). Hydatid disease of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOID (adj.) Hepato-pa²-oid. From *hépato*, the liver, and *oid²*, resemblance. See *HEPATODES*.

HEPATO-INTESTINAL (Fr.) and *hepatointestinalis* (Lat.), pertaining to the liver and to an intestine (said of a canal which, in ruminants, goes directly to the duodenum from the liver). [L. 41 (a, 14).]

HEPATOLITH, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-li²-th (Lat.), *hepatolithis* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *lith²*, a stone). 1. See *BILIARY CALCULUS*. 2. A stone resembling liver. 3. See *HEPAR* (3d def.).

HEPATOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-li²-th²-ia (Lat.) o²-li²-th²-ia (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *lithiasis*, a stone. Fr. *hepatolithiasis* (Ger., *hepatolithiasis*). Biliary lithiasis. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOLITHIC (adj.) Hepato-pa²-o²-li²-th²-ic (Lat.), *hepatolithicus* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *lith²*, a stone). Fr. *hepatolithique* (Ger., *hepatolithisch*). Pertaining to one affected with biliary calculus. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOLOGY, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-lo²-gy (Lat.), *hepatologia* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *log²*, to study). Fr. *hepatologie* (Ger., *hepatologie*). The anatomy, etc., of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-ma²-la²-cia (Lat.) o²-ma²-la²-cia (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *malacia*, softness. Softening of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOMEGALIE (Fr.), n. A pa²-to-me²-ga²-lie. From *hépato*, the liver, and *megalo*, enlargement. Enlargement of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOMELANOSIS (Piorry) (Fr.), n. A pa²-to-me²-la²-no²-sis. For deriv., see *HEPAR* and *MELANOSIS*. Melanosis of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-mi²-a (Lat.) o²-mi²-a (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *mi²*, to cut. Fr. *hepatomie* (Ger., *hepatomie*). Incision of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOMYCELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Hepato-pa²-o²-my²-celo²-ma² (Lat.) o²-my²-celo²-ma² (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *myceloma*, a tumor. Fr. *hepatomycelome* (Ger., *hepatomykelom*). Medullary cancer of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOMYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-my²-lo²-sis (Lat.) o²-my²-lo²-sis (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *mylosis*, a tumor. Fr. *hepatomyelose* (Ger., *hepatomyelose*). The growth of hepatomyeloma. 2. Of some authors, hepatomyeloma. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Hepato-pa²-o²-n²-cus (Lat.) o²-n²-cus (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *ncus*, a tumor. Fr. *hepatoncie* (Ger., *hepatoncie*). Enlargement of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HEPATONECROSIS (Fr.), n. A pa²-to-ne²-cro²-sis. From *hépato*, the liver, and *nekrosis*, death. Gangrene of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOPANCREAS (Lat.), n. n. Hepato-pa²-o²-pan²-cre²-as (Lat.) o²-pan²-cre²-as (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *pancreas*, the pancreas. A glandular structure having hepatic and pancreatic functions found in many of the lower animals. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOPARECTAMA (Lat.), n. n. Hepato-pa²-o²-pare²-cta²-ma² (Lat.) o²-pare²-cta²-ma² (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *parectama*, a tumor. Fr. *hepatoparectame* (Ger., *hepatoparectoma*). Excessive enlargement of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOPATHY, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-path²-ia (Lat.), *hepatopathia* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *path²*, disease). Fr. *hepatopathie* (Ger., *Leberleiden*). Any disease of the liver. [D. J.]

HEPATOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-per²-i²-tis (Lat.) o²-per²-i²-tis (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *peritonitis*, the peritonitis (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the peritoneum coat of the liver.

HEPATOPHAGE, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-faj. From *hépato*, the liver, and *phag²*, to eat. A semimolar giant cell, containing from three to fifty nuclei; found in the liver under certain conditions. The h's absorb hepatic cells, hence the name. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1888, p. 300 (a, 34).]

HEPATOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-phle²-bit²-is (Lat.) o²-phle²-bit²-is (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *phle²*, a vein (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the hepatic veins. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOPHLEGMON, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-phle²-g²-mon. From *hépato*, the liver, and *phlegmon*, fiery heat. See *HEPATITIS*.

HEPATOPHYSIS (Lat.), *HEPATOPHYTOSIS* (Lat.), n's f. Hepato-pa²-o²-ph²-y²-sis (Lat.) o²-ph²-y²-sis (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *physis*, a growth. Fr. *hepatophisie*, *hepatophytisie* (Ger., *Leberschwellung*). Enlargement due to disease of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HEPATOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Hepato-pa²-o²-ph²-y²-ma² (Lat.) o²-ph²-y²-ma² (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *phyma*, a growth. Fr. *hepatophyma*. A tumor of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HEPATOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-pto²-sis (Lat.) o²-pto²-sis (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *ptosis*, a falling. Fr. *hepatoptose*. See *HEPATOPTOSIS*.

HEPATO-RENAL (adj.) Hepato-pa²-o²-re²-n²-al. Lat. *hepatorenalis* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *ren*, the kidney). Pertaining to the liver and the kidney. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATORHINIA (Lat.), n. n. Hepato-pa²-o²-rh²-i²-na (Lat.) o²-rh²-i²-na (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *rh²*, a nose. Fr. *hepatorrhinie*. The *Bidens cernua*. [L. 50 (a, 35).] -H. *vetrum*. The *Agrostis hyemalis*. [L. 50 (a, 35).]

HEPATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-rh²-ag²-ia (Lat.) o²-rh²-ag²-ia (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *rh²*, to bleed. Fr. *hepatorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATORRHIC (adj.) Hepato-pa²-o²-rh²-ic (Lat.), *hepatorrhicus* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *rh²*, to bleed). Fr. *hepatorrhique* (Ger., *Leberschwellung*). Pertaining to hepatorrhic. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-rh²-ex²-is (Lat.) o²-rh²-ex²-is (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *rh²*, to bleed. Fr. *hepatorrhexie* (Ger., *Leberschwellung*). Rupture of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Hepato-pa²-o²-rh²-ea (Lat.) o²-rh²-ea (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *rh²*, to bleed. Fr. *hepatorrhée* (Ger., *Leberschwellung*). A discharge from the liver. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HEPATORRHOIC (adj.) Hepato-pa²-o²-rh²-o²-ic (Lat.), *hepatorrhoeus* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *rh²*, to bleed). Fr. *hepatorrhoeus* (Ger., *Leberschwellung*). Pertaining to hepatorrhoeic. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOSCISSURE (Lat.), n. m. Hepato-pa²-o²-sci²-ssure (Lat.) o²-sci²-ssure (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *scissure*, a cutting. Fr. *hepatoscissure* (Ger., *Leberschnitt*). Incision of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOSCOPY, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-sc²-py (Lat.), *hepatoscopia* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *scop²*, to examine). Fr. *hepatoscopie* (Ger., *Leberuntersuchung*). The art or process of examining the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOSPHONGIOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hepato-pa²-o²-s²-ph²-on²-gi²-o²-ma² (Lat.) o²-s²-ph²-on²-gi²-o²-ma² (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *s²*, a sponge. Fr. *hepatospongiomata* (Ger., *Leberschwämme*). Tubercles in the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOSPLENITIS (Lat.), adj. Hepato-pa²-o²-spl²-e²-n²-itis (Lat.) o²-spl²-e²-n²-itis (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *sple²*, the spleen (see also *-itis*). Fr. *hepatosplenite* (Ger., *Leber- und Milzentzündung*). Inflammation of the liver and spleen. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOTOMY, n. Hepato-pa²-o²-to²-mi². Lat. *hepatotomia* (from *hépato*, the liver, and *tom²*, a cutting). Fr. *hepatotomie* (Ger., *Leberschnitt* (1st def.), *Leberantomie* (2d def.). 1. Incision of the liver. 2. The dissection of the liver. [L. 50 (a, 30).]

HEPATOTURBULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Hepato-pa²-o²-tur²-bu²-la (Lat.) o²-tur²-bu²-la (Lat.). From *hépato*, the liver, and *turbula*, a small swelling. See *HEPATOTURBULAE*.

HEPATOTYFIS (Piorry) (Fr.), n. A pa²-to-ty²-fis. From *hépato*, the liver, and *ty²*, an animal. The presence of an entozoon in the liver. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

HETERACANTHOUS, adj. *Hē-tē-răk'ăn-thō's*. From *heteros*, "different," and *acanthos*, a spine. *Fr. heteracanthé*. Having different spines, as in the *Hydroids heteracanthi* and the *Hydroids heteracanthi*. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERACAPHALUS, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-răk'ăp'hă-lŭ's*. From *heteros*, "different," and *caput*, a head. *Fr. heteracéphale*. Having two heads, one anteriorly and one posteriorly. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERACMA, n. *Hē-tē-răk'ăm*. From *heteros*, the other, and *acma*, a peak. See *Heterocyma*.

HETERADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Hē-tē-răd'ăp'hă-lŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *adelphos*, a brother. *Fr. heteradelphie*. A condition of the body in which the testis is generally at least partially developed, while the other remains undeveloped. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERADELPHUS, Lat. n. m. *Hē-tē-răd'ăp'hă-lŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *adelphos*, a brother. *Fr. heteradelphus*. A monster characterized by heteradelphism.

HETERADENIA, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-răd'ăd'ă-nŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *adenia*, a gland. *Fr. heteradenie*. A heterocyst is a glandular tissue. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERADENIC, adj. *Hē-tē-răd'ăd'ă-nŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *adenia*, a gland. *Fr. heteradénique*. Pertaining to heterocyst.

HETERADENOID, adj. *Hē-tē-răd'ăd'ă-nŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *adenia*, a gland, and *oides*, resemblance. See *Heteradenia*.

HETERADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Hē-tē-răd'ăd'ă-nŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *adenia*, a gland. *Fr. heteradenome*. A tumor formed by heteradenia. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERAKIS, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-răk'ă-s*. Gen. *heterakis*. *Fr. heterakis*. A genus of the family of *Heterakidae*, a genus of the family of *Heterakidae*. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERALLEN (Fr.), n. A-ta-ră-lē-nŭ's. A double monster in which the accessory foramen is yet more incomplete than in the *heterodermis*, and generally only consists of a head united by its vertex to the principal individual. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERANDROUS, adj. *Hē-tē-răd'ăn-dŭ's*. Lat. *heterandrus*. From *heteros*, the other, and *andros*, a man. *Fr. heterandrus*. Having differently formed stamens or anthers. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERANTHOUS, adj. *Hē-tē-răn-thō's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *anthos*, a flower. Differently flowered (said of some of the *Loranthaceae*). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERANTHUSIS, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-răn-thŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *anthus*, a flower. Differently flowered (said of some of the *Loranthaceae*). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERANTHUSIS, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-răn-thŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *anthus*, a flower. Differently flowered (said of some of the *Loranthaceae*). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERANTHUSIS, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-răn-thŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *anthus*, a flower. Differently flowered (said of some of the *Loranthaceae*). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERALBIMOSE (Fr.), n. *Hē-tē-ră-lb'īmŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *albimose*, a white. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETERO-AUTOPLASTY, n. *Hē-tē-ră-ot'ă-plăst'ă*. From *heteros*, the other, and *autoplasty*, to mold. *Fr. heteroautoplastie*. Autoplasty by transplantation of tissue from another part.

HETEROBADIA (Lat.), n. f. *Hē-tē-ră-băd'ă*. From *heteros*, the other, and *badia*, a bay. *Fr. heterobadie*. That state of a body in which its surface has two or more colors. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROBLASTIC, adj. *Hē-tē-ră-blăst'ă*. From *heteros*, the other, and *blastos*, a sprout. Of a tissue, derived from a tissue which usually gives rise to another form of tissue (said of cartilage developed from peristomal cells). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCARPINOUS, adj. *Hē-tē-ră-kărp'ănŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *carpinus*, a fruit. Lat. *heterocarpinus*. *Fr. heterocarpin*. Of Desvauz, having an anomalous form due to some irregularity in the development of the ovary (said of fruits). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCARPOUS, adj. *Hē-tē-ră-kărp'ănŭ's*. From *heteros*, the other, and *carpos*, a fruit. Lat. *heterocarpus*. *Fr. heterocarpus*. Having double fruits; also, having the ovary and the fruits unlike, as in some *Compositae*. The *Heterocarpus* of Kützing are a class of the *Hydrophytes* equivalent to the *Carposporea* of more modern systems. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCLE (Lat.), n. f. *Hē-tē-ră-clē*. From *heteros*, the other, and *cle*, a claw. *Fr. heterocle*. A heterocyst is a glandular tissue. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCLEPHALUS, adj. *Hē-tē-ră-clē-phă-lŭ's*. Lat. *heteroclephalus*. From *heteros*, the other, and *cephalus*, the head. *Fr. heterocéphale*. 1. Bearing two kinds of heads or cephalus, in the same plant, one consisting of all male flowers and the other all of female flowers. [L. 38, a. 35.] 2. Having two dissimilar heads (said of a double monster). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCLEPHALUS, adj. *Hē-tē-ră-clē-phă-lŭ's*. Lat. *heteroclephalus*. From *heteros*, the other, and *cephalus*, the head. *Fr. heterocéphale*. 1. Bearing two kinds of heads or cephalus, in the same plant, one consisting of all male flowers and the other all of female flowers. [L. 38, a. 35.] 2. Having two dissimilar heads (said of a double monster). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCHELE, adj. *Hē-tē-ră-kē-lē*. From *heteros*, the other, and *chele*, a claw. Having different-sized claws (said of those

Crustacea which have one claw larger than the other). [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCHEMOTOMES, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-ră-kēmŭ'tŭm*. From *heteros*, the other, and *chemotom*, a cutting. Cutaneous discolorations due to the presence of substances foreign to the body. [L. 38, a. 35.]

HETEROCROMIA, Lat. n. f. *Hē-tē-ră-krŭm'ă*. From *heteros*, the other, and *chroma*, a color. The state of being different in color (said of paired organs). *Fr. heterochromie*. Differently colored; of the flow in insects the *heterochromie*, having the rays of different color from the discal dots. The *Heterochromia* is a subfamily of the *Compositae*. [L. 38, a. 35.]

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change as much in one direction as in the other of patients in the crisis of a disease at times gaining and again losing ground. [A. 31, a. 1, l. 30 a. 2.]

HETERORHYTHMOS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-rhyth'mus*. Gr. *heterorhythmos* from *heteros*, different, and *rhythmos*, rhythm. Lat. *heterorhythmus*. Fr. *heterorhythme*. Ger. *heterorhythmisch*. See *Asymmetria*.

HETEROSARCOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *He'te-er-o'-sar'co-ses*. Gr. *heterosarkosis* from *heteros*, different, and *sarkos*, flesh. From *heteros*, the name of a disease in which there is the formation of heterologous tissues. (A. 31.)

HETEROSCELI, adj. *He'te-er-o'-sceli*. From *heteros*, different, and *scelus*, the leg. Fr. *heterosceli*. Having different legs. [A. 35.]

HETEROSCOPY, n. *He'te-er-o'-skop'i*. Lat. *heterosopia* (from *heteros*, different, and *scopia*, to examine). Ger. *Fremdschau*. *Fremdschau*. 1. Any visual defect. [A. 36, 2. See *Dysmetropia*.]

HETEROSOMATOUS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-som'at-us*. Lat. *heterosomatus* (from *heteros*, different, and *soma*, the body). Fr. *heterosome*. Ger. *unregelmäßig*. Of fishes, having the two halves of the body dissimilar. The *Heterosomata* of Cope are the flounders. [Am Nat., v. p. 55, a. 2.]

HETEROSPERMOUS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-sper'm-us*. Lat. *heterospermus* from *heteros*, different, and *sperma*, seed. Lit., differently seeded. Having heteromorphous fruits (as the fruits of *Ficus*) (from 1988) fruit formation. [See *heterospermous*]. 2. Tausch. A tribe of the *Mercuriales* of Spach, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of genera *Heterospermum* (in which the fruit is heteromorphous). [B. 12, 13, 14.]

HETEROSPIL NOTOPHIE (Fr.). From *heteros*, different, and *notophie*, a kind of spore. [A. 37, 2.]

HETEROSPORES, n. *He'te-er-o'-sper-es*. From *heteros*, different, and *spora*, spore. Lat. *heterospora*. Ger. *verschiedensporig*. Diverse-spored (said of cryptogams having two kinds of asexually produced spores). The *Heterospora* are (1) a series of the *Pteridophyta*; (2) the heterosporous ferns. [B. 1, 2, 3, 4.]

HETEROSTEMOUS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-stem'o'm-us*. From *heteros*, different, and *stemon*, stem. Lat. *heterostemonus*. [A. 38, 2.]

HETEROSTYLIS (Lat.). *He'te-er-o'-stylis*. From *heteros*, different, and *stylis*, style. Lat. *heterostylis*. Fr. *heterostyle*. Ger. *heterostylisch*. See *UNILATERAL*.

HETEROTOMUS (Lat.). *He'te-er-o'-tom-us* (from *heteros*, different, and *tomos*, to cut). From *heteros*, the name of a disease in which there is the formation of heterologous tissues. [A. 39, 2.]

HETEROTROPHOUS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-tro-phous*. Lat. *heterotrophus* (from *heteros*, the other, and *trophos*, to turn). Fr. *heterotrophie*. Of shells, turning conversely to the usual direction. [L. 41 (a. 16).]

HETEROSTYLED, adj. *He'te-er-o'-styl-ed*. Lat. *heterostylus*. Ger. *verschiedenstellig*. Diverse-styled (said of hermaphrodite flowers having styles of different lengths). [B. 180, 291 (a. 24).]

HETEROSTYLISM, n. *He'te-er-o'-styl'izm*. Lat. *heterostylism*. The presence of styles of different lengths on different individuals of the same species. [A. 39, 2. See *UNILATERAL* and *UNILATERALISM*.]

HETEROSTYLOUS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-stylous*. See *HETEROSTYLIS*.

HETEROTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. *He'te-er-o'-tax'ia* (from *heteros*, different, and *taxis*, arrangement). Lat. *heterotaxis*. Fr. *heterotaxie*. Ger. *Heterotaxie*. Lateral transposition of the viscera. [L. 50 (a. 30).]

HETEROTAXIC, adj. *He'te-er-o'-tax'ic*. Pertaining to heterotaxis. [A. 39.]

HETEROTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *He'te-er-o'-tax'is* (from *heteros*, different, and *taxis*, arrangement). Lat. *heterotaxis*. Fr. *heterotaxie*. Ger. *Heterotaxie*. Lateral transposition of the viscera. [L. 50 (a. 30).]

HETEROTOMIC, adj. *He'te-er-o'-tom'ic*. From *heteros*, different, and *tomos*, to cut. Fr. *heterotomie*. Ger. *Heterotomie*. Unequally divided (said of the perianth). [B. 1 (a. 24).]

HETEROTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. *He'te-er-o'-top'ia* (from *heteros*, different, and *topos*, place). Fr. *heterotopie*. Ger. *Heterotopie*. An anomaly of the occurrence of a particular tissue in an abnormal situation, etc. of Haeckel, in evolution, the appearance of an organ in an abnormal position or its development from a part different from that in which it develops in members of the same division. [D. 3, 4; L. 12.] *Cerebral h.* See *H. of the brain*. *Consecutive h.* *Heterotopie consecutive*. The development of masses of morbid tissue consecutive to a more or less ancient lesion of the normal tissues. [A. 30 (a. 24).] *Heterotopie consecutive*. The formation of glandular tissue in a locality where it does not occur normally. [A. 301 (a. 34).] *H. of the brain*. Ger. *Heterotopie der grauen Hirnsubstanz*. Of Virchow, hypertrophy of the *h. subst.* associated with a new formation of cerebral gray substance within the white substance of the brain. [D. 33.] *Objective h.* Of Gueniot, an actual displacement of an organ or of tissue. [a. 34.] *Plastic h.* Fr. *Heterotopie plastique*. Of Lebert, the formation of simple or complex tissues in localities in the body, where such tissues do not occur normally, as in dermoid cysts. [i. Gaz. méd. de Paris, 1852, p. 720 (a. 34).] *Subjective h.*

Fr. *heterotopie subjective*. Of Gueniot, a sensation of displacement of approximation, as in an amputated limb. [a. 34.] *Trophic h.* Fr. *heterotopie trophique*. See *Heterotrophic*.

HETEROTOPIC, HETEROTOPOUS, adj's. *He'te-er-o'-top'ic*, *He'te-er-o'-top'ous*. Fr. *heterotopique*. Ger. *heterotopisch*. Of or pertaining to heterotopia. [D. 3.]

HETEROTOPIY, n. *He'te-er-o'-top'iy*. See *HETEROTOPIA*.

HETEROTRICHOUS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-trichous*. From *heteros*, different, and *trichos*, hair. Having setae on the body. [B. 1.]

HETEROTRICHUM (Lat.), n. *He'te-er-o'-trichum*. From *heteros*, different, and *trichos*, hair. A genus of the *Urticaceae*. A species found in the West Indies, where the acid juice of the fruit, mixed with lemon-juice, is used as a refreshing drink in fevers, bilious diseases, and diarrhoea. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

HETEROTROPA (Lat.), n. f. *He'te-er-o'-tro-pa*. From *heteros*, different, and *tropos*, a turn. A genus of the *Aristolochiaceae*; a species found in the West Indies, where the acid juice of the fruit, mixed with lemon-juice, is used as a refreshing drink in fevers, bilious diseases, and diarrhoea. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

HETEROTROPAL, adj. *He'te-er-o'-tro-pal*. Lat. *heterotropus* (from *heteros*, different, and *tropos*, a turn). Fr. *heterotropie*. Ger. *verschiedenwendig*. *Heterotrop*. 1. Diversely turned (said of an ovule lying transversely or obliquely to the axis of the seed, i. e., parallel to the Aulum). 2. Of a cord, turned back to back, as of collateral ovules. [B. 1, 123, 391 (a. 24).] See *Asymptropical*.

HETEROTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *He'te-er-o'-tro-ph'ia*. From *heteros*, the other, and *trophos*, to turn. Fr. *heterotrophie*. An alteration in nutrition. [a. 34.]

HETEROTROPHIE (Fr.). *He'te-er-o'-tro-fe*. From *heteros*, different, and *trophos*, nutrition. Any disorder of nutrition. [A. 35.]

HETEROTROPHY, n. *He'te-er-o'-tro-ph'y*. 1. See *HETEROTROPHIA*. 2. The quality of obtaining nutrition adventitiously by means of a *Fungus* whose mycelium takes the place of root-hairs. [B. 1.]

HETEROTROPHUS, adj. *He'te-er-o'-tro-ph-us*. See *HETEROTROPAL*.

HETEROTYPIC, HETEROTYPICAL, adj's. *He'te-er-o'-typ'ic*, *He'te-er-o'-typ'ical*. From *heteros*, different, and *typos*, a type. Fr. *heterotypique*. Ger. *heterotypisch*. Of a double monster, having the parasitic individual suspended from the anterior aspect of the principal individual. [A. 35.]

HETEROVAULTATE, adj. *He'te-er-o'-val'vat*. Lat. *heterovalvatus* (from *heteros*, different, and *valva*, the leaf of a door). Fr. *heterovalve*. Of Peyer, diversely valved (said of a two-valved fruit). [B. 1 (a. 24).]

HETEROXANTHINE, n. *He'te-er-o'-zan'then*. From *heteros*, the other, and *xanthos*, yellow. Fr. *heteroxanthine*. Ger. *Heteroxanthin*. A base, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_2$ = probably methylxanthine, $C_8(H_7)N_2O_2$, obtained from uricacetic acid with xanthine and paraxanthine. [Salomon, Ber. d. deutsch. chem. Gesellsch., xviii, 3406; "Cridl, f. d. med. Wissensch., June 5, 1886, p. 405 (B. 1).]

HETEROXENY, n. *He'te-er-o'-xen'iy*. Lat. *heteroxenia* (from *heteros*, different, and *Xenos*, a guest). Of parasites, the quality of living in different hosts. [B. 1.]

HETEROTONIS (Lat.), n. f. *He'te-er-o'-ton'is* (from *heteros*, different, and *tonos*, tension). Fr. *heterotonie*. Ger. *Heterotonie*. Inclination or proneness to disease. [L. 50 (a. 30).]

HETRE (Fr.), n. *Et're*. See FAGUS.—Goudron de H. Beech-tar. [B. 46 (a. 14).]—H. a feuilles de comptonia. See FAGUS.

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HEUDELOTA (L.) *Heudelota*. A species rare in New England and New York and abundant in the West and South. The species is in the dry state containing 18.5% of water and 82% of matter. [B. 3, 11, 4, 21.] **H. emullescens**. A species found in the mountains of Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, all having the properties of *H. taurica*. [B. 3, 11, 4, 21.] **H. emulsa**. See *H. taurica*. **H. extirpata**. A species described in the West in 1844, due to the drinking of alkaline water. [F. W. Anderson, "Botan. Gaz.", 1887, p. 40.] **H. hispida**. A species described in the West in 1844, due to the drinking of alkaline water. [F. W. Anderson, "Botan. Gaz.", 1887, p. 40.] **H. hispida**. A species found in the mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. [B. 3, 11, 4, 21.] **H. incanata**. An astringent species found in the mountains of the West. [F. W. Anderson, "Botan. Gaz.", 1887, p. 40.] **H. parvifolia**. An astringent species especially common in northern Mexico and used like *H. calycina*. [F. W. Anderson, "Botan. Gaz.", 1887, p. 40.] **H. peltata**. An astringent species growing in California. [F. W. Anderson, "Botan. Gaz.", 1887, p. 40.] **H. pubescens**. A species indigenous to the mountains of Virginia and Kentucky. [F. W. Anderson, "Botan. Gaz.", 1887, p. 40.] **H. rufescens**. A species growing in the United States as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Its root is astringent. [B. 3, 11, 4, 21.] **H. scutellaria**. A species found in the mountains of North Carolina, Maryland, and Kentucky, and having the properties of *H. americana*. [B. 3, 11, 4, 21.] **H. viscidula**. See *H. taurica*.

HEUDELOTA (L.) *Heudelota*. A species rare in New England and New York and abundant in the West and South. The species is in the dry state containing 18.5% of water and 82% of matter. [B. 3, 11, 4, 21.]

HEUDREVILLE (Fr.). n. *Udréville*. A place in the department of Eure, France, where there is a spring containing calcium and magnesium carbonates and sodium chloride and sulphate. [L. 97.]

HEULO, n. In the East, the turpentine of *Pistacia atlantica*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

HEUSCHERKENBAUM (Ger.). n. *Heuschreckenbaum*. The genus *Hymenaea*. [a, 21.]

HEUSTRICHER (Ger.). **HEUSTRICHBAD** (Ger.). n. *Heustricherbad*. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous, chalybeate, saline, and alkaline spring. [L. 49, 57, 87.]

HEVEA (Lat.). n. *Hevea*. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees found in tropical America, yielding caoutchouc. The *Hevea* of Bailion are a tree of the *Euphorbia* family. [B. 19, 12, 7, 13, 180, a, 21.] **H. brasiliensis**. *Ger. brasiliensis*. *Federharzbaum*. A large tree common in the forests of the province of Pará, Brazil. It furnishes the bulk of the caoutchouc exported from Pará, known in commerce as *Pistia*. [B. 19, 12, 7, 13, 180, a, 21.] **H. discolor**. A Brazilian species. [B. 19, 12, 7, 13, 180, a, 21.] **H. gossypifera**. *Ger. gossypifera*. A tree of the province of Pará, Brazil. It furnishes the bulk of the caoutchouc exported from Pará, known in commerce as *Pistia*. [B. 19, 12, 7, 13, 180, a, 21.] **H. lutea**. One of the species yielding caoutchouc. [B. 19, 12, 7, 13, 180, a, 21.] **H. pauciflora**. A species from which rubber is obtained in British Guiana. [B. 77 (a, 21).] **H. peruviana**. A species growing in eastern Peru. [B. 77 (a, 21).] **H. spruceana**. A species furnishing caoutchouc. [B. 77 (a, 21).]

HEVEENE, n. *Heveene*. *Ger. heveine*, *hévéine*, *hévéine*. *Ger. Heven*. Of Bouchardat, being that portion of caoutchouc which distills at 315° C. It is a clear, yellow, oily liquid, of the sp. gr. of 0.92, having the constitution, $C_{12}H_{20}$, of a camphene. It is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in volatile oils. [B. 3, 3, 33.]

HEXABASIC (adj.). *Hexabasic*. From *hex*, six, and *basic*, a base. *Fr. hexabasicque*, *Ger. sechsbasisch*, *It. essabativo*. 1. Of acids or alcohols, containing six atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See *Hexabasic*. 2. Of salts, formed from a b. acid by the replacement of all six atoms of hydrogen. [a, 28.]

HEXABROMBENZENE, n. *Hexabrombenzene*. *Fr. hexabrombenzine*, *Ger. Hexabrombenzol*. A derivative, C_6Br_6 , of benzene in which six atoms of bromine replace six of hydrogen. It forms acicular crystals melting above 310° C. [B. 4.]

HEXABROMETHANE, n. *Hexabrommethan*. *Fr. hexabromthane*, *Ger. Hexabromathan*. A substance, CBr_6 , crystallizing in thick, transparent, tetragonal prisms from its solution in carbon disulphide. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXABROMIDE, n. *Hexabromide*. *Fr. hexabromure*. A compound consisting of an element or radical united directly with bromine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEXABROMOBENZENE, n. *Hexabrombenzene*. *Fr. hexabrombenzine*, *Ger. Hexabrombenzol*. A derivative, C_6Br_6 , of benzene in which six atoms of bromine replace six of hydrogen. It forms acicular crystals melting above 310° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXABROMOMELLITENE, n. *Hexabrommelliten*. *Syn.: mellitene hexabromide*. A substance, $C_6H_2Br_6$, formed when mellitene is heated with bromine and soluble water at about 120° C., being mellitene in which six atoms of hydrogen are replaced by six of bromine. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXACANTHOS, adj. *Hexacanthos*. *Lat. hexacanthus* (from *hex*, six, and *akantos*, a spine). *Fr. hexacanthé*. Having six spines. [a, 25.]

HEXACETATE, n. *Hexacetate*. *Fr. hexacétate*. A compound consisting of a base united with six

molecules of acetic acid, i. e., one in which six molecules of acetyl replace six atoms of hydrogen. [a, 38.]

HEXACETOXYMETHYL, n. *Hexacetoxy*. A substance, $C_6H_5O_6$, formed by heating starch flour to 100° C. with acetic anhydride and occurring as a white powder insoluble in water and not colored by iodine. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXACETOXYDENTRINE, n. *Hexacetoxydentrine*. *Fr. hexacétodentrine*. A substance, $C_6H_5O_6$, formed by heating starch flour with acetic anhydride to 100° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXACETOXYLITE, n. *Hexacetylite*. *Fr. hexacétolite*. A substance, $C_6H_5O_6$, formed by heating starch flour with acetic anhydride to 100° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXACETOXYLUSCULIN, n. *Hexacetylusculin*. A derivative, $C_6H_5O_6$, of acetyl formed by the action of acetic anhydride on the latter. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXACHLORALANINE, n. *Hexachloralanine*. A glass-like mass, $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2$, formed by heating gallium with acetic anhydride. [Schmitt and Coblentz, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.", xvii, 7, Jour. of the Chem. Soc., Oct. 1884, 1. Am. Jour. of Pharm., 7, Jan. 1885, p. 42.]

HEXACHLORACETONE, n. *Hexachloracetone*. *Fr. hexachloracétone*. A substance, C_2Cl_6O , formed by heating gallium with acetic anhydride. [Schmitt and Coblentz, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.", xvii, 7, Jour. of the Chem. Soc., Oct. 1884, 1. Am. Jour. of Pharm., 7, Jan. 1885, p. 42.]

HEXACHLOROBENZENE, n. *Hexachlorbenzene*. *Fr. hexachlorobenzène*. *Ger. Hexachlorbenzol*. A derivative, C_6Cl_6 , of benzene in which six atoms of chlorine replace six of hydrogen. It forms colorless prismatic crystals melting above 322° C. [B. 4.]

HEXACHLORIDE, n. *Hexachloride*. *Fr. hexachlorure*, *Ger. Hexachlorür*. A compound consisting of an element or radical united with chlorine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite proportion of the former, assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEXACHLOROMELLITENE, n. *Hexachloromelliten*. *Syn.: mellitene hexachloride*. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_6$, formed when mellitene is heated with phosphorus pentachloride, being mellitene in which six atoms of hydrogen are replaced by six of chlorine. An isomeric compound formed in the preparation of it has the formula $C_6H_2Cl_6$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HEXACHROMATE, n. *Hexachromate*. *Fr. hexachromate*. A salt of the supposititious hexachromic acid; a compound of a basic oxide with six molecules of chromium trioxide. The general formula for the h's is $R'O_6Cr_6 = R'O + 6CrO_3$ where R' is a bivalent radical. [B.]

HEXACHROMIC ACID, n. *Hexachromic acid*. *Fr. hexachromique*, *Ger. Hexachromsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2Cr_6O_{14} = 6CrO_3 + H_2O$, inferred to exist from the occurrence of the hexachromates. [B. 3.]

HEXACHLORIDE, n. *Hexachloride*. *Fr. hexachlorure*. A compound consisting of an element or radical united with chlorine in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to a certain definite proportion of the former, assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

HEXACOCOCCUS, adj. *Hexacoccus*. *Lat. hexacoccus* (from *hex*, six, and *coccus*, a kernel). *Fr. hexacocque*, *Ger. achsenknöpfig*, *sechsknötig*. Having six cocci. [a, 24.]

HEXACOTYLE (Lat.). n. *Hexacotyle*. *Fr. hexacotyle*. A genus of plants. [B. 3.]

HEXACHROMIC ACID, n. *Hexachromic acid*. *Fr. hexachromique*, *Ger. Hexachromsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2Cr_6O_{14} = 6CrO_3 + H_2O$, inferred to exist from the occurrence of the hexachromates. [B. 3.]

HEXAD, adj. *Hexad*. *Fr. hexad*. Having six atoms of replaceable hydrogen (said of alcohols and acid salts). [a, 38.]

HEXAD, adj. *Hexad*. *Fr. hexad*. Having six atoms of replaceable hydrogen (said of alcohols and acid salts). [a, 38.]

HEXADACTYLISM, n. *Hexadactylism*. *Fr. hexadactylisme*. The state of being hexadactylous. [B.]

HEXADACTYLOUS, adj. *Hexadactylous*. *Fr. hexadactyle*. Having six fingers or toes. [L. 41, 49, 56.]

HEXADECEDE, n. *Hexadecede*. *Fr. hexadecede*. A genus of plants. [B. 3.]

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(dro³)-pi³pu³/e³t-o³a, u³s³u³le). From *ispée*, perspiration, and *mp*, or *mupe*, foam. See *Simulium* LEEVER and *Simulium* LEEVER.

HIDROKREHEA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(he)-dro(dro)-re(ro)²e²a². From *pu*, sweat, and *ke*, to flow. Fr. *hidrocrehe*. Ger. *Hidrokrehen*. See *Simulium* LEEVER.

HIDROS (Lat.), n. m. Hi(ho)/dro³s(dro³s). Gen., -ro³os(-o³t³is). Gr. *hidros*. See *Hydro* LEEVER.

HIDROSADENTITE (Fr.), n. f. Hidro³s-a²den³ti³t³e. See *Hidros* ADENTITE. *H. ulcerativa*. Of *hidros* and *adentite* of the palms of the hands and the roots and palmar surfaces of the fingers also occasionally the corresponding parts of the lower extremities. The disease is characterized by superficial excoriation of a circumscribed horseshoe shape and prone to relapses. [L. 26.]

HIDROSADENTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(ho)-dro³s-a²den³ti³t³e. Written also, *hidrosadentia* and *hidrosadentia*. Gen., -idros(-idra). From *ispée*, sweat, and *adip*, a gland; see also *idra. Fr. *hidrosadentis*. An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands occurring most commonly in the axilla at the margin of the thorax or about the nipples, characterized by the formation of little inflamed nodules, about the size of a pin's head, or sometimes larger, which tend to form abscesses scattered deep in the skin. [L. 26.] Verneil. "Arch. gén. de méd." 1864. See *hidrosadentis* ADENTIS. *H. axillaris*. *H. of the axilla*. *H. phlegmonosa*. *H. attended with* *hidrosadentis* abscesses. [L. 26.]*

HIDROSCHEIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(ho)-dro³s-che³i³s. Gen., -che³i³s. From *ispée*, perspiration, and *cheis*, a condition. Fr. *hidroscheis*. Ger. *hidroscheis*. See *ADENTIS*.

HIDROSCHEITIC, adj. *Hidroscheitisch* (Lat.). *hidroscheitisch*. Fr. *hidroscheit*. Pertaining to hydro-scheitis. [L. 26.]

HIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hi(ho)-dro³s-i³s. Gen., -ro³os(-ia). Gr. *hidrosis*. Fr. *hidrose*. Ger. *Schitzen*. 1. Profuse sweating. The *hidroses*, in Bronson's classification of skin diseases, are a sub-order of the *Hieropne* (q. v.), equivalent to the *hidroses* of Auzan. 2. Of Blundell, a grave form of purpurial disease characterized by a chill, followed by fever and profuse sweating. [A. 43.] *H. maligra*. See *Malaria*. *H. simplex*. See *Hydro* LEEVER.

HIDROTERION Lat. **HIDROTERIUM** (Lat.), n. m. Hi(ho)-dro³t³er-i³on(-o³n, -u³mum). Gr. *hidroterion* (from *ispée*, perspiration. See *SPERMA*).

HIDROTIC, adj. Hi-dro³t³ik. Gr. *hidrotikos* (from *ispée*, perspiration. Lat. *hidroticus*. Fr. *hidrotique*. Ger. *hidrotisch*). -*H. acid*. Fr. *acide hidrotique* (or *hidrotique*). Ger. *Hidrotische*. An uncrystallizable acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, found by Favre in the perspiration; soluble in water and in alcohol, and giving off ammonia when heated. [L. 33.]

HIDROTICUM (Lat.), n. m. Hi(ho)-dro³t³ic-um. Gr. *hidrotikon* (dim. of *ispée*, perspiration). Ger. *Hidrotikum*. See *ADENTIS*. Moderate sweating. [L. 26.]

HIDROTOPEIA (Lat.), **HIDROTOPEIA** (Lat.), n. f. Hi(ho)-dro³t³o-pe³ia. From *ispée*, perspiration, and *peia*, to swell. Fr. *hidrope*. Ger. *Hidropese*. A swelling of the limbs, due to an accumulation of fluid in the interstices of the tissues. [L. 26.]

HIDROTOPEITIC, adj. Hi-dro³t³o-pe³it³ik. Gr. *hidropeitikon*. From *ispée*, perspiration, and *peia*, to swell. Lat. *hidrotopieticus*, *hidrotopius*. Fr. *hidrotopietique*. Ger. *hidrotopietisch*, *hidrotopisch*. Pertaining to *hidrope*. [L. 26.]

HIDROTOPEUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(ho)-dro³t³o-pe³us. Gen., -us(-us). See *DIAPHORETIC*.

HIDROTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(ho)-dro³t³er-ia. See *HIDROTERION*.

HIDROTUS (Lat.), adj. Hi(ho)-dro³t³us. Gen., -us(-us). From *ispée*, sweat. See *DIAPHORETIC*.

HIDES, n. An old name for *flos artis*. [Ruland, Johnson (A. 25).]

HIER (Ger.), n. Heb. A bite, blow, sting, stab. [L. 80.]

HIERE (Fr.), n. *Hier*. The *Sambucus canadensis*. [L. 191, 173 (a. 24).] -*Alcool d'hier*, *Esprit d'hier*. See *Spiritus ERULI* (in Supplement). -*Sue d'hier* (fruit) [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of the berries of *Sambucus canadensis*, prepared by crushing the berries in the hand, allowing to ferment 3 or 4 days, expressing, and filtering [Fr. Cod.]; or by bruising the berries carefully so as not to break the seeds, straining, evaporating in the water-bath, adding 2 parts of sugar for each 3 parts of fruit, and bringing to the consistency of a soft extract. [L. 35 (a. 18).]

HIERA (Sp.), n. *Ea*-ra². 1. Ivy; the genus *Hedera*. 2. In (Columbian) the *Hedera helix*. 3. A tree of the *Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xix (a. 14). -*H. morada* (Mex. Ph.). The *Coccoloba scandens*. [L. 172 (a. 24).] -*H. terrestre* (Mex. Ph.). The *Nepenthes chinensis*. [A. 47 (a. 21).]

HIERMAL, adj. Hi(ho)-mal. Lat. *hiemalis* (from *hiems*, winter). Fr. *hiemal*. Of or pertaining to winter. [A. 312 (a. 21).]

HIER (Hind.), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [L. 172 (a. 24).]

HIERA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(ho)-e³ra²-a². Gr. *iepe*. A name for many ancient medicines. [Galen 31 (a. 21).] -*H. pieria*. See the major list.

HIERABOTANE (Lat.), n. f. Hi(ho)-e³ra²-bo³ta²-na²ni(-a²ni(-e³)). Gen., -bo³ta²nes. From *iepe*, sacred, and *botan*, fodder. The *Verbena officinalis*. [L. 121 (a. 35).]

HIERACITES (Lat.), n. m. Hi(ho)-e³ra²-ci³tes(-siti(-et(-e³)). Gen., -ci³tu(-a²). Gr. *ieparix* (from *iepe*, a hawk). The hawkstone, formerly used as a remedy for piles. [A. 325.]

HIERACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Hi(ho)-e³ra²-ci³tu(-a²ni(-e³)). Gr. *ieparix* (from *iepe*, a hawk). Fr. *ieperie*. Ger. *Hierack*. [L. 121 (a. 35).]

HIERA (Fr.), n. f. Hi(ho)-e³ra²-a². Gen., -a²ni(-e³)). Fr. *hieracium*. The herb and flowers of *Hieracium radicata*. [L. 180 (a. 24).] -*H. alpinum*. See *Veronica* LEEVER. -*H. arvense*. The *Sedum arvense*. [L. 173 (a. 24).] -*H. breutila*. Fr. *ieperie douce*, *grande* (q. v.). -*H. cicutaria*. Orange mouse-ear, a European species occasionally used as a vulnerary and laxative. [L. 173 (a. 24).] -*H. bulbosum*. Fr. *ieperie bulbeuse*. A species having an anodyne root. [L. 173 (a. 24).] -*H. cicutaria*. The *Sedum cicutaria*. [L. 173 (a. 24).] -*H. dubium*. See *H. arvense*. -*H. Gronovii*. See *Veronica* LEEVER. -*H. hirsutum*. Hairy hawk-weed, a species growing on dry hills in Canada and the United States. The root is used for toothache, and the fresh leaves are applied to cancerous warts. [L. 180 (a. 24).] -*H. hoppenum*. See *H. pilosella*. -*H. juncum*. The *Chondrilla juncea*. [L. 173 (a. 24).] -*H. lachenalis*. Of Gmelin, a variety of the *H. scaberrimum*. [L. 241 (a. 35).] -*H. lactucella*. *H. H. lactuca*. Fr. *ieperie lactuca*. The *Hieracium lactuca*. [L. 180 (a. 24).] -*H. majus*. The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [L. 121 (a. 35).] -*H. minus*. The *Leonodon autumnalis*. [L. 121 (a. 35).] -*H. murorum*. Fr. *ieperie des murailles*. [L. 121 (a. 35).] -*H. pectinatum*. On the la *ieperie pectinata*. [L. 121 (a. 35).] -*H. pectinatum*. On the la *ieperie pectinata*. [L. 121 (a. 35).] -*H. pectinatum*. On the la *ieperie pectinata*. [L. 121 (a. 35).]

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rides, sodium sulphate, iron protoxide, and crenele and silicic acids. [A. 20, 21.]

HIGHLAND SPRINGS, n. *Hil'land-sprîng'z*. Saline springs in the State of Tennessee. [A. 20, 21.]

HIGH ROCK SPRING, n. *Hî-rok*. A spring at Saratoga New York. [A. 20, 21.]

HIGH-TONED, adj. *Hî-ton'd*. An old term for sthenic, acute, or exalted. [A. 20, 21.]

HIGHT WATER SHIRE, n. *Hî-wat-er-shîr*. The county of Devon, England. [A. 20, 21.]

HIGHERIUM, n. *Hî-gî-ri-um*. A genus of plants. [A. 20, 21.]

HIGUERON (Sp.), n. *Egra-on'*. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., the name of a river. 2. In the Argentine Republic the *Louche* river. [A. 20, 21.]

HIGUERO, n. *Hî-gû-er-o*. A small tree. [A. 20, 21.]

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organ unequally into an anterior and posterior portion. It is pierced by several irregular apertures for the entrance and exit of vessels and nerves. [A. 20, 21.] **H.** of the suprarenal capsule. Lat. *h. glandular suprarenalis*. An irregular fissure on the anterior surface of the capsule, where the vessels and nerves enter. [C.] **H.** olive. See under *olivary body*. **H. ovary**. See *H. of the ovary*. **H. placenta**. The depression where the umbilical cord joins the placenta. [A. 20.] **H. pulmonale**, **H. pulmonis**, **H. pulmonum**. Ger. *Lungenh.* A deep fissure on the inner surface of the lung which gives attachment to the root of the lung. [L. 7, 11, 12, 15, 20.] **H. renale**. See *H. of the kidney*. **H. seminale**. See *H. testide*. [A.]

HILUS Lat. n. *Hî-lus*. A narrow, thin, membranous substance of the embryonic ovary. [A. 8.]

HILVERSUM (Dutch), n. A sea-bathing resort in the southern part of the province of North Holland. [A. 319, 321.]

HIMANTION (Lat.), n. *Hî-mân-tî-on* (Gr. *ἡμάντιον*) (dim. of *hîas*, a leathern strap). See STAPHYLIDÆMA.

HIMANTOCEPHALUS, adj. *Hî-mân-to-kef-a-lus*. Lat. *himantocéphalus*, from *hîas*, the lash of a whip, and *kephala*, a head. [L. 7, 11, 12, 15, 20.]

HIMANTOGLLOSSUM (Lat.), n. *Hî-mân-to-glos-sus* (gloss, 'tongue'). From *hîas*, a thong, and *glossa*, the tongue. A genus of orchids. [B.] **H. hircinum**. A European species. The root-tubers were formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [B. 180, 245.]

HIMANTOID, adj. *Hî-mân-toïd*. Ger. *himantoid*. From *hîas*, a leathern thong, and *oides*, form. [A.] *Himantoides*. Ger. *riemenförmig*, *riemenartig*. Shaped like a thong. [L. 50, 30.]

HIMANTOMA (Lat.), n. *Hî-mân-to-ma*. Gen. *-matis* (-atis). Ger. *himantoma* (from *hîas*, a leathern thong). See STAPHYLIDÆMA.

HIMANTOPUS (Lat.), adj. *Hî-mân-to-pus* (from *hîas*, a thong, and *pous*, the foot). Ger. *riemenfüßig*. In ornithology, having very long, slender legs. [L. 180.]

HIMANTOPTERUS (Lat.), n. *Hî-mân-to-pter-us* (from *hîas*, a thong, and *pteron*, a wing). Ger. *Strandflöter*. A long-legged bird of the family *Charadriidae*. [L. 50, 30.]

HIMANTOSIS (Lat.), n. *Hî-mân-to-sis* (from *hîas*, a thong, and *osis*, a disease). Ger. *himantosis* (from *hîas*, a leathern thong). See STAPHYLIDÆMA.

HIMAS (Lat.) n. *Hî-mas*. Gen. *-matis* (-atis). Ger. *himas* (from *hîas*, a leathern thong). See STAPHYLIDÆMA.

HIMBEERBORKE (Ger.) n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. See FRAM-BESIA.

HIMBEERBEEREN (Ger.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. The *Rubus idæus*. [B. 180, 245.]

HIMBEERE (Ger.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. The *Rubus idæus* and its fruit. [B. 180, 245.] **Amerikanische H.** The *Rubus canadensis*. [B. 180, 245.] **Nordische H.** The *Rubus arcticus*. [B. 180, 245.] **Wohldriehende H.** The *Rubus idæus*. [B. 180, 245.]

HIMBEERFORM (Ger.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. The raspberry-shape of a dried red blood-corpucle. [K.]

HIMBEERFRUCHT (Ger.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. A syncarp. [B. 180, 245.]

HIMBEERGEIST, *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. See SPIRITUS RUBI IDÆI.

HIMBEERSTRACH (Ger.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. The *Rubus idæus*. [B. 180, 245.]

HIMERANTHUS (Lat.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. The *Rubus idæus*. [B. 180, 245.]

HIMERANTHUS (Lat.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. The *Rubus idæus*. [B. 180, 245.]

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HIMERANTHUS (Lat.), n. *Hî-mb-er-bar-ke*. The *Rubus idæus*. [B. 180, 245.]

A, ape; A', at; A'', ah; A''', all; Ch, chin; Ch', loch (Scottish); E, he; E', el; G, go; I, die; I', in; N, in; N', tank;

HINABTREIBER (Ger.), n. H^{in} -a^b-trib-e^r. See DETESTOR.

HINA-GESHI Jap., n. The *Papaver rhoeas*. [R. 121 a, 24.]

HINDA, n. In India, the *Thamnia schultzei*. [R. 19, 121 a, 24.]

HINDAVANA TULKHA (Pers.), n. See *CITRULLUS colocynthis*.

HINDBERRY, n. Hind-b^er^r-i². The *Rubus idaeus*. [B. 19, 275 a, 24.]

HIND-BRAIN, n. Hind-brain. See EPENCEPHALON.

HINDGUT, n. Hind-gut. See UNDERGUT.

HINDHEAD, n. Hind-head. Gr., *korris*, *koris*. Ger., *Hinterhaupt*, *Hinterkopf*. See OCCIPUT.

HIND-HEAL, n. Hind-heal. The *Chenopodium botrys* and the *Tenarium sanctandae*. [B. 19, 255 a, 24.] 2. See *AMARANTUS* (2d def.).

HINDIBÄ (Af.), n. See *CICNORUM endivia*.

HINDISCHKRAUTENGEL (Ger.), n. H^{in} -dⁱ-sh-kra²-ut-e²-g²-el. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

HINDI SENA-KA-PATA (Hind.), n. See *CASSIA fasciculata*.

HINDISH (Af.), n. See *ASPERGILLA*.

HINDLAUT (Ger.), **HINDLAUTWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Hind-la²-ut², hind-la²-ut²-z². The *Cichorium edule*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

HINDS-TONGUE (Hind.), n. Hind-tu²-g². The *Sesquipedarium vulgare*. [A. 565 a, 24.]

HINFALLIG (Ger.), adj. H^{in} -fa²-llig. See CAPACIOUS. **Hinkel**. See CAPACITY 1st def.

HING, n. In the East Indies, asafetida. In Bombay, *Amsha horeh*. [R. 18, 19, 121 185 a, 24.] Cf. *HINGUL* and *HINGUL*.

HINGUL (H.), n. The product of *Ficus officinalis*. Asafetida imported from Abyssinia and Bender Massai on the Persian Gulf. It occurs as a blackish brown, brittle mass, having a much more repulsive odor than that of common asafetida. It is not brought into European trade. [B. 18, a, 24.]

Kandahar h. The best asafetida, consisting chiefly of slightly or not agglutinated tears; used by wealthy people in Bombay as a condiment, and not exported to Europe. [B. 18 a, 24.]

HINGANBETA (Hind.), n. See *BALANITES Roxburghii*.

HINGA VADIVARATE (Hind.), n. A preparation made by mixing 5 parts of *linga*, 6 of *nardala*, and 4 of *vindhara*; used in rectal suppositories in constipation, haemorrhoids, etc. [A. 479 (a, 24).]

HINGED, adj. H^{in} -g². In dissonance, opening by a valve turning upward as in a hinge, as the lobes of the atherine fish-belly. [B. 27 a, 24.]

HINGESTRECKT (Ger.), adj. H^{in} -g²-st²-re²-kt. See PROSTRATE.

HINGEWORFEN (Ger.), adj. H^{in} -g²-vorf-e²n. See DECURRENT.

HINGISCH (Af.), n. See *ASPERGILLA*.

HINGLA HASTAKA CHURANA (Hind.), n. A preparation containing asafetida and seven other drugs. [A. 479 a, 24.]

HINGOOLE (Hing.), n. The *Solanum nigrum*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

HINGORIA (Guz.), n. See *BALANITES Roxburghii*.

HINGRA, n. 1. In Bombay, asafetida adulterated with earthy matter. [B. 18 a, 24.] 2. The common asafetida arriving from southern Persia and Afghanistan for export to Europe. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, xxxi, a, 14.]

HING-TCHOU, n. A place in the province of Pe-Tche-Li, China, where there is a spring containing alum and sulphur. [L. 105 a, 14.]

HINGU (Sanscr.), n. Asafetida. [B. 92 a, 14.]

HINGHU (Sanscr.), n. See *FICUS officinalis*.

HINGUN (Hind.), n. The *Balanites aegyptiaca*. [B. 172 a, 24.]

HINKEN (Ger.), n. H^{in} -k²-e²n. A limp, lameness. [L. 80.]—Freiwilliches H. See *CALAMITA*.

HINNA (Ar.), n. The *Lavatera alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, a, 14.]

HINNEIGING (Ger.), n. H^{in} -nig-un². Inclination. [L. 80.]

HINNEWIEDER (Ger.), n. H^{in} -nig-wed-e². A place in Prussian Silesia where there are a ferruginous spring and a whey cure establishment. [L. 49 a, 14.]

HINOID, adj. H^{in} -oid. Gr., *ωιδης*. Having parallel, undivided veins proceeding entirely from the midrib of the leaf. [L. 19 a, 24.]

HINCHKRAUT (Ger.), n. H^{in} -sh-kra²-ut. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

HINTAH (Ar.), n. See *TRITHEMUM asperum*.

HINTAL (Beng.), n. The *Papaver pabulum*. [B. 172 a, 24.]

HINTERBACKE (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-l²-ack-e. The backbone in the pl., *hine*, the testes, &c., 2d def. [L. 33 k; L. 303.]—**Ge-hirn'n**. See TESTES (2d def.).

HINTERE (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-e². See FUNDAMENT.—**Hirn'n**. The nucleus cerebri. [L. 80.]

HINTERGRUND (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-grund. A background.—**Augen'h.**. See FUNDAMENT.

HINTERHAUT (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-ha²-ut. See OCCIPUT.—**H'gend**. The occipital region. [L. 80.]—**H'schuppe**. 1.

See *H'theil*. 2. See *Supra-occipital* bone. 3. See *Epiotic* bone. **H'Körp**. See *Supra-occipital* bone. **H'section**. The occipital region. [L. 80.]—**H'theil**. The tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L. 304.]

HINTERHIRN (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-hern. See EPENCEPHALON and METENCEPHALON.—**H'bläschen**. The primary vesicle of the embryonic hind-brain. [L. 17 (K).]—**H'blase**. The posterior encephalic vesicle.—**Secundäres H'**. The embryonic cerebellum. [L. 17 (K).]—**Secundäres H'bläschen**. See *Secondary occipital vesicle*.

HINTERHORN (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-horn. 1. The posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [L. 17 (K).] 2. The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. **H. der Oblongata**. See *Posterior cornu of the medulla oblongata*. **H. des Seitenventrikels**. See *H.* (2d def.).

HINTERKOPF (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-ko²-pf. See OCCIPUT.

HINTERN (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-n. See RECTUM.—**H'losig-keit**. See *VENOSITY*.

HINTERTHEIL (Ger.), n. H^{in} -t²-er-th². The posterior part of a structure. See BRECHEN.—**H. der Zunge**. The root of the tongue. [L. 80.]—**H. des Haupts**. The occipital region. [L. 80.]

HINZUFÜGEND (Ger.), adj. H^{in} -tsu²-fu²-g²-end. See *ADJECTIVANT*.

HINZUFÜGUNG (Ger.), n. H^{in} -tsu²-fu²-g²-ung. See *ADDITION* (in Supplement).

HINZI KOMEND (Ger.), adj. H^{in} -tsi²-ko²-mend. See *ADVENTITIUS*.

HINZUTRETEN (Ger.), n. H^{in} -tsu²-t²-ret-e²n. See *ADDITION*.

HIORSTHÄNEN (Ger.), n. *Hiorsthanen*. See *COX lacrima*.

HIP, n. H^{ip} . A-S. *heep, heap, hoop, hoop, hoop*. Mid E., *hepp, hipe*. Gr., *ἵππος* 1st def. **Lat. coxa** 1st def. **Fr. hipo** 1st def. **Ger. Hüfte** 1st def. 1. The region of the junction of the trunk with the lower limb, especially the projection of the femoral trochanter above the h. joint. [A. 343.] 2. The fruit of *Neocarpium of Pinus spicata*. [A. 265 a, 24.] 3. See *HIP*.

H. disease. See *MARASMOUS*. **H. postence**. See *QUESADILLA*.

HIP, v. tr. H^{ip} . To fracture, dislocate, or sprain the h. (of an animal). [B. 116.]

HIPPECACANHA (Lat.), n. f. H^{ip} -pe²-ka²(ka²)-u²(u²)-a²n-(a²)n².a². See *IPPECACANHA*.

HIPPEAS (Afr.), n. Ye-pe-ta²n²-a². In Brazil, the *Stenoclytus diaphanus*. [B. 121 a, 14.]

HIPPO, n. The *Antelope cervina*. [B. 121 a, 35.]

HIPPACE (Lat.), n. f. H^{ip} -pa²-se²ka. Gen., *hippae*, Gr., *ἵππαι*. 1. Of *Philly*, made from mare's milk. 2. Of *Philly*, a plant now unknown. [A. 312 a, 24.]

HIPPAUS, n. H^{ip} -pa²-us. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A. 303 a, 31.]

HIPPANTHROPY, n. H^{ip} -pa²-anth²-rop². Lat., *hippanthropia* (from *troos*, a horse, and *anthropos*, a man). **Fr. hippanthropie**. An hallucination in which the patient believes himself to be a horse. [L. 50 a, 30.]

HIPPARAFIN, n. H^{ip} -pa²-ra²-f²-in. Lat., *hipparaffinum*. **Fr. hipparaffine**. Ger., *H.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$, one of the oxidation products of hippuric acid when heated with that acid. It is crystallizable, very soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, nearly insoluble in hot water, inodorous, tasteless, melting at 210° C. and distilling without alteration. [B. 38, 46, 93 a, 14.]

HIPPARIUS, n. H^{ip} -pa²-ri². **Fr. hipparine**. Ger., *H.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$, one of the oxidation products of hippuric acid. It crystallizes in silky needles, melts at 45° C. and is soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B. 38, 46, 93 a, 14.]

HIPPAISA (Lat.), n. f. H^{ip} -pa²-is-a². Gr., *ἵππαισα*. Horseback exercise. [A. 311.]

HIPPECACANA (Lat.), n. f. H^{ip} -pe²-a²(ka²)-a²n²(a²)n².a². See *IPPECACANHA*.

HIPPASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. H^{ip} -pe²-as²-tra²(ru²)m²(tra²)m². From *troos*, a horse, and *astrip*, a star. The knight's star-like; a genus of many-flowered plants found in South America and the West Indies. [L. 80.]

Hippocampus. The *Hippocampus*. The *Hippocampus*, a species whose胆汁 is used in the West Indies in decoction, as an antispasmodic, and in the form of a syrup, in dysentery. [B. 180 255 a, 24.] **H. regium**. **H. reticulatum**. Species found in tropical America, having poisonous胆汁. [B. 49 255 a, 24.]

HIPPUSIS (Lat.), n. f. H^{ip} -pu²-is-a². Gr., *ἵππυσις* (-is). Gr. *ἵππος* from *troos*, a horseman. See *HIPPUS*.

HIPPILA (Lat.), n. f. H^{ip} -pi²-a². Of old authors, the *Stellaria media*. [B. 121 a, 35.]

HIPPIATER (Lat.), n. m. H^{ip} -pi²-a²(u²)tr²(u²)tr². Gen., *-at²er* (-is). From *troos*, a horse, and *iat²er*, a surgeon. A veterinarian. [L. 307.]

HIPPATRIA (Lat.), **HIPPATRICIA** (Lat.), **HIPPATRICIA** (Lat.), n. f. H^{ip} -pi²-a²(u²)tr²(u²)tr²-a², *-at²er* (-is) (-is) (-is). Gen., *-at²er*, *-at²er*, *-at²er*. Gr., *ἵππια*, *ἵππια*, *ἵππια* (from *troos*, a horse, and *iat²er*, a surgeon). **Fr. hippiatrice**. Ger., *Hippodrome* 1st def. *Hippodrome* 1st def. *Hippodrome* 1st def. 1. Medicine as applied to horses. 2. Veterinary medicine in general. [L. 50 a, 30.]

HIPPATROS (Lat.), **HIPPATROS** (Lat.), n. m. H^{ip} -pi²-a²(u²)tr²(u²)tr². Gr., *ἵππια* (from *troos*, a horse, and *iat²er*, a surgeon). **Fr. hippiat²**. Gr., *ἵππια*, *ἵππια*, *ἵππια*. *Veterinärarz.* A practitioner of hippiatry. [L. 41, L. 50 a, 30.]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

The secretions: they comprise the *H's récrémentelles* and the *H's excréments-récrémentelles*. L. 49 a 14. *H's récrément-titielles*. The cerebro-spinal, synovial and spermaté fluids and the milk. L. 49 a 14. *H's secrétées*. See *H's protéolés*. *H. vitrée*. See CORPUS vitreum.

HUMIC ACID, *n.* *Hum'ik-äc*. From *humus*, *q. v.* Fr., *acide humique*. Ger., *Huminsture*, *Geinsture*, *Huminstöse*. Syn.: *humic acid*. An amorphous colloidal substance, $(C_6H_5O_2)_n$, contained in humus. It has an acid reaction and contains substituents of hydrogen, replaceable by basic radicals. Its presence in the soil seems to facilitate the absorption of nitrogen from the air. [B., 2.]

HUMID, *adj.* *Hum'id*. Lat., *humidus* (from *humere*, to be moist). Fr., *humide*. Ger., *feucht*. Moist, damp, wet. A. 332 (a, 2)

HUMIDITY, *n.* $\text{Hu}^2\text{-m}\bar{\text{u}}^2\text{d}\text{'i}^2\text{-t}\bar{\text{i}}^2$. From *humidus*, moist. *Fr.* *humidité*. *Ger.* *Feuchtigkeit*. *It.* *umidità*. *Sp.* *humedad*. *The* state of being moist. *Obs.* *umiditas*. *Lat.* *umiditas*. *Fr.* *umidité*. As applied to the atmosphere, the actual weight of vapor of water in a given bulk; usually reckoned in grains to the cubic foot. [*C. Denison*.] *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Nov. 25, 1885, p. 100. **RELATIVE**. *Ger.* *relative Feuchtigkeit*. As applied to the atmosphere, the proportion of its actual amount of moisture to what it would contain if saturated: saturation being 100, the relative *h.* is expressed in hundredths. [*C. Denison*, *l. c.*]

HUMIDUM (Lat., n. n. Hu²chu¹mi²d-u²m(u¹m). From *humere*, to be moist. A humor. *H. nativum articulatorum*. The synovial fluid. [a, 40.]—*H. primum*, *H. radicale*. A name given by the humoralists to the fluid which was supposed to give consistence and flexibility to different parts of the body. [a, 40.] *H. seminale*. The seminal fluid. [a, 40.] *H. vitreum*. See *Vitreum humorem*.

HUMIFORME (Fr.), adj. U⁶-me-fō³rm. Resembling humus or humus-colored. A. 18.

HUMIFUSE, adj. $\text{Hu}^2\text{mi}^3\text{-fu}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *humifusus* (from *humus*, the ground, and *funder*, to pour out). Fr., *h.* Spread over the ground (said of plants) [B. 19 (a, 24).]

HUMILIS (Lat.), adj. Hu²hu²/mi²l²i²s. From *humus*, the grooved 1 of particles laid in strata as compared with others of the same genus. B. 19 and 4. 2 As an an old term for the rectus inferior oculi muscle, because its action gives the impression of humility. [E.]

HUMILIS *Lat.* *h. m.* Humble, lowly, subs. See **HUMILITY**.
HUMIN, *n.* Hum-mish. See **HUMIC ACID**. **H'SIAU** *Lat.* See
HUMIC ACID.

HUMIRI Lat., **HUMIRIA** Lat., **HUMIRIUM** Lat., res n.f. and n. Humirum est, humiri m. p. c. m. plur. Fr., *humiri*, Ger. *Hummer*, Ital. *Umira*. Of which a series of the *He-*

[illegible]

HUMISTRATOUS, adj. *Hum'is-trā'tū's*. From *humus*, the ground, and *sternere*, to spread out. See **HUMIFERE**.

HUMIVAGUE (Fr.), adj. *U'me-vā'g*. From *humus*, the ground and *vagare*, to wander. In zoology, crawling, creeping. [*A.* 185.]

HUMILI, n. Humility. See *COLUMBIA Edition*.
HUMMATI Malay, n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura metel*.
 [E. 191. 1. 1. 2. 3.]

HUMMING, adj. and n. $\text{Hu}^2\text{m}^1\text{p}^2\text{n}^2$. 1. (Adj.) producing or

HUMOPIC ACID, n. $\text{Hu}^{\text{m}}\text{-op}^{\text{ik}}$. For deriv., see **HUMUS** and **OPUM**. Fr., *acide humopique*. An Acid, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_7$, formed when narcotine is heated to 220°C .; occurring as a dark-brown, amorphous mass, insoluble in water and in weak acids, soluble in alkaline solutions. [*B.* 93 (a, 38).]

HUMOR (Lat., *n.* *m*u²hu²mo²r, Gen., *-oris*, *f.* *Humeur* GER., *Feuchtigkeit*, *saft*, *U. umore*, Sp. *h.* Any fluid of the body. 2. *Of the blood*, a fluid supposed to be present in the vessels, and to give the type to all certain diseases. According to their ideas there were three kinds of humors, the blood, and phlegm. [K. 3.] 3. In popular language, a chronic skin disease attributed to disorder of the blood. **Viscous humors**, *V. Lat.* *Humores viscosi*, *Angl.* *Viscid humors*, *Fr.* *Humors visqueux*, a fluid which fills the anterior chamber, between the cornea and lens and the lens and suspensory ligament posteriorly; is weighty, 7 or 6 grains; specific gravity, 1.0005; coefficient of refraction, 1.336; is colorless, transparent, and homogeneous. **Small quantities**, *Lat.* *Humores cardinales* *h.* The blood, mucus, bile,

and black bile, constituting the h's of the ancient [A. 40.]—**Catholic** h's. Those h's common to all parts of the body, e.g., the blood and lymph. [A. 40.]—**Cold** h's. Fr., *humours froids*. See SCROFULA.—**Constituent** h's. See H. alimentarius.—**Corrosive** h's. See CORROSIVE HUMORS.—**H.**
Darting h'. Fr., *humeur dartienne*. A h. supposed
give rise to darts diseases or to herpesim. [*J.G.*] Glacial
h. See H. glacialis.—H. albugineus (*oculi*). H. albugin-
ous h. Of faro, the vitreous h. [B. 52.] H. bilious.
See Aqueous h.—H. alimentarius. Those fluids which build up
or produce the tissues of the human body, e.g., the blood, chyle,
urine, etc. Synonymes. Lymphatics.—**H.** aquosus.
See AQUOUS h.—**H.** ceruminosum. The crumen of the ear. [A. 40.]—**H.**
Cognigni. See PERILYMPH.—H. crystallinus. Ger., *Krystallische*
Humoren. See CRYSTALLINE h.—H. Evagados. See LYMPH-
H. genitalis. The humors of the genitals. See COPIES OF
SPEECHES. 2 Sir J. Astleon h. H. glarealis Van Helmont.
Sir SYMMONIA. H. hyalini. H. hyaloideis. See COPIES OF SPEECHES.

[illegible]

HUMORAL, adj. *Hu'mor-ə'l*. Lat. *humor* + *al*, from *humor*, a fluid. Fr., *h.* Ger., *h.* *humoralisch*. Of Harvey, pertaining to or proceeding from the humors. [D. 20.]

HUMORALISM, n. Hu'mə-r'ī-əz'm See *Humoral* PA
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HUMORALIST, n. Hu'mə-r'ī-əst. Fr., *humoraliste*. Ger., *Humoralpatholog*. A follower of or believer in the humoral pathology. [D. 3.]

HUMORAL-PATHOLOGISCH (Ger.), adj. Hu-mo-ra³l'pa³t-o-log''i²sh. Pertaining to humoral pathology. [D.]

HUMORARIUS (*hū'mə-rē-ū's*) *hum'ar-ē-ū's* (*hū'mə-rē-ū's*).
See HUMOR.

HUMORIC, adj. Hu² moé' ék. Lat. *humoricus humoratus* from *humor*, a fluid. Fr. *humorique*. Due to or arising from a liquid. a. 17. See *H.* sound.

HUMORISM, n. Hu² moe'riz'm Fr., *humoresme*. See *Humoral PATHOLOGY*.

HUMORIST, n. *Hum*² *mor*¹ *ist*. Lat. *humorista* from *humor*, a fluid. Fr. *humoriste*. See HUMORALIST.

HUMORO-VITALISM, n. Hu²m''o²r-o-vit'a²l-i²z'm. From *humor*, a fluid, and *vita*, life. Fr., *humorovitalisme*. The doctrine that the seat of life is in the humors. [A, 385.]

HUMP, n. Hu^mp. Fr., *bosse*. Ger., *Hücker*. It., *gobba*. Sp., *yiba*. A protuberance. H.-back. See KYPHOSIS. H.-backed.

Affected with kyphosis.—**Visceral h.** In the *Mollusca*, the thin-walled dorsal or antipodal region formed by the soft viscera. [L. 121 (a, 39).]

HUMUANCHIANG (Chin.), n. See *GELSEMIUM elegans*.
HUMULA Beng., n. The *Koempferia pulchra* B., 172 a,
 24 Cl. **KUMULA**.

HUMULIN, n. $\text{Hu}^2\text{mu}^2\text{h}^2\text{n}$. From *humulus*, the hop. Fr., *humulone*. Ger. *H*. See LEPULIN.

HUMULINE, n. $\text{Hu}^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{en}$. From *humulus*, hops. A mixt.

HUMULO-TANNIC ACID, n. $\text{Hu}^{2+}\text{mu}^{2-}\text{lo-ta}^{2-}\text{n}^{12}\text{k}$. Fr. *acide humulo-tannique*. A whitish, amorphous mass insoluble in ether, soluble in acetic ether, in alcohol, and in hot water. [B. 5 (c. 99). 3.]

HUMULUS [2uː, n m Huːlʊˈmʊlʊ mʊlˈnʊs]. From *humus*, the earth. 1. A genus of urticaceous plants. The *Humulidinae* of Dumeretia are a tribe of the *Chamaea* consisting of the single genus *H.* 2. Of the S. Ph and Br Ph, the dried strobiles of *H. lupulus*. P: 19, 42 123, 180 a 24. Amenta humuli. Hop strobiles. P: 180 a 24. Extractum humuli. See *Extractum lupuli*. —Flores humuli. The strobiles of *H. lupulus*. [P: 180 (a, 24).] —Folia humuli. The leaves or herb of *H. lupulus*. P: 180 a 24. —Fructus humuli. 1. The strobiles of *H. lupulus*. 2. The true

O, no; O¹, not; O², whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

HYALODETITIS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. detit'is) Gen. *Hyalo'detitis*. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALODEPROPTHOPTOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. propt'osis) Gen. *Hyalo'depropt'osis*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *propt'osis* (protrusion). A protrusion of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALODERMALACOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. derm'acosis) Gen. *Hyalo'derm'acosis*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *derm'acosis* (dermatitis). A disease of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALODIAPHRAGMA (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. diaphr'ama) Gen. *Hyalo'diaphr'ama*. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALODIOPHTHOPTOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. opht'osis) Gen. *Hyalo'dioph't'osis*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *opht'osis* (ophthalmia). A protrusion of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALOIDES (Lat., adj. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. oides) Gen. *Hyalo'id'es*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *oid'es* (resembling). *Fr. hyaloide* (Lat. *hyalo'id'es*). A hyaline, as a n. (der. *hyalo'id'es*), the cornea vitreous. [L. 29, a. 14.]

HYALOIDIN, n. *Hyalo'id'in*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *oid'in* (resembling). A hyaline substance found in cartilage, so called because it is readily reduced to hyalin. Krukenberg. "Ztschr. f. Biol." xx, 305, in "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch." Jan. 18, 1885, p. 21 B.

HYALOID, adj. *Hyal'it'is*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *oid* (resembling). A hyaline, as a n. (der. *hyalo'id*), the cornea vitreous. [L. 29, a. 14.]

HYALOIDITIS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. oides) Gen. *Hyalo'id'itis*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *oid'itis* (inflammation). A disease of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALOIDOPHTHOPTOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. opht'osis) Gen. *Hyalo'idoph't'osis*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *opht'osis* (ophthalmia). A protrusion of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

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HYALOLENA (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. oides) Gen. *Hyalo'id'es*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *oid'es* (resembling). A hyaline, as a n. (der. *hyalo'id*), the cornea vitreous. [L. 29, a. 14.]

HYALOM (Ger., n. *Hu's* adjectiv. lom). See *HYALOMA*—*H. der Haut*. See *HYALOMA*.

HYALOMA (Lat., n. n. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. oma) Gen. *Hyalo'ma*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *oma* (tumor). A tumor of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALOMENIX (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. oides) Gen. *Hyalo'men'ix*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *men'ix* (membrane). A hyaline membrane, especially that of the eye. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

HYALONYXIS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. oides) Gen. *Hyalo'nyx'is*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *onyx'is* (pricking). A pricking of the cornea vitreous, as in keratitis. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

HYALOPHAGIA (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. oides) Gen. *Hyalo'ph'agia*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *ph'agia* (eating). A mania for, or a vicious habit of, eating glass. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

HYALOPLASMA, n. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. plasma) Gen. *Hyalo'plasma*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *plasma* (anything formed). *Fr. hyaloplasme*. 1. Of Hanstein (1880), the fundamental hyaline substance of cells. 2. Of Strasburger, the more homogeneous and fluid part of the protoplasm of the nucleolus cell. [L. 15; quart. Jour. of Microsc. N. S. xxi, p. 37, a. 32. Cf. *SPERMATOPHYTES*.]

Nuclear h. *Fr. hyaloplasme nucléaire*. Of Strasburger, the reduplicated filament of the nucleus, more dense than the hyaline substance. *Ger. Kernstift* of the nucleus itself. [L. 104 (a. 21).]

HYALOPTEROSIS, adj. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. opt'osis) Gen. *Hyalo'pt'erosis*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *opt'osis* (pricking). A pricking of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

HYALOSOMA (Lat., n. n. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. soma) Gen. *Hyalo'soma*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *soma* (body). *Fr. hyalosoma*. Of Planter, the hyaline part of the germinal spot in the maturing ova of molluscs. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1885 (J.).] See also *HYALOSOMA*.

HYALOSPHEROUS, adj. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. sphaer'ous) Gen. *Hyalo'sphaer'ous*. From *hyalo's* (glass) and *sphaer'ous* (spherical). Having transparent sides. [L. 107.]

HYANASÄURE (Ger., n. *Hu's* adjectiv. säure) Gen. *Hyano'säure*. From *hyano's* (glass) and *säure* (acid). See *HYANIC ACID*.

HYANIC ACID (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. acid'us) Gen. *Hyano'ic acid*. From *hyano's* (glass) and *acid'us* (acid). See *HYANIC ACID*.

HYANTHUS (Lat., n. f. *Hyal'it'is* adjectiv. anth'us) Gen. *Hyano'thus*. From *hyano's* (glass) and *anth'us* (flower). A flower of the cornea vitreous. See *HYALITIS*.

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H. scandens. The *Lychnis*. [L. 29, a. 14.] **H. stratus**. A species found in the West Indies; used like *Lychnis speciosa*. [L. 29, a. 14.] **H. verticillatus**. A *Lychnis* species. [L. 29, a. 14.] **H. verticillatus**. The *Lychnis polygalifolia*. [L. 29, a. 14.]

HYBERNATION, n. *Hib'it'is* adjectiv. hibern'ation) Gen. *Hybero'tis*. From *hyber'is* (hibernation) and *ation* (process). A process of hibernation. [L. 29 (a. 29).]

HYBRID, adj. *Hib'it'is* adjectiv. hybrid'us) Gen. *Hybero'tis*. From *hyber'is* (hibernation) and *hybrid'us* (mixed). A mixed, as a n. (der. *hybrid'us*), the cornea vitreous. [L. 29 (a. 29).]

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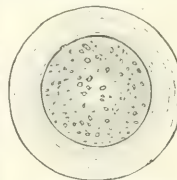
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A HYDATID OF FOUR VESICLES GROWN, SHOWING THE ECTOCYST AND ENDOCYST. (FROM COBBOLD, A. 364, AFTER LEUCKART.)

HYDRAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. *Hidhu'dra'gog'u'mu'm*. A hydragogue remedy. *H. Boylei*. See *ABRUS* *h. boylei*.

HYDRAL, adj. *Hidra'l*. Lat., *hydratic* (from *ûp*, water), of or pertaining to the *Hydrates* of the alliance *Lat. acidog'entes*. [L. 24.]

HYDRALCOHOL, n. *Hidra'l'ko-hol'*. From *ûp*, water, and *alcohol*. Fr., *alcoool hydrique*. Of liquid brandy of spirit containing 24 per cent. of alcohol. [L. 13, 24.]

HYDRALCOOLAT (Fr.), n. *E-dra'l'ko-o-lat'*. A hydrolate to which alcohol has been added. [B. 28, 34.]

HYDRALCOOLATURE (Fr.), n. *E-dra'l'ko-o-lat'tu'r*. A tincture made with diluted alcohol. [B. 38, 93 (a. 38).]

HYDRALCOOLÉ (Fr.), n. *E-dra'l'ko-o-lé*. A mixture of 1 part of rectified alcohol and 30 parts of water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

HYDRALCOOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. *E-dra'l'ko-o-lek*. Containing hydroalcoholic component.

HYDRALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Hidhu'dra'les* (*ve'ze's*). From *ûp*, water. Of Lindley, an alliance (*taxon*) of the *Epigynæ*, including the *Hydrocoleæ*, and subserially the *Hydrocoleæ*, *Antrodia*, and *Zosteræ*. [L. 100, 24.]

HYDRALIZARIN, n. *Hidra'l'za-rin*. A dihydroxydihydrationaphone $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, occurring as a yellow precipitate when an alkaline sodium solution is warmed with tin and treated with acid. [B. 4 (a. 38).]

HYDRALKOHOLISATION (Lat.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'nal'ko-hol'isa'sion*. See *HYDRALCOOLATURE*.

HYDRALLAS (Lat.), n. m. *Hidhu'dra'las* (*la's*). Gen., *la'sis* and *la'sis*. From *ûp*, water, and *all*, same year. To be *hydrallase*, to be *hydrallase*, of *ûp*, excess of the allantoic fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

HYDRALMA (Lat.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'ma*. Lat., n. f. *Hidhu'dra'ma* (*ma*). Gen., *ma'sis* and *ma'sis*. From *ûp*, water, and *alma*, same year. To be *hydrallase*, to be *hydrallase*, of *ûp*, excess of the allantoic fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

HYDRALOGON, n. *Hidhu'dra'lon*. From *ûp*, water, and *gon*, salt and year. To be *hydrallase*, to be *hydrallase*, of *ûp*, excess of the allantoic fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

HYDRAMIDE, n. *Hidra'mide*. Lat., n. f. *Hidhu'dra'mide* (*ma*). Gen., *ma'sis* and *ma'sis*. From *ûp*, water, and *amide*, same year. To be *hydrallase*, to be *hydrallase*, of *ûp*, excess of the allantoic fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

HYDRAMISCH (Ger.), n. *Hidra'mis'*. See *HYDRAMIS*.

HYDRAMISCH (Ger.), n. *Hidra'mis'*. See *HYDRAMIS*.

HYDRAMINOS (Lat.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'minos*. Lat., n. f. *Hidhu'dra'minos* (*ma*). Gen., *ma'sis* and *ma'sis*. From *ûp*, water, and *aminos*, same year. To be *hydrallase*, to be *hydrallase*, of *ûp*, excess of the allantoic fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

HYDRANGEA (Lat.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'nga* (*ga*). Gen., *ga'sis* and *ga'sis*. From *ûp*, water, and *angea*, same year. To be *hydrallase*, to be *hydrallase*, of *ûp*, excess of the allantoic fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

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HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS. [A. 327.]

gies of Liebmann and Zuccarini are the same. [B. 19, 24, 42, 104, 120, 24.] American wild h. See *H. americana*. Climbing h. The *Hydrangea hydrangeoides*. [B. 25, 24.] Common

h. In Europe, the *H. hortensis*, an American, the *H. americana* [B. 3, 25 (a. 24)]. **H. arborescens**. Seven-barks, the common h. of North America. The root contains *hydrangin* (q. v.), is diuretic, and has been used for vesical calculi. In large doses it produces vomiting. [L. 4, 24.] **H. hortensis**. *H. hortensis*. Formerly much used as an antiperiodic and tonic. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 'xxviii (a. 14)]. **H. hortensis**. *H. hortensis*. The changeable h.; probably indigenous to China, where it has long been cultivated. [B. 19, 34, 104 (a. 38)]. **H. thunbergii**. A species the leaves of which are used in Japan to make a tea called *ama-tja*, or tea of Heaven. The sweetish leaves contain a white, neutral, crystalline body, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, melting at 128° C., sparingly soluble in cold water and in cold alcohol or ether, readily soluble in boiling alcohol or ether, hot glacial acetic acid, chloroform, benzene, or dilute alkalis. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 'xxiv (a. 14)]. **H. vulgaris**. See *H. arborescens*. **Lithiated h.** A proprietary preparation reputed to be made from a species of *H.* (probably *H. arborescens*) and to contain lithium, used as a lithontripe and in gouty and rheumatic affections. [a. 22.]

HYDRANGETIS (Lat.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'ng-etis*. Gen., *etis* and *etis*. From *ûp*, water, and *ang-etis*, a vessel. See *HYDRANGI*.

HYDRANGIOGRAPHY. **HYDRANGIOLOGY**, n's. *Hidhu'dra'ngio'gra'phi* and *Hidhu'dra'ngio'lo'gi*. From *ûp*, water, *angio*, a vessel, and *grapho*, to write, or, understanding, Fr., *hydrangio-logie*, Ger., *Lehre von den Lymphgefäßen*. The anatomy, etc., of the lymphatic vessels. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

HYDRANGION (Lat.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'ng-ion*. Gen., *ion* and *ion*. A lymphatic vessel. [A. 322.]

HYDRANGIOTOMY, n. *Hidhu'dra'ng-i'o'm'i*. Lat., n. f. *Hidhu'dra'ng-i'o'm'i*. Gen., *i'o'm'i* and *i'o'm'i*. From *ûp*, water, *angio*, a vessel, and *tomia*, to cut. Ger., *Zerlehnung der Lymphgefäße*. Dissection of the lymphatic vessels. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

HYDRANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Hidhu'dra'ng-iu'm*. Gen., *iu'm* and *iu'm*. See *HYDRANGI*.

HYDRANGELLE (Fr.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'ng-el*. See *HYDRANGI*.

HYDRANGIARHÉE [*Pioris*] (Fr.), n. From *ûp*, water, *angio*, a vessel and *arhée*, a flowing. See *HYDRANGI*.

HYDRANGIN, n. *Hidra'ng'in*. A crystalline glucoside obtained from the root of *Hydrangea arborescens*. It melts at 253° C., and, on incrusting, slightly, sublimes without decomposing. It is decomposed by dilute acids into glucose and a resin-like mass. [B. 5 (a. 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a. 14).]

HYDRANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Hidhu'dra'ng-iu'm*. Gen., *iu'm* and *iu'm*. See *HYDRANGI*.

HYDRANISOLIN, n. *Hidra'nis'o-lin*. Fr., *hydranisoline*. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, resembling cholesterol, obtained by treating anisic aldehyde with sodium amalgam. It is insoluble in water and in cold ether, soluble in alcohol, and melts at about 100° C. [B. 19, 34, 104 (a. 38).]

HYDRANOSIS [*Hydranosis*] (Lat.), n. f. *Hidhu'dra'no-sis*. Gen., *no-sis* and *no-sis*. From *ûp*, water, and *no-sis*, disease. Fr., *hydranose*. Ger., *arve*. Of some modern pathologists, hydatosis. [L. 41, 44, 50, 133 (a. 14).]

HYDRANTH, n. *Hidra'nt'h*. From *ûp*, water, and *anth*, a flower. The proper nutritive zood, or that part of it which carries the mouth and proper digestive cavity. [L. 193.]

HYDRANTOIC ACID, n. *Hidra'nt'o-ik*. See *HYDRANTOIC*.

HYDRANTOIN, n. *Hidra'nt'o-in*. See *HYDRANTOIN*.

HYDRANTOIN, n. *Hidra'nt'o-in*. See *HYDRANTOIN*.

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HYDRANTOIN, n. *Hidra'nt'o-in*. See *HYDRANTOIN*.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U, urn; U⁴, like ü (German).

HYDROENOSIS Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-én-o-sis, sé-hid-én-o-sis. Gen. enosis. Fr. From *énos*, water, and *enosis*, appearance. Fr. *Hydro-enose*, to get water. Fr. *Hydro-enose*, to get water. The condition of a vessel or of an organ of the body after it has been affected by hydroencephalitis or by hydrocephalus. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROENOTIC Lat. adj. Hydro-en-ot-ic. Lat. *hydro-enotus*. Fr. *hydro-enotique*. Pertaining to hydroencephalitis. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROÉPHALE Fr. n. E-dro-sé-fal. See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.

HYDROEPHALIC Lat. adj. Hid-ro-sé-fal-ic. Lat. *hydrocephalicus*. From *céphale*, head, and *hydro*, water. Fr. *hydrocephalique*. Pertaining to hydrocephalus, affected with, or of the nature of hydrocephalus. (D.)

HYDROEPHALITIS Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-itis, sé-fal-itis. Gen. -itis. Fr. *Hydro-éphalite*, the head. See also: Fr. *Hydrocephalitis*. See **HYDROCEPHALITIS**.

HYDROEPHALISM Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-ism, sé-fal-ism. Gen. -ism. Fr. *hydrocephalisme*. See **HYDROCEPHALISM**.

HYDROEPHALOTOMY Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-ot-omy, sé-fal-ot-omy. Gen. -ot-omy. Fr. *hydrocephalotomie*. The operation of puncturing the head in hydrocephalus. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROEPHALOCENTESIS Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-oc-en-té-sis, sé-fal-oc-en-té-sis. Gen. -centesis. Fr. *hydrocephalocentèse*. The operation of puncturing the head in hydrocephalus. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROEPHALOID Lat. adj. Hid-ro-sé-fal-oid. From *céphale*, water, *céphale*, the head, and *oides*, resemblance. Resembling hydrocephalus, as in the case of a tumor of the head, or a tumor occurring in young children so called on account of its resemblance to hydrocephalus. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROEPHALON Lat. **HYDROEPHALUM** Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-on, sé-fal-on. Gen. -on. Fr. *hydrocephalon*. See **HYDROCEPHALON**.

HYDROEPHALUS Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-us, sé-fal-us. Gen. -us. Fr. *hydrocephalus*. See **HYDROCEPHALUS**.

HYDROEPHALUS Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-us, sé-fal-us. Gen. -us. Fr. *hydrocephalus*. See **HYDROCEPHALUS**. The condition of a vessel or of an organ of the body after it has been affected by hydroencephalitis or by hydrocephalus. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

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HYDROEPHAGITIS Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-itis, sé-fal-itis. Gen. -itis. Fr. *Hydro-éphagite*, the head. See also: Fr. *Hydrocephalitis*. See **HYDROCEPHALITIS**.

HYDROEPHAGISM Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-sé-fal-ism, sé-fal-ism. Gen. -ism. Fr. *hydrocephalisme*. See **HYDROCEPHALISM**.

HYDROCHARIS Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-kh-a-ris, sé-kh-a-ris. Gen. -aris. Fr. *hydrocharis*. See **HYDROCHARIS**. The condition of a vessel or of an organ of the body after it has been affected by hydroencephalitis or by hydrocephalus. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROCHEMISTRY Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-khém-ist-ri, sé-khém-ist-ri. Gen. -ist-ri. Fr. *hydrochimie*. From *céphale*, water, and *chemie*, chemistry. The chemistry of water and other liquids. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROCHLORIC Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-kh-lor-ic, sé-kh-lor-ic. Gen. -ic. Fr. *hydrochlorique*. From *céphale*, water, and *chlor*, to divide. Fr. *hydrochlorique*. Ger. *wasseriger Durchfall*. Watery diarrhoea. (L. 30, 16, a, 11.)

HYDROCHLORIN Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-kh-lor-in, sé-kh-lor-in. Gen. -in. Fr. *hydrochlorin*. See **HYDROCHLORIN**.

HYDROCHLORIN Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-kh-lor-in, sé-kh-lor-in. Gen. -in. Fr. *hydrochlorin*. See **HYDROCHLORIN**.

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HYDROCHLORIN Lat. n. f. Hid-ro-kh-lor-in, sé-kh-lor-in. Gen. -in. Fr. *hydrochlorin*. See **HYDROCHLORIN**.

w. 100% Fe, 100% Al, 100% Mn, 100% Zn, and arsenic. **B** Dilute **h.** and **h.** $\text{Fe}_{0.99}\text{Al}_{0.01}\text{Mn}_{0.01}\text{Zn}_{0.01}\text{As}_{0.01}\text{P}_{0.99}\text{S}_{0.01}\text{Ph}_{0.01}\text{Ge}_{0.01}$. An aqueous solution of FeSO_4 and $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ was added to H_2S Ph preparation to give a solution of Fe^{2+} and Al^{3+} in a sp. gr. of 1.09; the **B** preparation was then precipitated with H_2S and has a sp. gr. of

Hydrochloric acid. *Acidum hydrochloricum.* The product of H. acid gas, *Hydrochloric acid.* A colorless liquid for a mixture of H. acid, acetic aldehyde, acetal, acetic acid, ethyl acetate, and chloral, produced with chlorine and washing in water. *Hydrochloric acid.* *Acidum hydrochloricum.* *Acido chloridrico.* *Acide chlorhydrique.* *Hydrochlorure.* *Acido chloridrico.* *Sp. ácido clorhídrico.* *Syn.*

strongly acidic reaction and suffocating odor, formed by the union of hydrogen and chlorine. It is often called h.-acid gas, to distinguish it from its aqueous solution to which the name h. acid is usually applied. Its sp. gr. is 1.278. It dissolves readily in water, 1,000 parts of the gas being absorbed in 26 parts of water at 62° F. (17° C.). The volume of the gas. The amount dissolved diminishes with an increase of the temperature, 1,000 parts of water at ordinary temperatures dissolving only about 750 parts by weight of the gas. At 32° F. (0° C.) and under a pressure of 30 atmospheres, 1,000 parts of water absorb 1,400 parts of the gas. It is a colorless, fuming liquid which freezes at -40°, forming a substance resembling ice. At 15° it contains 4 percent of the gas. Its sp. gr. at 15° is about 1.21. Official h. acid (Lat., *acidum hydrochloricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acidum muriaticum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *acidum chlorhydricum* [Fr. Cod.]; Fr., *acide chlorhydrique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]) contains 25 percent of the gas (Ger. Ph., 1874; Br. Ph., 1874; U. S. Ph., 1874; U. S. Ph., 1874; U. S. Ph., 1874; U. S. Ph., 1874). The sp. gr. of these solutions at 15° is, respectively, 1.13, 1.16, and 1.17. It is a transparent, colorless liquid of corrosive taste and properties, and emitting suffocating, irritant, whor-

H. ether. See *ETHYL CHLORIDE*. **Liquid h. acid.** A name applied sometimes, but improperly, to the aqueous solution of h.-acid gas. It should be restricted to the liquid form which the latter assumes under the combined effect of cold and pressure. [B, 5.]

HYDROCHLORIDE, *n.* Hid-ro-klor'īd(did). Fr., *hydrochlorure*. Ger., *-chlorwasserstoff*. It., *idrocioruro*. Sp., *hidrocioruro*. A compound of an element or radicle with both hydrogen and chlorine. It is used instead of hydrochlorate, as being less ambiguous. [B.]

HYDROCHLORINAS (Lat.), n. m. Hid-chu'd-ro(ro³)-klor-ger-ot-meh-as-as. Gen., *atis*. See HYDROCHLORIDE and CHLORIDE. -**H. natricus**. Sodium chloride. [B, 88 (a, 39).]

HYDROCHLORONITRIC ACID, *n.* Hidroklor-oni tri²k.
See NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

HYDROCHLOROCYANIC ACID, n. Hyd To-klor-o-si-a-ni-
tsk. Lat., *acidum hydrochlorocyanicum*. Fr., *acide hydrochlo-
rocyanique*. An acid composed of hydrochloric acid and cyanogen
[B. 38 (a, 14).]

HYDROCHLORSÄURE (Ger.), n. Hu⁶d-ro-ch²lor'zoir-e². See **HYDROCHLORIC acid**.

HYDROCHOLECYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Hidhu⁶(d)-ro(ro³)-kol (ch²o²h-e²a-i-si²st²(ku²st²)²s. Gen., -cyst'eos(-is). From *vōwp*, water χολή, bile, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *hydrocholecystite*. Ger. *Cholecholecystitis*. Dropsy of the gall bladder. [L. 50, 107, 111.]

HYDROCHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro³)-kol-eh-sen, or a-si-t'ki-st'ro-tis. Gen. *hydrochole-*. From *roûp* water, *chole* bile, and *stasis* a bladder (see *nitis*). Ger. *entzündete Gallenblase* *entzündete Nacht*. So-called inflammatory dropsy of the gall bladder. L. 20, p. 14.

HYDROCHYSIS *Lat.* n. f. $\text{H}\ell\ell\text{h}\mu^{\delta}\delta\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{o}\kappa,\rho\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\tau\acute{i}\eta\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$
(Gen., *hydrochysis, cathysis*). From $\text{h}\delta\omega\mu$, water, and $\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, a pouring.
See **DIPOSA** + **H.**, **cutanea**. See **ANYSARCA**.

HYDROCINCHONIDINE. *n*. Hyd'ro-sin'ko-ni'di-nē. Lat. *hydrocinchonina*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}N_2O$, found in commercial cinchonidine, slightly soluble in chloroform, in ether, and in water and melting at $230^\circ C$. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

HYDROCHINONISE. *n.* H₁₀H₆Si⁺Si⁺KOH-En. FT. *n.* Ger.
Hydrochinonin. A cinchona alkaloid, C₁₉H₁₈O₂N₂ or C₁₉H₁₆N₂O.
 obtainable artificially by the action of permanganate of potassium
 on quinine. It occurs in small brilliant needles, fusible at 288°.
 C. insoluble in cold water, partially soluble in hot water and in
 alcohol. [Hesse, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellschaft," xv, p. 854,
 1882; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 6 1882; "Am Jour. of Pharm.,
 July, 1882, p. 361; E. & T., 46, 46, 5, 11, 29.]

HYDROXYACETIC ACID, n. Hydroxyacetic acid¹⁸ Fr., acide hydroxyacétique¹⁹ Ger., Hydroxyessigsäure²⁰ It., acido idrochinamico, Syn.: *homofulvic acid* and *oxalic acid*; *Bibenzylpropionic acid*. A crystalline acid, $C_2H_4(C_2H_3O_2)OH$ or $C_2H_3O_2(C_2H_4OH)$, isomeric with *hydroxybutyric acid* obtained by treating emulic acid with nascent hydrogen and in other ways. It has a goat-like smell, is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, or boiling water, slightly so in cold water; melts at $144^\circ C$. and boils at $280^\circ C$. (B. J. 3, 1, a, 38; b, 10; c, 10).

HYDROCINNAMIDE, n. Hid-ro-si²n'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *h*. Ger., *Hydrocinnamid*. Syn.: *Cinnamidenediamine*. A crystal line substance, (C₆H₅.CH:CH.CH₂)₂N₂, obtained by treating oil of cinnamon or cinnamic aldehyde with ammonia. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

HYDROCINNAMYL, n. Hid-ro-si²n'a²m-i²l. Cinnamyl hy-

HYDROCIRSOCLE (Lat.), n. f. Hiddhu'd^o/ro(ro)-su^ors-ki^orsu^o/(o^o)-se(ku)^ole(la); in Eng., hi^o'dro-su^ors'o-sel. Gen., cel'es. *Hydrocirsocle* water and *κίρσοκλη* an enlargement of the spermatic vessels. Fr., *hydrocirsocle*. Ger., *Wasserkrumpfaderbruch*. *Hydrocirsocle* associated with varicose. [L. 41.50 (2, 14) 1]

HYDROCITRIC ACID, n. Hydrositritsäure. Fr., *acide hydrocitrique*. A 2-atom addition compound of citric acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, obtained by the action of sodium on dry citric acid, fusible at $100^\circ C$, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. [B, 38 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

HYDROCLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hidhu⁶d-ro(ro³)-kle²p'si²s.
Gen., -cleps'eos (-is). From ὕδωρ, water, and κλέψις, theft. Fr.,
hydroclepsie. A gradual and almost imperceptible decrease of
watery liquid. (L., 50 (= 14).)

HYDROCOBALTIC ACID, n. Hyd'ro-kob-alt'is'is. *Fr.* *acide hydrocobaltique* (1921). *Ger.* *Kobaltwasser-säure* (1921). An acid, $\text{H}_2(\text{CoC}_2\text{O}_4)_{12} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring in the form of colorless, deliquescent, acicular crystals. It is strongly acid in reaction and of decided acid characters, forming salts with iron and zinc and decomposing the carbonates with the production of metallic cobaltcyanides. Its probably constitutional formula is

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{N} \\ | \quad // \quad | \\ \text{H}_2\text{C} \quad \text{N}_2 \quad \text{O} \end{array} \quad \text{Co} = \text{Co} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{C} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{O} \\ // \quad | \quad | \\ \text{N}_2 \quad \text{N}_2 \quad \text{H}_2 \end{array} \quad \text{B}$$

HYDROCCELIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu⁶d)-ro(ro³)-sel'(ko²e²l)-i²a². From ὕδωρ, water, and κοιλία, the belly. See ASCITES.

HYDROCHOLOLYTON (Lat.), adj. Hidhu^(d)-ro(ro^a)-ko-ko^(o)-cho^(l)-ol^(l)-it⁽ⁿ⁾-on. From *comp.* water, and *alcohol* (*q. v.*), and *ὑρός*, soluble. Fr., *hydrochologyte*. Soluble in water and in alcohol.

HYDROCOLLIDINE, n. Hid-ro-ko-lid'-en. Fr., h. Ger., *Hydrocollidin*. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_8H_{11}N = C_8H_{11}N + H_2$, found by Gautier and Étard among the products of putrefaction of albumin. But, according to Nencki, the body which they discovered has the formula $C_8H_{11}N$, and is probably *isophenylthylamine*. [B. & F. D. Ferguson, "S. & M. Mod. Tox.", 4, 1892, p. 112.]

HYDROCOMENIC ACID, n. Hid-ro-kom-e-ni'z'k. Fr., *acide hydrocoménique*. An acid, $C_8H_8O_6$, formed by the action of sodium amalgam on comenic acid dissolved in water. It is an amorphous, deliquescent body, slightly soluble in alcohol. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 39).]

HYDROCONCHININE, n. Hid-ro-ko'n^{ch}i'n-en. Ger., *Hydroconchinin*. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from the mother liquor, from which quinine sulphate (conchine) has separated; probably identical with the hydroquinidine of Forst and Böhringer. [*Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.*, xv, p. 155, cited in *Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.*, Dec., 1882, p. 181; *"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc."* xxx (a, 14).]

HYDROCONION (Lat.), **HYDROCONIUM** (Lat.), n's n.
Huddh⁶de ro ro³-ekon ko²n-'i²-o²n, -u³ma⁴no. From ὑδωρ, water,
and κονιον, dust. Fr. *hydroconium* (fr. *Hydroconium* Penn.)

14., of Gillet de Grammont, a shower bath. [L. 20, 50, 105, 135, a. 14., a. 39.] **Bergson's h.** A spraying apparatus consisting of an open glass vessel into which is plunged a tube open at both ends. The lower end of the tube is connected with a rubber tube, this tube is a horizontal tube also terminating in a point in such a way that the orifices touch each other. When a strong current of air is forced through this horizontal tube by means of a rubber bulb, the liquid rises in the vertical tube, and is forced out of the orifices and the liquid rises in consequence. [Gottstein A. 319 (a. 21).]

Wintreih's h. An apparatus consisting of a bottle-shaped glass vessel. Through the cork passes a vertical tube which bends at a right angle and rises to a height of 10 cm. above the level of one ctm. distant from another horizontal tube connected by a tube with a bulb and an air-chamber until, turning upward near the extremity, it terminates opposite the orifice of the upper tube. [Gottstein A. 319 (a. 21).]

HYDROCORTIDINE, n. Hid-ro-kor'ti'd-en. A substance, $C_{26}H_{41}N$ = cortidine ($C_{26}H_{41}N$) + *Hetero*. According to A. B. Griffiths, the ptomaine produced by the *Bacterium albi* *q. r.* in Supplement is probably h.; this ptomaine is a monacid base, forming white deliquescent masses composed of microscopic acicular crystals, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. [*Comptes. rend. de l'acad. des sci.*, ex, p. 416; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.", July,

HYDROCORM, n. Hid'ro-ko²rm. Lat., *hydrocormus* (from ὕδωρ, water, and κορμός, the trunk of a tree). Fr., *hydrocorme*. Ger., *Schwimmhalm*. A stem or stalk that is horizontal and floats on the water. [L. 50 107]

HYDROCOTARNINE, n. Hid-ro-ko-ta^{rn}'en. Lat., *hydrocotarnina*. Ger., *H*. A crystalline alkaloid. $C_{15}H_{16}NO_3 + 4H_2O$, obtained from opium. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, melts at 50° C., and volatilizes at 100° C. [B, 2, 5, 270 (a, 38); B, 46 (a, 39); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxix-a, 141.] Cf. **COTARNINE**.

HYDROCOTOIN, n. Hid-ro-ko'to-i²n. A substance, $C_{15}H_{13}O_4$, obtained from coto-bark : occurring as large, tasteless, light-yellow crystalline prisms, soluble in ether, in chloroform, in acetone, in warm nitric acid, and in dilute solution of caustic soda, and melt-

HYDROCOTYLE (Lat., n. f. Hidhu⁶d)-ro(ro³)-ko²t'²l(u⁶l)-e(a). Gen., -cot'yles. From ὕδωρ, water, and κοτύλη, a cup. Fr., h. (Ger., Wassernabel. Pennywort; a genus of the Umbelliferae. The *Hydrocotyleae* (Fr., *hydrocotylées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section

of the *Bolaceae*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Didiscoxpermeae*; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Orthospermeae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*. The *Hydrocotylidae* of Lindley, the *Hydrocotylinae* of Sprengel, and the *Hydrocotylinae* of Koch are the same. [B. 34, 38, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—*Herba hydrocotyles*. The herb of *H. asiatica*. [B. 95]—*H. americana*. Sp. *sombrilla de agua*, *quiro ó hiedra de agua*.—A small spe-

A, ape; A⁺, at; A², ah; A³, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

ties of h.a., viz.: (1) h.a., $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCOOH}$, (2) β h.a., $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$, (3) γ h.a., $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$, otherwise $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$. All are crystalline solids. As one of these compounds has been found in chelated form, Kell suggests that this amino acid may be in its properties peculiarly adapted for chelation with the transition elements.

It is as well as it is possible to say is necessary to point out that the above is a preliminary report.

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HYDROXYACETYLENE. Hydroxyacetylenes. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{NaOH} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, possessing acid properties and reacting in a manner to the substitution of a mole-
[B, 3.]

HYDROXYCAMPHOR, *n* $\text{Hidnks}^{\circ}\text{r}^{\circ}\text{k}^{\circ}\text{am}^{\circ}\text{fo}^{\circ}\text{r}$. A faintly *y*. w. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$, having a turpentine-like odor and boiling at 202°C . H_2O d_4^{20} 0.925.

HYDROXYCAMPHORONIC ACID. $n_D^{20} 1.4607$; $d_4^{20} 1.2429$; $n_D^{25} 1.4572$; $d_4^{25} 1.2398$. An acid, $C_9H_{14}O_6$, formed as a side product in the manufacture of camphoronic acid. It occurs in large, irregular prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in hot water, and fusible at from 164° to 165° C. [α , 27.]

HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-²-ka²p-ro²ik. Fr. acide caproïque. Gcr. Caproinsäure. Sp. ácido caproico. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_4 = C_6H_{11}(OH)CO_2H$. Several isomeric caproic acids, which are all esters, are known, e. g., 1. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$, 2. *hydroxy-* $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH(OH)CH_2COOH$, 3. *dehydro-* $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH=CHCH_2COOH$, 4. *dehydro-* $CH_3CH_2CH=CHCH_2COOH$, 5. $CH_3CH=CHCH_2COOH$, 6. $CH_3CH=CHCOOH$, B. 3.1.

[illegible]

HYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID, n $\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{X} \cdot 12 \cdot \text{Si}_2\text{Na}_2\text{M} \cdot 12\text{K}$
Fr., *acide hydroxycinnamique*. Ger., *Hydroxycinnamsäure*. See
CINNAMIC ACID, PARACINNAMIC ACID, CAFFEIC ACID, and CAFFEOL-
TANNIC ACID.

HYDROXY-COMPOUND, n. Hyd rok's i-ko'm pū'nd. A chemical substance formed by the substitution of hydroxyl for hydrogen.

HYDROXYCOUMARIN, n. $\text{Hid-ro}^{\circ}\text{x-i}^{\circ}\text{x-ku}^{\circ}\text{ma}^{\circ}\text{r-i}^{\circ}\text{n}$. A substance, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_9\text{H}_9(\text{OH})\text{O}_2$, being coumarin in which the hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. The following isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Para-hydroxycoumarin* $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})-\text{CO}$, occurring in crystalline needles melting at 250°C . 2. *Homomethyleumbelliferone*, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CO}$, also forming crystalline needles, melting and partially subliming at about 240°C . (R 3-33)

HYDROXYCUMINIC ACID. $n_D^{20} = 1.4680$; $d_4^{20} = 1.2420$; $n_D^{25} = 1.4650$; $d_4^{25} = 1.2390$. An acid, $(CH_3)_2CH.C_6H_3(OH).CO.OH$, known in two isomeric forms. 1. *Orthohydroxycuminic acid*, crystallizing in flat needles or plates; melting at $96-102^\circ C$. 2. *Metahydroxycuminic acid*, crystallizing in long thin needles; melting at $147^\circ C$. $B, 3(a, 38)$.

HYDROXYD (Ger.), n. Hu⁶-drox-u⁶d'. See HYDROXIDE.

HYDROXYDIETHACETIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-di-e²th a²s-et¹i²k. Fr., *acide hydroxydiéthacétique*. Ger., *Hydroxy diäthessigsäure*. Diethoxalic acid. [B.]

HYDROXYDIPHENYLAMINE, $n = \text{Hid}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{H}$, $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5]_2\text{N}(\text{H})$, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$, 122.16. A hydroxyl substitution compound, $\text{NH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$, o-diphenylamine. [B.]

HYDROXYDUL (Ger.), n. Hu^d-rox-u⁶ dul'. That one of two different hydroxides of the same base which contains relatively to the amount of that base the smaller amount of hydroxyl. [B.]

HYDRONYDUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^d)-ro^xi^du⁶d-u³m

HYDROXYESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Hu}^6\text{d-rox-u}^6\text{-e}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{g}$
zoi-r-e². Hydroxyacetic acid, glycollic acid. [B.]

HYDROXYETHYLACETIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-e²th-i²-a²s-et/i²k. Ethylglycollic acid. [B, 3.]

HYDROXYISOCAMPHOR, n. $\text{Hid-ro}^{\text{z}}\text{x-i}^{\text{z}}\text{-i}^{\text{z}}\text{s-o-ka}^{\text{z}}\text{m}^{\text{f}}\text{fo}^{\text{z}}$
A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}(\text{O}:\text{OH})$, occurring as a crystalline mass having a slight vanilla-like smell, and melting with decomposition at about 27°C . (53.3° F.).

HYDROXY-. *n.* Hidroks[is]. *f*, *m.* hydroxyle. Ger., H. It.
id. -ossio. See compound. A very important radical. OH being
water deprived of one atom of hydrogen. It enters into the com-
position of all hydrates (hydroxides), including the alcohols, phenols,
and oxygen acids, and of all other bodies formed upon the water-
type. Occurring in the free state as a double molecule, HO—OH it
constitutes a peroxide. [E.] **Panide,** Ger., *Hydroxyglutina*.
An amle in which h replaces an equivalent amount of hydrogen.
H-benzene. C₆H₅O. See benzoyl chloride. **H-bromine**,
(Ger.). The process of combining with hydroxyl. (Salkens)

90Ann. f. d. med. Wissensch., June 3, 1882, p. 321. B. Hürce (Fr.). A crystalline substance, $N_2C_4H_4O_2$, resulting from the union of h'amine and cyanic acid. It is very soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, and melts at about $100^\circ C$. B. 38, 94, a, 38.

[illegible]

monosulphonic acid, $\text{Fr. acide h. monosulfonique}$. A monobasic acid, $\text{NH}(\text{OH})_2(\text{HSO}_3)$. [B, 3.]

HYDROXYLATED, adj. Hid-ro²x'īl-at-e²d. Fr., *hydroxylé*. Containing hydroxyl forming a hydroxy compound. [B. 1]

HYDROXYLIC, adj. Hid-ro²x-i²l'i²k. Containing hydroxyl; also of, pertaining to, or contained in hydroxyl. [B.]

HYDROXYMARGARIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-i² mā³r-ga²r'-i²k. Fr., *acide hydroxymargarique*. Syn.: *oxymargaric acid*. An acid, C₁₇H₃₄O₃₁, occurring in crystalline plates which melt at 80° C.

HYDROXYMETHYLPHENYLFORMIC ACID, n. Hid-rok's - i - me'til - fe'n'il - fo'r'mi - k. Secondary Hydroxyaromatic acid.

HYDROXYNAPHTHOIC ACID. n. Hyd ro's năp'thō' iăk
12k Fr. *acide hydroxynaphtoyne*. SYN.: *carboxynaphthoic acid*
An acid, $C_{10}H_6(OH)(CO_2H)$, existing in several isomeric forms
which melt at varying points from $186^\circ C$ to $247^\circ C$. [R 4 (a, 38)]

HYDROXYOCTOIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-o²k-to'i²k. See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.

HYDROXYCENANTHOIC ACID, HYDROXYCENANTHYLIC ACID, n's. Hid-ro'x-i-ē-n-a-2n-tho'i'2k, -thi'2i'2k. Fr.

acide hydroxyanthoïque, hydroxyanthnylique. Syn.: *oxyanthenic acid*. A one-molecule hydroxyl substitution compound, $C_{11}H_{14}O_5 = (C_6H_5)(CH_2OH)COOH$, or *anthoic acid*. It is known in five isomeric forms: 1. *Normal h. a.*, or *oxyan-*

thylac acid, $C_{11}H_{21}CH(OH)COOH$, forming prismatic crystals melting at $65^\circ C$. 2. *Amethylhydrocinnic acid*, or *hydroxy- α -methylacetic acid*, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2CH(OH)COOH$, occurring in prismatic scales, melting at $60\text{--}55^\circ C$. 3. *Methylethylorybutyric acid*, or *hydroxy α -methylthylbutyric acid*, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH(OH)C(CH_3)_2COOH$, s

syrupy liquid. 4. *Methylpropylethylenelactic acid*, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{COOH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, a syrupy liquid. 5. *Diethylethylenelactic acid*, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}(\text{COOH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, forming crystalline needles, melting at about 78°C. B. P. 3.4-3.8.

HYDROXYOLEIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-o-le'i²k. Fr., *acide hydroxyoléique*. Ger., *Hydroxyölsäure*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

HYDROXYMETHYLACETIC ACID, *n*. $\text{Hid-}0.2 \times 3 \text{ fe}^n$ $\text{Pl}^2 \text{A}^2 \text{E}^2 \text{P}^2 \text{K}$. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_3 \cdot (\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH})$. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Ortho*- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH})_2$, $\text{H}_1\text{H}_1\text{H}_1\text{H}_1$, forming crystalline needles somewhat soluble in water and melting at 35°C . 2. *Meta*- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH})_2$, $\text{H}_1\text{H}_1\text{H}_1\text{H}_1$, so very soluble in water that evaporation to dryness is necessary to remove it from solution and crystallizing from a hot mixture of petroleum spirit and benzene in fine needles, melting at 35°C . 3. *Para*- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH})_2$, $\text{H}_1\text{H}_1\text{H}_1\text{H}_1$, crystallizing in brittle prismatic needles, soluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water and melting at 148°C . [B. 3 (a), 38].]

HYDROXYPHENYLAMIDOPROPIONIC ACID, n. Hid ro²x' i². fe²n. i²l. a²m. i²d. o. pro. pi². o²n' i²k. Tyrosine. [B.]

HYDROXYPICOLINE, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-pi²k'o-len. Fr., *h*. An artificial alkaloid, C₈H₉NO, homologous with pelletierine; a colorless oily liquid, boiling at 155° C. It acts as a strong base, combining with acids to form addition compounds. [Étard, "Compt. rend. de l'acad. des sci.," xcii, p. 460 (B).]

HYDROXYPICRIC ACID, *n.* Hid-ro²x-i²-pi²k'ri²k. *Fr.* *acide hydroxyypicrique.* *Ger.* *Hydroxypikrinsäure.* Trinitroresorcin. [B.]

HYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-pro-pi²-o²n¹
[*pl*]. Fr., *acide hydroxy propionique*. Ger., *Hydroxypropionsäure*.
Syn.: LACTIC ACID.

HYDROXYQUINOL, *n.* Hid-ro²x-i²-kwi²n'o²l. A substance $C_8H_5(OH)_3$, crystallizing from ether in microscopic monoclinic plates or tablets, melting at 140° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

HYDROXYQUINOLINE, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-kw³n'o-len. Fr. *hydroxyquinoléine*. Ger., *Hydroxychinolin*. See CARBOSTYRIL.

HYDROXYSALICYLIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x-i²-sa²l-i²-si²l'i²k
Fr., acide hydroxysalicylique. Ger., Hydroxysalicylsäure. Oxy

salicylic acid; a one-molecule substitution compound of salicylic acid, $C_6(H.OH.H.H.OH.CO.OH)_2 = C_7H_6O_4$, one of the isomeric forms of dihydroxybenzoic acid, and forming shining acicular crystals.

HYDROXYTOLUENE, n. Hid-ro-xi-¹²-to¹l¹-u²-en. Fr., *hydroxytoluène*. Ger., *Hydroxytoluol*. Toluene in which hydroxy replaces hydrogen. [B.] See CRESOL and DIHYDROXYTOLUENE.

[illegible][illegible]

HYOSCYAMUS Lat. n. m. Hui-hu' o's-suk'u'n'm'a'm'u's
dis. for **TOBACCO** Hui-hu' a' p'u' and **WAGUO**, a beetle Fr.
jag-u' a' p'u' for **Hyoscyamus** It. **aconitum** Sp.
bel-u' 1. **Hyoscyamus** a genus of the Solanaceae, tribe **Hyoscy-**
ameae, 2. of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl.
Ph. The leaves of *H.* **scopolia** R. & P., 134 (80) p., 244; R. & P.

35. Abstractum hyoscyami [L. Sp. Pl. Syn. *Abstractum hyoscyami* (L.) S. P.]. A preparation made by exhausting 300 parts of freshly dried h. in No. 60 powder with alcohol, evaporating, after water being, with enough sugar of milk to make 100 parts of abstract, and reducing to a fine, uniform, green powder. B. 3, 25, 45, 46, 48, 53. **Adeps papaveris, hyoscyami, et belladonnae medicatus.** See **OPATHUM papaveris**. **Alcoholic extract of h.** See **Extractum**. **Essence of alcohol.** See **Cataplasmata hyoscyami**. See **Abstractum de belladonna** [L. Sp. Pl.]. **Acataplasm** consisting of 1 part each of powdered leaves of *Hyoscyamus aureus* and fls.

seed meal and 6 parts of water. [B, 35, α, 38.] **Clyster of h-leaves.** *Con. Balsam et Clyster.* A preparation made by infusing 1 part of h-leaves in a quantity of water sufficient to yield 100 parts of colature. [L, 34, α, 21.] **Electuarium hyoscyami opium.** *Hy. Electuarium hyoscyami opium.* Sp. *Electuarium opii hyoscyami.*

op. cit. Sp. Pl. *altissimum* Mex. Pl. Syn. *philanthum* *canariensis*. An elctuary made by mixing well together 19 parts of white pepper, 3 of opium 6 of *Cassia lapida*, 19 of seeds of *H. altiss.* 4 of wild celery, 22 each of Macedonian parsley, fennel, and *Athanasia corymbosa*, 12 of saffron, $\frac{2}{16}$ each of Indian nard, pellitory, and zedary, 6 of cinnamon, 4 each of *Euphorbia*, myrrh, and cast.

torum and 250 of honey ; or 21 parts each of *H. seeds*, unseeds, fennel seeds, myrrh, and castoreum, 18 of opium, 20 of cinnamon, 7 of saffron, 11 of chamomile flowers, and 690 of clarified honey. [*B.* 55, 119 (a, 38).] **Emplastrum hyoscyami** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum HYOSCIAMI* [Swiss Ph.]. H. plaster ; a preparation con-

sisting of 21 parts of plaster of Burgundy pitch, 3 or 6 of h., and 6 of powdered extract of h. [Belg. Ph.]; or 6 of yellow wax, 24 of lithargyrum plaster, 1 part of yellow resin, and 4 parts of inspissated extract of h. [Finn. Ph.]; or 16 parts of yellow wax, 4 each of olive-oil and turpentine, and 8 of powdered leaves of h. [Ger. Ph.]; or 10 parts each of powdered herb of h. and yellow wax, and 5 each of colophony and olive oil [Gr. Ph.]; or 10 parts each of yellow wax and

colophony and oleoresin (or 1 h.); 10 parts each of yellow wax and powdered leaves of h., 3 of colophony, 2 of larch turpentine, and 5 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.]; or 10 parts each of yellow wax, lithargyrum plaster, and powdered leaves of h., and 5 of olive-oil [Netherl. Ph.]; or 3 parts of yellow wax, 1 part of colophony, 20 parts of lithargyrum plaster, 2 of olive-oil, and 10 of powdered leaves of h. [Russ. Ph.]. Similar preparations were given in several of the older

pharmacospecies B 95, 119-a 38. **Essentia hyoscyami nigri**. See *Fructus locosyami*. **Extractum hyoscyami**. Fr. *extract de jusquima* [Fr. Cod. 1st def. Ger. *Jabsenkroutextrakt* Sp. *extracto de bellano* Sp. Ph.] 1st def. SALL: *extractum hyoscyami* [Netherl. Ph.] *hyoscyami nigri* [Gr. Ph.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by evaporating the juice (according to the Sp.

Ph., also by evaporating the aqueous extract made from the dried leaves of *H. niger* to a pilular [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (or soft [Fr. Cod.]) or thick [Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] consistence. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., see *Extractum hyoscyami albidum* B. 95. **Extractum hyoscyami albi** Gr. Ph.] An extract made, like *extractum*

HYOSCYAMINE (EINEC 111, TROPH H 11bus [B, 95] **EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMINI** **alcoholicum** U.S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de jusquiame alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisches Jabskidenextrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de belladona*. Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *extracta de hyoscyamina* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum hyoscyami* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *essen hyoscyamini spirituosum* [Neth. Ph.], *succ hyoscyamini* [Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., exp. Belg.].

crinita B. & Z. Ph., *senhousiana* Falc. et M. Imm. Ph., A preparation made by exhausting the dried leaves of *H. niger* with alcohol and evaporating to a pulpy consistence. I. S. Ph. (or to the consistence of a dry Norw. Ph. or a thick Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swed. Ph.) extract; or by evaporating the juice of *H. niger* mixed with alcohol to a dry (Hung. Ph.) or a

thick Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph. extract. According to the U. S. Ph., the plant should be of the second year's growth. B-46. **Extractum hyoscyaminosum** (Netherl. Ph.) See *Scopolamine*. **Extractum hyoscyami** (1st def.). **Extractum hyoscyami dextrino** (Russ. Ph.). See *Scopolamine*. **Extractum hyoscyami succum**. **Extractum hyoscyami fluidum** (U. S. Ph.). Fr., *extrait liquide de jus*.

Extraction—Ger. *Allesgesamtes Lidschulchpulver*. A preparation made by extracting 100 grammes of finely powdered leaves of h. m. No. 60 powder with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, and adding enough further alcohol to make 100 cubic cm. of fluid extract. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).] **Extractum hyoscyami foliorum** (Aust. Ph.). See *Extractum hyoscyami alchaholicum*. **Extractum hyoscyami** (Aust. Ph.). See *Extractum hyoscyami alchaholicum*.

Extractum hyoseyami pulveratum Fum Ph | See *Extractum hyoseyami pulveratum*. **Extractum hyoseyami seminum**. See *Extractum hyoseyami seminum*. **Extractum hyoseyami sic-**

cum [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum hyoscyami pulveratum* Hung Ph. [see *cum dentin*]; *extractum hyoscyami succum* Hung Ph. Extract of h. dried, with the addition of enough dentin Hung Ph., Russ Ph.], or isoeuc. Swed Ph.] to double its weight, or enough milk sugar [Swiss Ph.] or milk sugar and isoeuc. [Hung Ph.] to quadruple its weight. U. S. 95, p. 28, n. Ex.

Extractum hyoseyami spirituosum [Netherl. Ph. See **Extractum hyoscyami**.]
an hyoscyami alcoholicum [Fluid extract of h. See **Extractum hyoscyami fluidum**.]
Tolia hyoseyami [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The leaves of *H. niger*. [B. 95.]
Fomentatio hyoseyami, **Totus hyoseyami** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed. Sp., *fomentatio de lichen*. Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made

by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *H. naja* with water sufficient to give 200 parts of colature. Edg. Ph., or by infusing 3 parts of the leaves with 100 parts of water. Sp. Ph., [B. 95.] **Glyceritum cum extracto hyoscyami** Fr. Cod. [see extracti hyoscyami] *See Glyceritum d'extract de jusquiame.* **Herba hyoscyami** Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph. The herb of *H. naja*. [B. 95.] **Hyoscyami ab-**

stratum. See *Abstrachum hispanicum*. **Hyoseyami nigri** Gr Ph 1, folia Br Ph, U & Ph, 1870. The leaves, flowers, and branches of *H. niger*. R. 95. **Hyoseyami nigri** Gr Ph 1, semen. See *Semina hyoseyami*. **H. agrestis**. A variety of *H. niger*. R. 64-a, 24. **H. albus**. Güz. *Konissatı yaprakı*. Sanser. *Khorassani yarmakı*. Hind. *Khorassani apurani*. Bomb. *Khori*. *Khori*. Pers. *Khori*. See *Abstrachum hispanicum*.

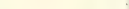
Sem. aur., Pers., *Ornith.* XI, 60; *Epidicr.* II, 179; *Alm.*, Fr., p. 8.
quinte blanche, fere de pore Ger., weisses Edsakraut Theophrastus of Dioscorides: a species found in southern Europe,
with somewhat milder properties than those of *H. aurea*. In Malta,
where it is called *marmal lepa*, it is used, mixed with bread, as a
poultice in tumors of the breasts. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. As-
soc., XXXI, a 14, B 5 78 123, 180a, 24.] *H. aurea*, Er. *monarda*

na-junna-voudchire. Ger., *gallisches Kalsakreut*. A species found in the Mediterranean region, resembling *H. asper* in its properties. It is one of the species known to Dioscorides as *βοσκαμος*. [B. 113, 180 (a, 29).]—**H. betafolius** [Lamarek]. Fr., *jusquame à feuille de bette*. A species found in Egypt resembling *H. asper*. It is used as a soporific for children, and to make an infusion which is

drunk as a beverage. By some authors it is identified with *H. insanus* [B, 153 (a, 24)]. **H. bohemiensis.** The *H. augustus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)]. **H. canariensis.** A species growing in the Canaries very like *H. albus*. It seems to be an intermediate form between the latter and *H. aureus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**H. datora.** The *H. insanus*. [B, 182 (a, 24)]. **H. indicus.** Tobacco. [B, 180 (a, 24)]. **H. in-**

H. leaves. Lat. *h* [U S Ph. *Hyoscyami folia* (Br. Ph.), *herba hyoscyami* (Ger. Ph.) Fr., *feuilles de jusquiame noire* (Fr. Cod.)]. Ger., *Bilsenkrautblätter*. It., *foglie di giusquiamo*. Sp., *hojas de jelsamo negro*. The leaves of *H. aurea* (L. f., p. 234). **H.**

luteus. The *Nicotiana rustica*. [L., 116.] **H. muticus.** The *H. instans*. [B., 42 (a, 24).] **H. niger.** Fr. *jusquiamme noir* (ou com-



HYOSCYAMUS NIGER. [A. 327]

mines, carellode, herbe aux engheres (ou à la teigne, ou de *Sainte Appoline*, mort aux pouds, porcelab, patibé. Ger, schiray, es toder gemeines. Fals akant, Teufelsauge, Zup unckkrant, Todt nimm akant, Huhn rhotkrant, Schlatkrant, Gifkrant. A cress, erect herb found throughout Europe, Egypt, Asia Minor, Persia, China, Japan, India, and the West Indies. *Scrophularia* *astensis*, L.

beria, and Northern India. As a weed, it became naturalized in North America before 1672, and now grows wild in waste places throughout the United States, and especially around Detroit, Michigan. It exists under two varieties: the biennial, mostly used for medicinal purposes, and the annual (*H. asper*, var. *β -digestes*), a smaller plant coming to maturity in a single season. The biennial variety is cultivated in England and India. The foliage and green

tops of the last variety are most esteemed, and are official in the pharmacopœias of Europe and America (see *H. leaves*). Its active properties are dependent on two alkaloids—hyoscyamine and hyos-



HYOSCYAMUS SIEGER. [A, 325]

term for *Exsternal Hyperostosis*, on one side of the forehead and around margins of the parietal. [D. *Lagerius*, *K.*, 1904, 14.]
GASTRIC H. See *Hypergastric*. **H. cordis**, hypertrophy of the heart. [A. 29, 2.] **H. hysterici**, hysterical convulsions. [a. 14.] **H. nervosa**, excessive nervous impetuosity. **H. uteri**, **H. of the facial nerve**. See *Convulsive*. **H. uterina**, Convulsive hysteria. [a. 16.] **Professional H.**, *H. of a* large group of affections in which there are spasmodic movements of certain muscles continuously employed in the exercise of a trade or profession. [D. 35.] **CF. ANAESTHETIC AND HYPERTHETIC PARALYSIS**. **H-reflex** H. A disorder of the reflex nervous mechanism induced by excessive reaction to stimuli. [D. 25.] **spinal H.** Muscular spasm or convulsions due to disease of the spinal cord. [a. 19.]

HYPERCINETIC, adj. Hip-u'r-sin-e'ti'k. Pertaining to or affected with hypercinetia. [L. 50a, 14.]

HYPERCLOMAN Lat. n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kro'man. *Hyperclomania*. Gen. *hyperclomata*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *clomania*, a hooped disease. See *HYPERCLIMANIA*.

HYPERCOQUELUCHE (Fr.), n. E-pe'r-ko-k'el-u'sh. Severe whooping-cough. **H. chronique**, Prolonged and severe whooping-cough.

HYPERCORACOID [Gill], n. Hip-u'r-ko'e-rak'oid. From *hyper*, over, and *corac* see *Coracoid*. The coracoid of *Geophila*. [L.]

HYPERCORYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'pho'sis. Gen. *hypercoryphos* (-is). Gr. *hypercoryphos* from *hyper*, to excess, and *coryphos*, a bulging or a point. *Hypercoryphos*, especially on the head. *2. Of Hippocrates*, a projecting point or knob on the distal end of the radius. [L. 50, 14.]

HYPERCOURIA Lat. n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'ko'ria. Gen. *hypercouria*. See *HYPERCOURIA*.

HYPERCRINIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'n'i'a. From *hyper*, to excess, and *crinis*, to separate. Fr. *hypercrinie*. Ger. *Hyperkrinie*. 1. Of Andral, an incorrect term for *hypercrisis*. 2. An abnormally abundant secretion. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCRISIS (Lat.) n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sis. Gen. *hypercrisis* (-is). From *hyper*, to excess, and *crisis*, a crisis. Fr. *hypercrise*. 1. Of Galen, an abnormal and critical discharge. [L. 50, 14.] 2. A violent critical discharge. [L. 50, 14.]

HYPERCRITICAL, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'tik. Fr. *hypercritique*. *Hypercritical*, a critical condition.

HYPERCROMA **HYPERROMAN** Lat. n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'ma. From *hyper*, to excess, and *chroma*, a color. *Hyperchroma*, a color of excess. *Hyperroman*, a color of excess. [L. 50, 14.]

HYPERCUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-ku'si'a. See *HYPERCUSIA*.

HYPERCYSTIS (Lat.) n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hypercystis*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *cystis*, a bladder. *Hypercystis*, 1. The state in which conceptions follow each other rapidly. [L. 50, 107 (a, 14).]

HYPERCYTIC, adj. Hip-u'r-si'e'tik. Pertaining to hypercytosis. [L. 50, 14.]

HYPERCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hypercytosis*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *cytosis*, a curvature. Ger. *übermäßige Krümmung*. Excessive curvature. [L. 50a, 11.]

HYPERCYTOTIC, adj. Hip-u'r-si'e'tik. Lat. *hypercytoticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hypercytosis. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERCYTURONERIE [Piory] (Fr.), n. E-pe'r-se-tu-ro-ne'rie. From *hyper*, to excess, *cyrtis*, the bladder, *ospor*, urine, and *nerve*, a nerve. Increased innervation of the bladder. [A. 250 (a, 21).]

HYPERCYSTOTROPHIE [Bauer] (Fr.), n. E-pe'r-si'e'tro-pe. From *hyper*, to excess, *cyrtis*, the bladder, *ospor*, urine, and *trophé*, nourishment. Hypertrophy of the bladder. [L. 82.]

HYPERDIACTOSIS Lat. n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdiactosis*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *diactosis*, a tearing. An abnormally great secretion of tears. [a. 29.]

HYPERDIACTYLIA Lat. n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdiactylia*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *diactylia*, a digit. Fr. *hyperdiactylie*. Ger. *Hyperdiactylie*. See *HYPERDIACTYLIA*. **Falsche Hyperdiactylie**, *Hyperdiactylie*. The condition of having an irregular supernumerary finger formed by the division of one of the digits into two. [Albrecht, "Ctblf. f. Chir.", June 12, 1886 (a, 40).]

HYPERDERMATOMA Lat. n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdermatoma*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *dermatoma*, a growth consisting of hypertrophied skin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERDERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdermatosis*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *dermatosis*, a growth consisting of hypertrophied skin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERDERMIA Lat. n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdermia*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *dermia*, a growth consisting of hypertrophied skin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERDERMIS Lat. n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdermis*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *dermis*, a growth consisting of hypertrophied skin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERDERMOSIS (Lat.) n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdermosis*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *dermosis*, a growth consisting of hypertrophied skin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERDIACTYLIA Lat. n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdiactylia*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *diactylia*, a digit. Fr. *hyperdiactylie*. Ger. *Hyperdiactylie*. See *HYPERDIACTYLIA*. **Falsche Hyperdiactylie**, *Hyperdiactylie*. The condition of having an irregular supernumerary finger formed by the division of one of the digits into two. [Albrecht, "Ctblf. f. Chir.", June 12, 1886 (a, 40).]

HYPERDIACRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdiacrisis*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *diacrisis*, a tearing. Fr. *hyperdiacrise*. Ger. *Hyperdiacrise*. See *HYPERDIACRISIS* (2d def.).

HYPERDICTOTIC, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Fr. *hyperdictotique*. Ger. *hyperdictotisch*. See *HYPERDICTOTIC*.

HYPERDICTOTISM, n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. A condition characterized by a hyperdictotous pulse, usually associated with tachycardia and small diastolic stroke. [L. 50, 14.]

HYPERDICTOTICUS, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Fr. *hyperdictotique*. Ger. *hyperdictotisch*. See *HYPERDICTOTIC*.

HYPERDISTENTION, n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. From *hyper*, to excess, and *distendere*, to distend. See *HYPERDISTENTION*.

HYPERDIURESIS, n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. From *hyper*, to excess, and *diuresis*, to pass urine. See *HYPERDIURESIS*.

HYPERDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdynamia*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *dynamia*, a power. Fr. *hyperdynamie*. Ger. *Hyperdynamie*. Excess of muscular power; excessive muscular action. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).] **H. uteri**, Excessive labor pains. [A. 329 (a, 21).]

HYPERDYNAMIC, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Fr. *hyperdynamique*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperdynamia. [L. 50, 107.]

HYPERDYNATOCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperdynatocrasia*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *dynatocrasia*, a mixing. Ger. *Hyperdynatocrasia*. An overaction of organic fibres, the *strictum* of ancient writers. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERECRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperecrisis* (-is). From *hyper*, to excess, and *ecrisis*, a secretion. Ger. *Hyperekrisis*. Excessive secretion or evacuation. [L. 50, 14.]

HYPERECRITIC, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Lat. *hyperecriticus*. Pertaining to or affected with hyperecrisis. [A. 322.]

HYPERECHEMA (Lat.), **HYPERECHEMIA** (Lat.), n. s. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. From *hyper*, to excess, and *chema*, a sound. An abnormally loud sound. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERECHEMATIC, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Lat. *hyperechematicus*. Of or pertaining to a hyperchema. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERECRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperecrisis*. See *HYPERECRISIS*.

HYPERECRITIC, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. See *HYPERECRITIC*.

HYPEREKRISIE (Ger.), n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. See *HYPEREKRISIE*.

HYPERELASTIC, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Lat. *hyperelastice*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *elastice*, elastic. Fr. *hyperelastique*. Excessively elastic. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPERELASTICITY, n. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Lat. *hyperelastice*. Fr. *hyperelastice*. Excessive elasticity. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPEREMESIA (Lat.), **HYPEREMESIS** (Lat.), n. s. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. From *hyper*, to excess, and *emesia*, vomiting. Fr. *hyperemesia*. Ger. *Hyperemesia*. Excessive vomiting. [L. 41, 44, 50, 93, 107 (a, 14).] **H. gravidarum**, 1. A vomiting occurring during pregnancy. [L. 50, 14.] 2. A vomiting occurring during pregnancy. [L. 50, 14.]

HYPEREMETIC, adj. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Lat. *hyperemetice*. Pertaining to or causing hyperemesia. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-u'r-pu'e'r(i)-kri'sti's. Gen. *hyperemia*. From *hyper*, to excess, and *emia*, a condition. Fr. *hyperemie*. Ger. *Hyperemie*. Excessive condition. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

HYPEREMIE (Fr.), n. E-pe'r-é-mie. See *HYPEREMIE*.

HYPEREMIC (Fr.), n. E-pe'r-é-mic. See *HYPEREMIC*.

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HYPOCHOLEDUS (Lat., n. f.) Hippo+cholē+δός, gen. +δός (idos) (Fr., *hypocholide*). From *cholē*, bile, and *δός*, a giving, a gift. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRIAC (Lat., n. f.) Hippo+chondr+iac. From *chondr*, cartilage, and *iac*, pertaining to. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRIAL (Lat., n. f.) Hippo+chondr+ial. From *chondr*, cartilage, and *ial*, pertaining to. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRIAC, adj. and **n.** Hippo+chondr+iac. From *chondr*, cartilage, and *iac*, pertaining to. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, adj. Hippo+chondr+iacal. See *HYPOCHONDRIAC*.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM, n. Hippo+chondr+iacism. See *HYPOCHONDRIAC*.

HYPOCHONDRIALGIA (Lat., n. f.) Hippo+chondr+algia. From *chondr*, cartilage, and *algia*, pain. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRIASIS (Lat., n. f.) Hippo+chondr+iasis. From *chondr*, cartilage, and *iasis*, a disease. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, n. Hippo+chondr+iasis. See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.

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HYPOCHONDRIASIS, n. Hippo+chondr+iasis. See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.

HYPOCISTIS (Lat., n. f.) Hippo+hist+is. From *hist*, to be, and *is*, a thing. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

HYPOCISTIS, n. Hippo+hist+is. See *HYPOCISTIS*.

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under and *more* the foot. 1. The foot part of a surgical apparatus, especially of a language apparatus, for fractures of the leg. 2. A catapasm or other remedy to be applied to the sole of the foot. [L. 9 a, 14.] 3. The stalk of the carpal. [B. 19 a, 21.]

HYPOSPAPHAROUS, adj. Hip-o-spa'ph'ar-us. Gr., *υποσφαδάρους* (from *υπο*, short of, and *σφαδάρους*, rough, somewhat dry and rough). [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSPAPHIONE, Lat. n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-spa-si'one. Gr., *υποσφαδάρων*, from *υπο*, short of, and *σφαδάρων*, rough, and *ων*, the voice. A dry, harsh, somewhat hoarse voice. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSPATHYROS (Lat.), adj. Hip-hu'p'o-spa-thy'ros. Gr., *υποσπαθῦρος* (from *υπο*, somewhat, and *σπαθῦρος*, fragile, somewhat crumbly or fragile. [Hippocrates (A. 311 a, 15.)]

HYPOSPELAPHESIA, Lat. *HYPOSPELAPHESIS*, Lat. n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-spa-sel'aphes-ia. Gr., *υποσπελάφησης* (from *υπο*, somewhat, and *σπελάφησης*, a handling or touching. Fr. *hypospelaphie*, touch. [Hippocrates (A. 311 a, 15.)]

HYPOSPHESIS, Lat. n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-spa-she'sis. Gr., *υποσπῆσις* (from *υποσπῆσις*, to pass, a shall, to pass. Of Hippocrates, the noise made by liquids passing through the osophagus. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSPYCHISMUS (Piorry) (Fr.), n. Ep-o-spe-kez-me. From *υπο*, short of, and *σπυγχις*, a state of diminished tension. [L. 50 a, 21.] **H.** *atrophienus* (Fr.), a condition due to hypostoma. **A. 25 a, 25.** **H.** *gerontique* (Piorry), a condition of the dentition. **A. 25 a, 25.**

HYPOTEPATE, adj. Hip-o'te'pa'te. Lat. *hypotepatus* (from *υπο*, under and *τεπῶν*, a wing. Fr. *hypotepate*, having a wing at the base. [B. 1, 19 a, 24.]

HYPOTECHIS, Lat. n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-tech-ia. Gr., *υποτεχίς* (from *υπο*, under, and *τεχῶν*, a wing. Fr. *hypotechis*, a condition of the skin. [L. 50 a, 24.]

HYPOTEPHERUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-te'ph'rum. Gr., *υποτεφερον* (from *υπο*, under, and *τεφερον*, a wing. Of Audouin, the parapterum of hexapodous insects. [a, 39.]

HYPOPTILUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-ptil'um. Gr., *υποπτίλον* (from *υπο*, under, and *πτίλον*, a wing. [L. 50 a, 24.]

HYPOPTALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Hip-hu'p'o-ptal'ism'us. Gr., *υποπταλίσμος* (from *υπο*, under, and *πταλίσμος*, a falling short of, and *πταλίσμος*, a falling short of. [L. 50 a, 24.]

HYPOPTCHTESIS, Lat. n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-ptch'te-sis. Gr., *υποπτχῆσις* (from *υπο*, under, and *πτχῆσις*, to wrinkle slightly. Corrugated. [Hippocrates (A. 311, 325.)]

HYPOPYGUM (Lat.), n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-py'um. Gr., *υποπύγος* (from *υπο*, under, and *πύγος*, the posterior segment of the abdomen in insects. [L. 50 a, 39.]

HYPOPYON (Lat.), n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-py'on. Gr., *υποπύον* (from *υπο*, under, and *πύον*, pus. Fr. *h. Ger. H. Eiter*, pus. [L. 50 a, 39.]

HYPOPYOSIS, adj. Hip-o-py'os-is. Gr., *υποπύωσις* (from *υπο*, under, and *πύωσις*, pus. [L. 50 a, 39.]

HYPOPYRHRUS, adj. Hip-o-py'rhr-us. Lat. *hypopyrrhus* (from *υπο*, under, and *πύρρῃς*, flame-colored, as in the *Amphibia hypopyrra*, whose flanks are reddish-orange in color. [L. 180 a, 39.]

HYPOPYLUM, Lat. n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-py-lum. Gr., *υποπύλον* (from *υπο*, under, and *πύλον*, pus. [L. 50 a, 39.]

HYPOQUEBRACHINE, n. Hip-o-que-brach'ine. Lat. *hypoquebrachine* (from *υπο*, under, and *quebrachine*, a yellowish, varnish-like substance, melting at about 80° C. freely soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, nearly insoluble in water. [B. 93 a, 14.] Harneck and Hoffmann, "Ztschr. f. kl. Med." viii, 6, 1842. "Gaz. hebdomadaire de med. et de chir." Feb. 13, 1885, p. 113; Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem." cexi; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans." Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Am. Jour. of Pharm." July, 1882, p. 36.

HYPORADII, Lat. n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-rad-ia. Gr., *υπορᾶδι* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρᾶδι*, one of the lobes of the hypotilum. [L. 343.]

HYPORISMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-ris-ma. Gr., *υπορίσμα* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρίσμα*, a flow. [L. 343.]

HYPORHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-rach'is. Gr., *υπορᾶχης* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρᾶχης*, the back). 1. Of Pollux, the hollow of the back above the hips. [A. 311 a, 17.] 2. The hollow of the back above the supplementary plume. 3. As generally, but less correctly, used, the hypotilum (q. v.). [L. 343.]

HYPORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-rh'ag-ia. Gr., *υπορρηγία* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρρηγία*, to burst forth). 1. A bursting forth of any fluid from beneath. 2. Pyemorrhagia. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPORRHINION (Lat.), *HYPORRHINIUM* (Lat.), n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-rh'ion-um. Gr., *υπορρηνιον* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρῆνιον*, the nose). 1. Of Hippocrates, the region immediately under the nose. 2. Of Pollux, the mustache. [A. 311 a, 17.]

HYPORRHINOS (Lat.), *HYPORRHINUS* (Lat.), adj. Hip-hu'p'o-rh'ion-us. Gr., *υπορρηνός* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρῆνός*, the nose). 1. Under the nose. 2. Speaking through the nose; as a person, a person so speaking. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPORRHODII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Hip-hu'p'o-rh'od-ia. Gr., *υπορρηδοί* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρῆδοί*, a flow. [L. 343.]

HYPORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-rh'e-a. Gr., *υπορρηεα* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρῆεα*, to flow). A slight discharge. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPORRHOS (Lat.), n. m. Hip-hu'p'o-rh'os-us. Gr., *υπορρηός* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρῆος*, to flow). A channel for the escape of water used in fomentations. [Hippocrates (A. 311 a, 17.)]

HYPORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-rh'is-ia. Gr., *υπορρησις* (from *υπο*, under, and *ρῆσις*, to flow). 1. Of Hippocrates, a falling away of flesh. [A. 311 a, 17.] 2. See PROLAPSUS. 3. A slight flowing down; a slight prolapse. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSALPETERASURI, Lat. n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-sal'peter-asuri. Gr., *υποσαλπετῆραςυρί* (from *υπο*, under, and *σαλπετῆραςυρί*, nitrogen tetroxide. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSAPROUS, adj. Hip-o-sa'p'rous. Gr., *υποσαπρός* (from *υπο*, somewhat, and *σαπρός*, putrid). Lat. *hyposaprous*, *hyposaprus*. Putrescent. [Hippocrates (A. 311 a, 17.)]

HYPOSARICA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-sa'ric-a. Gr., *υποσαρική* (from *υπο*, somewhat, and *σαρική*, fleshy). [L. 50 a, 14.] **See ASARICA.** 2. A collection of fluid beneath a muscle or between two muscles. [L. 50 a, 14.] **H.** *qua interca*. See ASARICA.

HYPOSARCIDIOUS, adj. Hip-o-sa'rid-i'ous. Gr., *υποσαρκιδιός* (from *υπο*, somewhat, and *σαρκιδιός*, fleshy). Lat. *hyposarcidious*. Situated under the flesh or skin. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSARCIDIUM, Lat. n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-sa'rid-i'um. Gr., *υποσαρκιδιον*. See ASARICA.

HYPOSARCOISIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-sa'rc'o-sis. Gr., *υποσαρκοσις* (from *υπο*, somewhat, and *σαρκοσις*, a fleshy ex-crecence. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSATHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-sa'th'ria. Gr., *υποσαθρία* (from *υπο*, somewhat, and *σαθρία*, decayed). See BLETTIS.

HYPOSCHEOTOMY, n. Hip-o-ske'ot'o-my. Lat. *hyposcheotomia* (from *υπο*, under, and *σχεοτομία*, to cut, to cut out). Fr. *hyposcheotomie*. Gr., *Unterhuden-schnitt*. Baumann's method of puncturing a hydropoele at the bottom of the tunica vaginalis. [E. 24; L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSCLEROUS, adj. Hip-o-skle'r-us. From *υπο*, short of, and *σκληρός*, hard. Fr. *hyposclerous*. Rather hard in texture. [A. 385.]

HYPOSEISMA (Lat.), n. n. Hip-hu'p'o-sis-ma. Gr., *υποσεισμα* (from *υπο*, under, and *σεισμα*, a shaking). [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSIAGON (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-si'ag-on. Gr., *υποσιγον* (from *υπο*, under, and *σιγον*, a covering). [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSIAGONARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-si'ag-on-ar-thri-it'is. Gr., *υποσιγοναρθριίτις* (from *υπο*, under, and *σιγον*, a covering, the jaw-bone, and *αρθριίτις*, arthritis. Fr. *Unter-siagon-Arthritis*. [L. 50 a, 14.]

HYPOSIAGONARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip-hu'p'o-si'ag-on-ar-thri-it'is. Gr., *υποσιγοναρθριίτις* (from *υπο*, under, and *σιγον*, a covering, the jaw-bone, and *αρθριίτις*, arthritis. Fr. *Unter-siagon-Arthritis*. [L. 50 a, 14.]

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... which is a solid water soluble product and more soluble in hot alcohol, and particularly soluble in ether. Heated, it becomes viscous and has most probably at 240° F. It is also on the list of the ...

IMPERIALIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pm* p²pe²u²st²u²s². Gen. of ... *I. comosa*, *I. coronata*. The *Petal* ...

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Impetiginous eczema due to mercurial poisoning. [G. 41]—**I.** ...

... a name given to a contactia by Kaposi, who ...

... the cause of the disease is, is **I. pilularis**. A pustular eruption, ...

... occurring usually in men, and most commonly on the legs, each ...

... pustule being traversed by a hair; regarded by Devergie as a suppurative form of helianthoid. [G. 50] **I. pilularis**. A form ...

... of pustules occurring peculiar to a pale epidermis, thin and oily ...

... skin. Devergie the pustules breaking and leaving a red, uneven, ...

... crusted surface from which a very abundant mucopurulent fluid of ...

... a yellowish-ash color is discharged. [G. 50] **I. pilularis**. A form ...

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[illegible]

INCISIVAL, adj. I^2n -si²-siv²a²l. See INCISIVE (2d def.).

INCISIVE, adj. I^2n -si²/si²v. Lat., *incisivus*. Fr., *incisif*. 1. Anciently, resolvent. [B. 119.] 2. In relation with or adjacent to an incisor tooth. 3. Adapted to cutting, incisor. [L.]

INCISIVUS (Lat.), adj. In²in²n²-sī(ke)-sī(se/vu²s/wu⁴s). Incisor as a term for incisor tooth, also a muscle situated near the incisor teeth.—**I. inferior**. See **ACCESSORI orbicularis oris**.—**I. lateralis**. Of Winslow, the levator labii superioris and the levator labii superioris alae pernas taken as one muscle, a **I. medius**. **I. medius**. See **DIAPHRASAL alae**.

INCISO-CRENATE, adj. ɪn-si-'so-krēn'at. Lat., *inciso-crenatus* (from *in*, into, *cadere*, to cut, and *crena*, a notch). Ger., *eingeschnitten-gekerbt*. Having slashed crenæ. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

INCISO-DENTATE, adj. ɪn-si-'so-dēnt'at. Lat., *incisodentatus*. Ger., *eingeschnittengedent*. Having slashed dentæ.

INCISO-LOBATE, adj. *In-zi-so-lo-bat* (Ger., *eingeschnitten-gelappt*). Of a lobate leaf, having the sinuses or re-entering angles deep and narrow. *a* 161

INCISO-PINNATIFID, adj. Inciso pinnatifid. Deeply pinnatifid. [*a*, 35.]

INCISOR Inc' i-shŭ and n. [In-ⁿ inc' zo'er so'er]. Gen., *incis*. Pl., *incises*. Lat. *incisorius*, adj. *Incisorius* (n.). 1. (Adj.) serving to incise, pertaining to or in relation with the i. teeth. 2. (N.) a cutting instrument or organ, especially an i. tooth. ('K a H')

[illegible]

INCISORIUS (Lat.), adj. I²n(i²n²).siz(kes)-o'ri².u³s(u⁴s). See

INCISO-SERRATE, adj. *ɪn-si'so-seɪr'at*. Lat., *inciso-serratus* (from *in*, into, *cædere*, to cut, and *serra*, a saw). Ger., *eingeschnitten-gesägt*. Having edged serrations (2).

INCISUR *Ger.* 1. [2], 18. *sdf.* See **INCISION**. **INCISOR** 2d def., and **INCISIVE**, **Incisulari**. See **INCISURE**, **INCISURE**.

INCISURA (Lat.), n. f. In-ci-sū-ra (2)-sike-su²(su)'ra³. From *in*, into, and *cavere*, to cut. Fr. *échancrure*. Ger. *Einbuchtung*.

24. Anterior l. See *Anterior l.* I. acutabuli. See *Acutabuli*.

[L. 17 (K)]—**I. anthelicis**. A shallow fissure in the cartilage of the ear, between the anthelix and the antitragus. [L. 332.]—**I. astragali**. The groove on the posterior aspect of the astragalus.

I. auricularis intertragica. See *I. auricularis*. **I. auris.** See *I. auricularis*. **I. cancani.** See *I. intertragica*. **I. cardiaca pulmonum.** A deep notch in the anterior border of the

l. cerebelli anterior. A notch which separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum anteriorly. *L. 3, 4, 5.* *See also cerebellum*

belli marginales, seu *I cerebelli posteriori* and *I cerebelli anteriori*. *I. cerebelli marsupialis* seu *marsupiiiformis*, seu *posteriori*. A cleft which intervenes between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, most visible in *G. G. G.*

semilunaris. See *I. cerebelli anterior*. — *I. clavicularis* (manubrii sterni). Ger., Schlüsselbeinausschnitt. The depressed surface at the upper end of the sternum which articulates with the

I. incisura costales. The notches on each side of the lateral margins of the sternum into which the costal cartilages fit. **I. cruciales.** See *Crucial foramen*. **I. digastrica.** See *Digastric foramen*. **I. ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal foramen*.

I. tubularis *tubularis* (on *I. tubularis*). The depression on the lower end of the tibia into which the fibula fits. [L. 31, 332.]

Trigonum habenulae.—*I. hepatis interlobularis*. The longi-

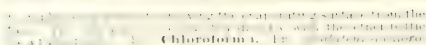
[illegible]

O. no; O², not; O², whole Th thin; Th², thin U like one

too; U² like U¹, but U⁶ full; U⁵, urn; U⁴ like a German.



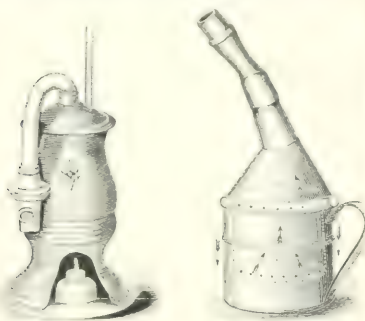
a. feuilles étroites. *See* *INDIGOTERA angustifolia* L. a neu-
feuilles. *See* *INDIGOTERA macrophylla* L. courbé en arc



MATH 515/615/715

MAYNARD, L. C. 1971. A REVIEW OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

FIGURE 1. An apparatus devised by Ormby consisting of a wire-mesh covered with well-moistened cloth and an upright bar to which are attached a chain for an alcohol lamp and a long narrow tin shaped bottle graduated to measure the amount of liquid which can be drawn out. The bottle is attached to the bar and filled with water so that the chlorine gas can be administered continuously drop by drop. **Electric I.** An open, sealed container with an internal compartment for holding a medicinal agent, fitted with an alcohol lamp for the production of steam charged with a volatile medicine; in its upper end



FELLMANN AND BRANLIS'S INHALED

RDM'S INHALER

is a flexible tube and mouth-piece through which the steam is inhaled. [a. 40.] **Ether.** Ger., *Aetherinhalationsapparat*. An inhalation apparatus, vaporizer. **Hutchison's.** See **H.** **Hutchison's.** A simple glass or china vessel containing the medicine to be inhaled, and supplied with a rubber tube and mouth-piece. **Hutchison's ether.** A. An consisting of a tin tube bent at right angles for holding a sponge containing the ether, a rubber bag for preserving the exhaled ether.



HUNTER*, SINGLE NOZZLE ORAL INHALER

—Iodine I. A hard rubber olive-shaped bulb, one end of which is formed into a nasal nozzle. Cotton or other porous material is introduced into the bulb charged with iodine, and the air inhaled through this is thus impregnated. **—I. II.** Junker's I. An I consisting of a rubber mouth-piece on the one hand, and a set of air-bulbs on the other, attached by separate tubes to a dark bottle

containing methylene, which substance is vaporized by the compression of air and used as an anesthetic. **E** 1. **Lente's ether i.** A small, metal, cone fitted with a hant-cushion edge, to adapt it to the face, and connected with the ether bottle by a rubber tube. **F**. **Mackenzie's i.** An i. resembling Rowe's, except that it is more elaborate, and is provided with a lamp and a pressure gauge. **F** 1. **Rowe's i.** An i. composed of one metallic cylindrical can within another, each having a bent conical top, the internal one fitting closely to the external one at their upper extremities, to which is attached a flexible



WINTER'S DOUBLE NOZZLE NASAL INHALER

to allow of free access of air from the expanded end of the bag to the face. The large end of the bag is partially filled with a roll of flannel and blotting-paper to hold the ether. [E.]

INHALT (Ger.), n. I²n'ha³lt. 1. The contents of anything. 2. The amount of any particular substance in a mixture.

INHAPECANGA, n. The *Smilax sphyllota*. [B. 121 (a), 35.]

INHERENT, adj. In her'ent. Lat., *inhærens* (from *inhere*, to stick in). Fr., *inhérent*. Ger., *inhärent*. Belonging to anything naturally, originally, and not as the result of circumstances; of cauterization, deep.

1. INHERITANCE. n. 1st Inheritance of characters. Fr. *hérédité*. Ger. *Vererbung*. The perception of characters transmitted from one's ancestors. 2 That which is so derived. **Abridged i.** of Haeckel, the fusion or omission of certain characteristics in an offspring which were present and in the ancestors. J. 9, 20. **Apophygous i.** of Haeckel, in sexual generation, the i. of a character from both father and mother. J. 9, 30. **Amochronous i.** of Haeckel, i. of a character in an offspring at an age corresponding to that in which the character appeared in the parent. J. 9, 20. **Homotopic i.** of Haeckel, the i. of acquired character. J. 9, 20.

INHERITED, adj. En he²rít-e²d. Fr., *hérité*. Ger., *erbet*.
Accrued by inheritance. D

INHIBITION, n. In hī' bīsh' u' ŋ. Gr. ἐπισχεσις Lat. *in-*
hibitum from *inhibere*, to keep back. Fr., Ger., *Hemmung*.

K Reflex i. Sp. *reflexus*. A preventive or restraining action.
K Reflex i. Lat. *inhibitoria reflexa*, Fr. *reflexe*, Ger. *reflex-
hemmende Hemmung*, Reflezhemmung. An act. of cardiac ac-
tion the result of a shock caused by an irritation or an injury to the
peripheral tissue, which is carried to the brain, and thence re-
flected by an efferent nerve to the inhibitory organ. [J. 9, 57.]
Voluntary i. Ger. *freiwillige Hemmung*. The tendency to narrow
the calibre of the blood-vessels. It may be brought about by
depressor or vaso-dilator fibres. [J. 19, 57.]—**Voluntary i.** Ger.,
willkürliche Hemmung. The voluntary restraint of reflex ac-
tions, such as the arrest of winking when the eyeball is touched.

INHIBITOR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{I}^2\text{n-hi}^2\text{b}'\text{i}^2\text{t-o}^2\text{r}$. Gen., *-tor'is*. Fr., *inhibiteur*. Ger., *Verhinderer*, *Hemmungsgagent*. That which causes inhibition.

INHIBITORY, adj. I²n-hi²b'i²t-o-ri². Lat , *inhibitorius*. Fr., *inhibiteur*. Ger., *hemmend*. Exercising inhibition. K.

INHUMATION, n. I²n-hu²-ma shu²n. From *inhumare*, to bury in the ground. Fr., *i.*, enterrement. Ger., *Beerdigung*. Burial in the earth. [L. 107.]

INIAC, adj. $\text{I}^2\text{n}^{\text{I}^2}\text{-a}^2\text{k}$. From *inion*, the nape of the neck. Fr., *iniquae*. Pertaining to or connected with the inion. [L, 41 a, 14.]

INITIAL, adv. [2n/2 a3d. Toward the initial aspect. [L. 141]

INSTAL, INSTAS, INSTAQUE (Fr.), *adj.s* — *E*, *no* a²l, a²n², a²k
See **INSTAC**

INIECEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{I}^2\text{n(en)}\cdot\text{i}^2\cdot\text{?n(e}^2\text{n}^2)\cdot\text{se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\cdot\text{a}^2\text{li}^2\text{a}^2\text{!}\cdot\text{u}^2\text{a}^2\text{u}^2\text{a}^2\text{!}$. From *inion*, the nape of the neck, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *inicephale*. Having the skull fissured posteriorly and inferiorly, as a u., an exencephalic monster in which the cranial anomaly is complicated by a spinal fissure. [L. 41, 44, 87 a, 39; a, 34.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, an, Ch, chan, Ch², loch Scottish; E, he; E², eh; G, go; I, dy; I², in; N, in; N², tang.

INQUINATE, *v. tr.* To contaminate. *Lat., inquinare.* To pollute. *Fr., souiller.* To soil.

INQUEST. *v.* To keep a person in that respect from being brought to trial. The inquiry by a jury of witnesses, etc., into the facts of a case, and a statement of whether the victim's mental condition, such inquest being generally in lieu of trial at

INRADIANT, adj. 12^{n} -rad'i-ant. Lat., *inradians* (from *in*, neg., and *radians*, radiant). Fr., *i*. Ger., *unstrahlend*. Not radiating (said of a capitulum of flowers in which rays are not formed by the enlargement of outer florets). [B., 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

INSACCATION, n. 1stn-sa²k-ka'shu³n. Lat., *insaccatio*. Ger., *Einsackung*. An inward pitting or dimpling of the wall of a hollow

INSOLUBLE—(for) and —Acid said is insoluble. From (c),
to form a salt and react to become. Unable to form a salt said
of certain bases). [B, 38 (a, 14).]

INSALIVATION, n. I²n-sa-lī-ə-shu²n. Lat., *insalivatio* (from *in*, into, and *saliva*, saliva). Fr., *i*. Ger., *Einspeichelung*. The process of mixing the saliva intimately with the food while it

INSALUBRIOUS, adj. In-sal'u-bri-ŭs. Lat., *insalubris* (from *in* neg., and *salubris*, health-giving). Fr., *insalubre*. Ger., *ungesund*.

INSALUBRITY, *n.* [from *insalubrius*, from *in*, neg., and *salubrius*, for *salubritas*, *salubritas*, *salubritas*.] The quality of being insalubrious.

INSALUTARY, *adj.* *Insalutari* (Latin). See **INSALUTARIOUS**.
INSALUBRIS, *adj.* *Insalubris* (Latin). *Insalubris* (Latin). From
in neg. and *salus*, to cure. Incurable.

INSANE, adj. *Īn-san'*. Lat., *insanus* (from *in* neg., and *sanus*, sound). Fr., *fou, aliéné*. Ger., *irrsinnig, toll, wahnsinnig*. It., *pazzo*. Sp., *demente, loco*. Affected with or of the nature of insanity. [D.]

INSANIA (Lat.), n. f. I²n-sa(n)s³n)²a³. See INSANITY.—**I.** caniva. See **LEPUS**. **I.** lupina. A form of delusional insanity in which the patient believes himself transformed into a wolf and imitates the voice and habits of that animal. [a, 40.]—**I.** puer-

INSANIFEROUS, adj. I²n sa²n-i²f'e²r-u³s. From *insanus* unsound, and *ferre*, to bear. Conducting to or producing insanity [a. 45.]

INSANITARY, *adj.* *Insanit'ar-ē-ŭ*. From *insan* and *san* *tas*, health. Not sanitary, unwholesome. [D.]

INSANITY, *n.* *Insanit'ar-ē-ŭ*. Gr. ἀσθένεια παράφροση

Zat., insanas) from *insanus*, unsound). Fr., *insanité*, follie. Ger., *Tollheit*, Wahnwitz, Irrenszn. It., *pazzia*, *insania*, *follia*. Sp., *locura*, *dementia*, *loco*. The term insanity denotes a disease of the brain in which there is derangement, more or less complete, of the mental faculties, with weakening, perversion, or even destruction of mental freedom. According to Spitzka, inability to correctly register and to make proper judgments, and inability to perform the proper duties, are the proper guides to action, and to limit one's self to the registration of impressions transmitted by the peripheral organs of sensation as subjective realities. According to others, imperfect power of co-ordinating mental impressions into definite ideas, and inability to make proper use of them, are the influence of sleep, trance, and somnambulism, the ordinary phenomena of the general neuroses, also those of febrile delirium coma, acute intoxications, intense mental preoccupation, also the well-recognized immediate effects of cerebral injury, such as injury to the frontal lobe. See *Primary confusion*.

Acute metheptic (or post-epileptic) fr., *fr. grand petit mal intellectuel* [Fabret]. The acute I, immediately following the convulsive paroxysm of epilepsy; subdivided into Samt into three degrees, according to the intensity of the symptoms, and complicated with reasoning mania or great excitement, and (3) mania. [D. 36.] — **Affective I.** Of Maudsley, one of the general divisions of I, including mania sine delirio, simple melancholia, and moral alienation proper. [See D. 38.] — **Alcoholic I.** See *Pseudo-mania*.

Amnion. *Amnion* *i.* See *PRIMA QUANTUM*. **Amnorrheal** *i.* Of Skae, *i.* in which irregularities in the catamenia are the obviously immediate and essential cause. [*a.*, 40.] **Anæmic** *i.* Of B. Tuke, *i.* produced by anemia. [*a.*, 7.] **Anomalous** *i.* In which the symptoms of several forms are so intimately associated that it can not be positively classified. [*a.*, 40.] **Assthenic** *i.* Of Skae, a variety of idiopathic *i.* characterized by the slight intensity with which the mental derangement is manifested. [*D.*, 43.] **Cataleptoid** *i.* Associated with catalepsy, although rarely due to it. [*Mann* (*a.*, 40).] **Catatonic** *i.* See *CATATONIA*. **Choreic** *i.*

Aberration of and accompanying or resulting from chorea and chorea-like movements, as in the chorea. Emotional, intellectual and perceptual faculties are all affected by this disease, and it may end in maniacal delirium. [Hammond (a. 40).] **Chronic alcoholic I.** Chronic I. secondary to an alcoholic neurosis: especially characterized by hallucinations, delusions, and delicious exacerbations. [D. 36.]—**Circular I.** Lat. *cyclothymia*. Fr. *folie circulaire*. A form of insanity, in which the symptoms are of the

A variety of periodical i. characterized by alternations of mania and melancholia in regularly recurring periods. [D, 36].—**CLIMACTERIC I.** I. occurring in women at the menopause, especially in the postmenopausal i., the extent to which the mind is influenced by the physiological changes of that period not being exactly known.

14. **Communicated.** If A believes B and B believes C , then A believes C . This is a special case of the general principle of transitivity. For example, if I believe that the earth is round, and the earth is round, then I believe that the earth is round.

(1) in which a lunatic of relatively stronger mind or will infects (a) another lunatic or (b) a sane-minded or hereditarily predisposed person with the same disease (*lunatic 1*); (2) in which a nurse or keeper becomes insane from the shock of an incident fatal to his work; (3) in which two persons become insane simultaneously from the same cause; and (4) in which twins become insane contemporaneously, although living apart, from a supposed special sympathy between them. [D. 36: "Med. Chron., Apr. 1888, p. 100.]

Compound 1. Of *Hamman* and *i* in which two or more groups of mental faculties are markedly involved, (a)

Constitutional i. *F. folie conjugata* (on morphology). Of Ball, a division of I. including ducy, imbecility, and cretinism. (a. 54.) **Constitutional i.** *F. folie conjugata* (on morphology). Of Ball, a division of I. including ducy, imbecility, and cretinism. (a. 54.) **Constitutional i.** *F. folie conjugata* (on morphology). Of Ball, a division of I. including ducy, imbecility, and cretinism. (a. 54.)

1. D. 36.]—**Epidemic**, *fr.* *folie épidémique*. See Communicated.
 1. D. 36.]—**Epileptic**, *fr.* *folie épileptique*. Ger. epileptischer Irrsinn.
 1. I. in its various forms, either induced or precipitated by epilepsy.
 2. Of Saint, i. resembling one of the forms of methepeptic I. [D. 36.]—**Erotic** I. Satyriasis. [a. 40.]—**Exophthalmic** I. I. connected with exophthalmic goitre and due to the same affections of the sympathetic nervous system as the goitre. [a. 40.] **Febrile** I. Mania or protracted delirium due to hyperpyrexia.
 1. D. 43.]—**Familial** I. *fr.* *folie simule*. Ger. *simulirte* Irrsinn.
 1. I. which has no existence in fact, but is simulated for a purpose. [D. 43.]—**Furious** I. 1. Homicidal destructive mania. 2. An old

Roman division signifying violent and excited i. [a, 40].—**Gastro-enteric i.** I. due to some functional or organic disease of the alimentary tract. [a, 40].—**General i.** Of Maudsley, a general term for mania and melancholia. [D, 36].—**Gouty i.** I. due to gout. [D, 36].—**Hepatic i.** An i. usually hypochondriacal.

due to real or imaginary disease of the liver. [a, 40].—**Hereditary i.** Fr. *touche des dégénérés ou instinctives*. I usually appearing at some physiological crisis, such as puberty or the climacteric and due to hereditary influence. [Meyn (= 40) 1

Homicidal i. *Fr. folie homicide.* A form of impulsive i. in which the patient, though conscious of the criminal nature of the act, is irresistibly impelled to kill, often those nearest or dearest to

him. It is associated with mental or physical strain or exhaustion, and there is usually some form of mental degeneration to which the i. can be traced. [Pepper (a, 40).]—**Hypochondriacal**. Fr. *folie hypochondriaque*. I. manifested by delusions as to bodily

i. secondary to an hysterical neurosis. It preserves the characteristics of hysteria as to simulative tendencies. [D. 36.]—**Ideal** i. should be first general division of i. in which he embraces

1. Arnold's first general division of *i.* in which he embraces all those forms in which the ideas dependent upon the special senses are perverted. [Arnold (a. 40).]—**Ideational *i.*** Of Maudsley, a division of *i.* including (1) general *i.*, comprising mania and melan-

cholia; (2) partial i., comprising monomania and melancholia; (3) dementia, either primary or secondary; (4) general paralysis; and (5) idiocy and imbecility. [D. 36.]—**Ideophrenic i.** See *Ideational i.*—**Idiopathic i.** Fr. *folie idiopathique* (ou essentielle)

ou primitive, ou vésanique). I. depending (1) on conditions said to be *sine materia* (i. e., in which no appreciable lesion is found; (2) on conditions in which there are material lesions; or (3) on altera-

tions of the blood. [Voisin (a. 34).]—**Imitative i.** The second form of communicative i., consisting of an imitation of the insane characteristics of another. [a. 40.]—**Imposed i.** Fr. *folie imposée*. An i. in which the lunatic imposes his delirious conception

on another morally and intellectually weaker than himself. [Hammond (a, 40).]—**Impulsive i.** A term often used in the courts especially in pleadings in defense for crime, in which it is alleged that *i* and consequent non-responsibility existed at the moment

that i. and consequent non-responsibility existed at the moment when a crime was committed, the subject being rational before and afterward. Hamilton and others deny the existence of such a condition. [D. 43].—**Infantile i.** Of Spitzka, i. of infant life, whether

congenital or acquired. [Keating (a. 40).]—**I.** from intoxication. See **Toxic i.**—**I.** of acts. Fr., *folie des actes*. See **Reasoning**.
MANIA **I.** of adolescence. See **I. of puberty**. **I.** of child birth. See **Puerperal i.**—**I.** of childhood. An **i.** occurring

in early life brought on by some patent cause and not due to any congenital defect or hereditary influence. [a. 40].—1. of delivery. 1. Puerperal 2. Hysterical mania the result of escape from some great peril. [a. 40].—1. of febrile disorder.

grandeur. See DELIRIUM grandiosum.—**I.** of lactation. Fr. *folie des nourrices*. The i. of nursing women, a variety of puer-

perali.; of Vomn, mania occurring during the first six weeks, or after several months, of nursing or at weaning. [a. 34.]—**I. o. masturbation.** The i. of pubescence when due to masturbation. [D. 36.]—**I. of oxaluria.** A form of hypochondriacal i. associated

with excess of oxalates in the urine. [Skae (a, 40).]—**I. of persecution.** See **DELIRIUM DE PERSECUTIONE**. **I. of phosphaturia.** Oxi-
sque a form of **I.** found in mentally overworked men, and associated with the presence of oxalates in the urine. (a, 10). **I. of urea**

L. of pubescence. Fr. *folie de l'adolescence* or *de la puberté* or *pubérale*). Ger., *Hebephrenie*. Of Skae and Mandsley, a town

of it, occurring not or soon after the period of puberty and supposed to be due to vital depletion from masturbation, the inception of

Short muscles which pass from the accessory process of one lumbar vertebra to the mamillary process of the next. [L. 142, 332 (a, 29).]

INTERACINOUS, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-a²-^u-u²-u²*. From *infer*, between, and *acinos*, a grape. Fr. *interacineux*. Ger. *interacinos*. Situated between the acini.

INTERAMBULACULAR, *Lat.*, n. pl. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-m²-bul²-bul²-la²-la²-ka²-la²-ra²*. From *inter*, between, and *ambulacrum* (q. v.). Ger. *Interambulaculfelder*. See *Interambulacral* PLATES.

INTERANUS, *Lat.*, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-n²-u²-s²-u²-s²-u²*. From *inter*, in the midst. Ger. *innerlich, innerlich*. Internal (said of spores or other bodies within a plant or plant organ); as a. in the pl., *interanum* of Pliny, the intestines; of Lindnerus and Rhodius, the viscera of the abdomen. [B. 123 a, 31; L. 50 a, 14.]

INTER-ANNEUXI (Fr.), adj. *A²-n²-t^u-t^u-a²-n²-e²-u²-e²-u²*. From *inter*, between, and *anneure*, to bind to. Situated between the various extra-embryonic structures of the ovum. [A. 38.]

INTERANNIARY, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-n²-i²-a²-r²-i²-a²-r²*. *Lat.*, *interannuus*. From *inter*, between, and *annus* (q. v.). Situated between the annua (said of the interannuall ridge in *Hymenoptera*). [L. 11; 190 a, 20.]

INTERAPOPHYSEAL, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-p²-o²-f²-i²-s²-e²-a²*. From *inter*, between, and *apophysis*, an apophysis. Situated between apophyses. [A. 2.]

INTERARTICULAR, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-r²-t²-i²-c²-u²-l²-a²-r²*. *Lat.*, *interarticularis* (from *inter*, between, and *articulus*, a joint). Fr. *interarticulaire*. Ger. *zwischen den Gelenken* (said of *Interarticularis* gelenk). Situated between the joints. [L. 41, 44, 50 a, 14.]

INTERARYTENOID, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-r²-y²-t²-e²-n²-o²-i²-d*. *Lat.*, *interarytenoides* (from *inter*, between, and *arytenoid* (q. v.)). Fr. *interaryténoidien*. Situated between the arytenoid cartilages. [A. 38.]

INTERAURICULAR, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-r²-i²-c²-u²-l²-a²-r²*. From *inter*, between, and *auricula*, the auricle. Fr. *interauriculaire*. Situated between the external ears or between the auricles of the head. [A. 38.]

INTERAXILLARY, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-x²-i²-l²-l²-a²-r²*. From *inter*, between, and *axilla*, the armpit. Springing from or situated in the upper angle which a leaf forms with the stem. [A. 35.] Cf. *EXTRA-AXILLARY*.

INTERBRACHIAL, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-b²-r²-a²-c²-i²-a²-l*. Situated between the brachiae or rays (said of the areas between the rays of a star fish, especially those of the genus *Aphrodisia*). [A. 30 a, 28.]

INTER-BRAIN, n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-b²-r²-a²-n*. From *inter*, between, and *brain* (q. v.). Ger. *Zwischenhirn*. See *INTERMEDIATE* HYPOTHALAMUS.

INTERCADAENCE, n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-k²-a²-d²-e²-n²-s*. From *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to fall. A state of the pulse in which a supernumerary pulsation occurs sometimes between two regular pulsations. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

INTERCADAENT, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-k²-a²-d²-e²-n²-t*. Fr. *i*. Having the character of intercadaence (said of the pulse). [A. 32.]

INTERCALAR, **INTERCALARY**, **INTERCALATED**, adj's. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-l²-a²-r²-i²-a²-r²-i²-a²-t²-e²-d*. *Lat.*, *intercalarius, intercalarius* (from *inter*, between, and *calare*, to intercalate). Ger. *zwischenfallend, zwischenfallend* (said of *intercalarius intercalarius* Sp. *intercalado*). Inserted among others, in history, said of the growth of the cell-wall when by the extension of a zone formed by the deposition of new substance a fresh piece of cell-wall is introduced between the old ones. [B. 1, 4, 116 (a, 24).] 2. Intervening between proximate events, as, occasionally used, marked by unusually severe fever (said of certain days). [A. 322.] 3. Of a staphylinoma, situated between the sclero-corneal margin and the chitinous body. [L. 5 a, 29.]

INTERCALATION, n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-l²-a²-r²-i²-a²-t²-i²-o²-n*. *Lat.*, *intercalatio*. From *intercalare*, to insert. An interposition.

INTERCAPE (Lat.), n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-a²-p²-e*. From *inter*, between, and *caput*, a head. An interval, interspace. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

INTERCAPILLARY, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-a²-p²-i²-l²-l²-a²-r²*. From *inter*, between, and *capillus* (see *CAPILLARY*). Fr. *intercapillaire*. Situated between the capillaries. [A. 385.]

INTERCAROTIC, **INTERCAROTID**, adj's. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-a²-r²-o²-t²-i²-c²*. From *inter*, between, and *carotis*, a carotid artery. Fr. *intercarotidien*. Situated between two carotid arteries or between the external and internal carotid arteries of one side. [A. 385.]

INTERCARTILAGINOUS, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-a²-r²-t²-i²-l²-a²-g²-i²-n²-o²-u²-s*. *Lat.*, *intercartilagineus*. From *inter*, between, and *cartilago* (q. v.). Situated between cartilages, especially the arytenoid cartilages. [A. 38.]

INTERCAVERNOUS, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-a²-v²-e²-r²-n²-o²-u²-s*. From *inter*, between, and *caverna*, a cavern. Between caverns (said of a sinus extending from one cavernous sinus to the other). [C.]

INTERCEDENT (Fr.), adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-e²-d²-e²-n²-t*. From *inter*, between, and *cedere*, to go. Of the pulse, intermittent. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

INTERCELLULAR, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-e²-l²-l²-u²-l²-a²-r*. *Lat.*, *intercellularis* (from *inter*, between, and *cellula*, a cell). Fr. *intercellulaire*. Ger. *intercellulär*. 1. Situated between cells, as a cement, i. spaces. [J.] 2. Of Huxley (1853), see *INTRACELLULAR*.

INTERCEPT, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-e²-p²-t²-e²-d*. *Lat.*, *interceptus* (from *intercipere*, to intercept, hinder, preclude). Fr. *intercepté*. Constricted, narrowed. [B. 123 a, 24.]

INTERCEPTIO (Lat.), n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-e²-p²-t²-e²-i²-o*. Gen., -*onis*. From *intercipere*, to intercept. 1. See *APOLIPSIS*. 2. See *INTERCAPE*. 3. In ancient pharmacy, a medicine supposed to interrupt the course of the blood, etc. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 4. **Intestinorum**. Ger., *Darmverschlingung*. Intestinal obstruction. [L. 50 a, 14.]

INTERCERVICALS, n. pl. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-e²-r²-v²-i²-c²-a²-l²*. *Lat.*, *intercervicales* (from *inter*, between, and *cervix*, the neck). Fr. *intercervicales*. See *INTERCERVICALS*, under *INTERTRANSVERSARIUS*.

INTERCHANGE, n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-h²-a²-n²-g*. Fr., *échange*. Ger., *Austausch*. *Alttauschange*. See *EXCHANGE*.

INTERCHONDRAI, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-h²-o²-n²-d²-r²-a²*. From *inter*, between, and *chondro*, a cartilage. 1. See *INTERCARTILAGINOUS*. 2. By the interposition of cartilages, as in the articulations of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th ribs. [C.]

INTERCIDAENCE, n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-i²-d²-e²-n²-s*. From *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to fall. See *INTERCADAENCE*.

INTERCIDAENT, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-i²-d²-e²-n²-t*. *Lat.*, *intercideniens*. Fr. *i*. Ger., *zwischenfallend*. 1. See *INTERCALARY*. 2. See *INTERCADAENT*.

INTERCILIUM (Lat.), n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-i²-l²-i²-u²-m*. From *inter*, between, and *cilium*, an eyelash. See *GLAUCOMA*.

INTERCISIO (Lat.), n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-i²-s²-i²-o*. Gen., -*onis*. From *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to cut. Ger., *äussere*. Ger., *Wegfallen, Ausbleiben*. Intermittence (of the pulse). [L. 50 (a, 14).]

INTERCISUS (Lat.), adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-i²-s²-u²-s*. In termitent. [A. 32.]

INTERCLAVICLE, n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-l²-a²-v²-i²-c²-l²-e*. From *inter*, between, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. A cross- or T-shaped bony plate or membrane bone connecting and supporting the inner ends of the clavicle in many vertebrates, and intimately connected with the sternum. [L. 13, 153 a, 30.]

INTERCLAVICULAR, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-l²-a²-v²-i²-c²-u²-l²-a²-r*. From *inter*, between, and *clavicula*, a small key. Fr. *interclaviculaire*. Ger., *zwischen den Schlüsselbeinen liegend*. Situated between the clavicles.

INTERCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-l²-a²-v²-i²-c²-l²-a²-r²*. *Lat.*, *interclavicularis*. A muscle of the neck, the union of the sternoclavicularis of one side with the corresponding muscle on the other, or with the sternal head of the sternocleidomastoid. [L. 302 a, 25.] 2. *Intertus digastricus*. An accessory muscle described by Broussais as arising from the 1st and 2nd costal cartilages by an apophysis, and being covered by the costal cartilage, and covered by the pretracheal muscle. Its other muscular part was united to a median fold at 2 inches long, which crossed the median fold, and lay at the distal end of the sternum. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 4, 1888, p. 133 (a, 20).]

INTERCLINOID, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-l²-i²-n²-o²-i²-d*. From *inter*, between, and *clavus*, a bed, and *clivus*, resemblance. Situated between the clivoid processes. [A. 29.]

INTERCLUSIO (Lat.), n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-l²-u²-s²-i²-o*. Gen., -*onis*. From *intercludere*, to shut out. Fr. *obscure*, *obscur*. *Interclusio*. A suppression of respiration. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 1. *Interclusio*. A sudden interruption of respiration. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

INTERCOLUMNA (Lat.), n. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-l²-u²-m²-n²-a*. From *inter*, between, and *columna*, a column. See *INTERCOLUMNA*.

INTERCOLUMNAR, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-l²-u²-m²-n²-a²-r*. From *inter*, between, and *columna*, a column. Fr. *intercolumnaire*. Ger., *intercolumnär*. Situated between columns. [L. 49.] See *INTERFASCIA*.

INTERCONDYLAR, **INTERCONDYLEAN**, **INTERCONDYLOID**, adj's. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-n²-d²-y²-l²-a²-r*, *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-n²-d²-y²-l²-e²-a²-n*, *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-n²-d²-y²-l²-o²-i²-d*. From *inter*, between, and *condylus*, a knuckle. Fr. *intercondylaire*. Ger., *intercondylär*. Situated between the condyles of a bone. [A. 385.]

INTERCORONOIDAL, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-r²-o²-n²-o²-i²-d²-a²-l*. From *inter*, between, and *corona*, a crown, and *oides*, resemblance. Situated between the coronoid processes. [A. 29.]

INTERCOSTAL, adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-s²-t²-a²-l*. *Lat.*, *intercostalis* (from *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib). Fr. *intercostal*, *entre les côtes*. *Intercostal*. Situated between the ribs; as a n., a nerve, artery, etc., so situated. [C.]—*Aortic* i's. See *AORTIC* INTERCOSTALS.

INTERCOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. *Int-^u-t^u-t^u-t^u-a²-c²-o²-s²-t²-a²-l²-i²-s*. See *INTERCOSTALES*. *Intercostales breves*. The intercostal muscles and the intertransversales. [L. 382 a, 25.] 1. *Intercostalis prima*. The branch of the superior intercostal space on the right side. [a, 25.] 2. *Intercostales externi*. Muscular fibres with 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44 or 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 or 52 or 53 or 54 or 55 or 56 or 57 or 58 or 59 or 60 or 61 or 62 or 63 or 64 or 65 or 66 or 67 or 68 or 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83 or 84 or 85 or 86 or 87 or 88 or 89 or 90 or 91 or 92 or 93 or 94 or 95 or 96 or 97 or 98 or 99 or 100 or 101 or 102 or 103 or 104 or 105 or 106 or 107 or 108 or 109 or 110 or 111 or 112 or 113 or 114 or 115 or 116 or 117 or 118 or 119 or 120 or 121 or 122 or 123 or 124 or 125 or 126 or 127 or 128 or 129 or 130 or 131 or 132 or 133 or 134 or 135 or 136 or 137 or 138 or 139 or 140 or 141 or 142 or 143 or 144 or 145 or 146 or 147 or 148 or 149 or 150 or 151 or 152 or 153 or 154 or 155 or 156 or 157 or 158 or 159 or 160 or 161 or 162 or 163 or 164 or 165 or 166 or 167 or 168 or 169 or 170 or 171 or 172 or 173 or 174 or 175 or 176 or 177 or 178 or 179 or 180 or 181 or 182 or 183 or 184 or 185 or 186 or 187 or 188 or 189 or 190 or 191 or 192 or 193 or 194 or 195 or 196 or 197 or 198 or 199 or 200 or 201 or 202 or 203 or 204 or 205 or 206 or 207 or 208 or 209 or 210 or 211 or 212 or 213 or 214 or 215 or 216 or 217 or 218 or 219 or 220 or 221 or 222 or 223 or 224 or 225 or 226 or 227 or 228 or 229 or 230 or 231 or 232 or 233 or 234 or 235 or 236 or 237 or 238 or 239 or 240 or 241 or 242 or 243 or 244 or 245 or 246 or 247 or 248 or 249 or 250 or 251 or 252 or 253 or 254 or 255 or 256 or 257 or 258 or 259 or 260 or 261 or 262 or 263 or 264 or 265 or 266 or 267 or 268 or 269 or 270 or 271 or 272 or 273 or 274 or 275 or 276 or 277 or 278 or 279 or 280 or 281 or 282 or 283 or 284 or 285 or 286 or 287 or 288 or 289 or 290 or 291 or 292 or 293 or 294 or 295 or 296 or 297 or 298 or 299 or 300 or 301 or 302 or 303 or 304 or 305 or 306 or 307 or 308 or 309 or 310 or 311 or 312 or 313 or 314 or 315 or 316 or 317 or 318 or 319 or 320 or 321 or 322 or 323 or 324 or 325 or 326 or 327 or 328 or 329 or 330 or 331 or 332 or 333 or 334 or 335 or 336 or 337 or 338 or 339 or 340 or 341 or 342 or 343 or 344 or 345 or 346 or 347 or 348 or 349 or 350 or 351 or 352 or 353 or 354 or 355 or 356 or 357 or 358 or 359 or 360 or 361 or 362 or 363 or 364 or 365 or 366 or 367 or 368 or 369 or 370 or 371 or 372 or 373 or 374 or 375 or 376 or 377 or 378 or 379 or 380 or 381 or 382 or 383 or 384 or 385 or 386 or 387 or 388 or 389 or 390 or 391 or 392 or 393 or 394 or 395 or 396 or 397 or 398 or 399 or 400 or 401 or 402 or 403 or 404 or 405 or 406 or 407 or 408 or 409 or 410 or 411 or 412 or 413 or 414 or 415 or 416 or 417 or 418 or 419 or 420 or 421 or 422 or 423 or 424 or 425 or 426 or 427 or 428 or 429 or 430 or 431 or 432 or 433 or 434 or 435 or 436 or 437 or 438 or 439 or 440 or 441 or 442 or 443 or 444 or 445 or 446 or 447 or 448 or 449 or 450 or 451 or 452 or 453 or 454 or 455 or 456 or 457 or 458 or 459 or 460 or 461 or 462 or 463 or 464 or 465 or 466 or 467 or 468 or 469 or 470 or 471 or 472 or 473 or 474 or 475 or 476 or 477 or 478 or 479 or 480 or 481 or 482 or 483 or 484 or 485 or 486 or 487 or 488 or 489 or 490 or 491 or 492 or 493 or 494 or 495 or 496 or 497 or 498 or 499 or 500 or 501 or 502 or 503 or 504 or 505 or 506 or 507 or 508 or 509 or 510 or 511 or 512 or 513 or 514 or 515 or 516 or 517 or 518 or 519 or 520 or 521 or 522 or 523 or 524 or 525 or 526 or 527 or 528 or 529 or 530 or 531 or 532 or 533 or 534 or 535 or 536 or 537 or 538 or 539 or 540 or 541 or 542 or 543 or 544 or 545 or 546 or 547 or 548 or 549 or 550 or 551 or 552 or 553 or 554 or 555 or 556 or 557 or 558 or 559 or 560 or 561 or 562 or 563 or 564 or 565 or 566 or 567

sulphide, H_2S , is a colourless gas with a strong odour. A compound of sulphur and hydrogen, H_2S , is called hydrogen sulphide. Among the sulphides are: (1) basic sulphide, (2) neutral sulphide, (3) acidic sulphide, (4) polythion sulphide, (5) metal sulphide, (6) non-metal sulphide, (7) FeS , (8) acidified H_2S solution, (9) FeS , (10) FeS , (11) FeS , (12) FeS , (13) FeS , (14) FeS , (15) FeS , (16) FeS , (17) FeS , (18) FeS , (19) FeS , (20) FeS , (21) FeS , (22) FeS , (23) FeS , (24) FeS , (25) FeS , (26) FeS , (27) FeS , (28) FeS , (29) FeS , (30) FeS , (31) FeS , (32) FeS , (33) FeS , (34) FeS , (35) FeS , (36) FeS , (37) FeS , (38) FeS , (39) FeS , (40) FeS , (41) FeS , (42) FeS , (43) FeS , (44) FeS , (45) FeS , (46) FeS , (47) FeS , (48) FeS , (49) FeS , (50) FeS , (51) FeS , (52) FeS , (53) FeS , (54) FeS , (55) FeS , (56) FeS , (57) FeS , (58) FeS , (59) FeS , (60) FeS , (61) FeS , (62) FeS , (63) FeS , (64) FeS , (65) FeS , (66) FeS , (67) FeS , (68) FeS , (69) FeS , (70) FeS , (71) FeS , (72) FeS , (73) FeS , (74) FeS , (75) FeS , (76) FeS , (77) FeS , (78) FeS , (79) FeS , (80) FeS , (81) FeS , (82) FeS , (83) FeS , (84) FeS , (85) FeS , (86) FeS , (87) FeS , (88) FeS , (89) FeS , (90) FeS , (91) FeS , (92) FeS , (93) FeS , (94) FeS , (95) FeS , (96) FeS , (97) FeS , (98) FeS , (99) FeS , (100) FeS , (101) FeS , (102) FeS , (103) FeS , (104) FeS , (105) FeS , (106) FeS , (107) FeS , (108) FeS , (109) FeS , (110) FeS , (111) FeS , (112) FeS , (113) FeS , (114) FeS , (115) FeS , (116) FeS , (117) FeS , (118) FeS , (119) FeS , (120) FeS , (121) FeS , (122) FeS , (123) FeS , (124) FeS , (125) FeS , (126) FeS , (127) FeS , (128) FeS , (129) FeS , (130) FeS , (131) FeS , (132) FeS , (133) FeS , (134) FeS , (135) FeS , (136) FeS , (137) FeS , (138) FeS , (139) FeS , (140) FeS , (141) FeS , (142) FeS , (143) FeS , (144) FeS , (145) FeS , (146) FeS , (147) FeS , (148) FeS , (149) FeS , (150) FeS , (151) FeS , (152) FeS , (153) FeS , (154) FeS , (155) FeS , (156) FeS , (157) FeS , (158) FeS , (159) FeS , (160) FeS , (161) FeS , (162) FeS , (163) FeS , (164) FeS , (165) FeS , (166) FeS , (167) FeS , (168) FeS , (169) FeS , (170) FeS , (171) FeS , (172) FeS , (173) FeS , (174) FeS , (175) FeS , (176) FeS , (177) FeS , (178) FeS , (179) FeS , (180) FeS , (181) FeS , (182) FeS , (183) FeS , (184) FeS , (185) FeS , (186) FeS , (187) FeS , (188) FeS , (189) FeS , (190) FeS , (191) FeS , (192) FeS , (193) FeS , (194) FeS , (195) FeS , (196) FeS , (197) FeS , (198) FeS , (199) FeS , (200) FeS , (201) FeS , (202) FeS , (203) FeS , (204) FeS , (205) FeS , (206) FeS , (207) FeS , (208) FeS , (209) FeS , (210) FeS , (211) FeS , (212) FeS , (213) FeS , (214) FeS , (215) FeS , (216) FeS , (217) FeS , (218) FeS , (219) FeS , (220) FeS , (221) FeS , (222) FeS , (223) FeS , (224) FeS , (225) FeS , (226) FeS , (227) FeS , (228) FeS , (229) FeS , (230) FeS , (231) FeS , (232) FeS , (233) FeS , (234) FeS , (235) FeS , (236) FeS , (237) FeS , (238) FeS , (239) FeS , (240) FeS , (241) FeS , (242) FeS , (243) FeS , (244) FeS , (245) FeS , (246) FeS , (247) FeS , (248) FeS , (249) FeS , (250) FeS , (251) FeS , (252) FeS , (253) FeS , (254) FeS , (255) FeS , (256) FeS , (257) FeS , (258) FeS , (259) FeS , (260) FeS , (261) FeS , (262) FeS , (263) FeS , (264) FeS , (265) FeS , (266) FeS , (267) FeS , (268) FeS , (269) FeS , (270) FeS , (271) FeS , (272) FeS , (273) FeS , (274) FeS , (275) FeS , (276) FeS , (277) FeS , (278) <

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Mass of carbonate of i. C₁₀H₈Ph₆S₂.
Magnetite ferrous carbonate. — **Meteoric i.** Metallic iron from extraterrestrial sources contains small amounts of phosphorus, which is usually accompanied by more or less nickel and usually by other metals, among them schreibserite, Ni₂Fe₂P, a compound not found in the minerals of the earth. [B. 3 (a, 38)]. — **Mephitic aerated i.** I. carbonate. [B. 91]. — **Mixture of i. and ammonium acetate.** See Ferrous phosphate.
Monohydrate i. arsenate. — **Monohydrate i. phosphate.** A white substance, 2Fe(HAsO₄)·5H₂O, precipitated from a solution of ferric chloride by the addition of monohydric sodium arsenate. [B. 3]. — **Monohydrate i. phosphate.** Acid phosphate of i. an important phosphat in which the latter replaces all the Fe atoms of hydrous ferric phosphate. It occurs as a colorless crystalline mass. Magnesian phosphate, MgHPO₄, forms orange-red acicular crystals. 2 Monohydrate ferric phosphate, 2Fe(H₂PO₄)₃·H₂O, forms yellowish-orange prisms. The acid phosphate of i. is soluble in excess of ammonium phosphate to a solution of ferric sulfate.

[illegible]

tated i. sulphate U. S. Ph. See *FERRI sulphas praeparatus*.
Pulverized i. See *FERRUM pulvis*. Quevenne's i. See
Elixir i. Rademacher's tincture of acetate of i. See
Tinctura FERRI acetalis Rademacheri.—Red i. oxide. See *I.*
oxydum. Reduced i. Lat., *ferri hydriogeni*. U. S. Cod.

[illegible][illegible]

Liquor perchloridis. Solution of permanganate of i. R. P. **Liquor pernitri.** Solution of persulphate of i. **Liquor persulphatis.** Solution of persulphate of i. **Liquor ferri subsulphatis.** Solution of tersulphate of i. See **Liquor ferri tersulphatis.** **Sparry i. ore.** I carbonate. (R. 91.)—Strong solution of acetate of i. **Liquor ferri chloridi.** Solution of chloride of i. (R. 9.) See **Liquor Ferri chloridi.**—**Sweating i.** Ger., *Abdräppensmerz*. In veterinary medicine, a sweat knife; a long, flexible, dull-edged knife for scraping the perspiration from horses, &c. **Syrup of bromide of i.** (S. P.) See **Syrupus bromidi.** **Syrup of iodide of i.** (S. P.) See **Syrupus iodidi.** **Syrup of i. iodohydric.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mercuric iodide in 14 volumes of mercury in 3,000 parts of the syrup of i. iodide. R. 44 **Syrup of phosphate**

i. f. See *Syringophorus FERRI phosphates*. — **Syrup of phosphates of i. l. quinine, and strychnine.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Syrupus FERRI, quiniæ et strychninis*. — **Tartrate of i. l.** See *Tartratum FERRI*. — **Tartrate of i. l. tartaric.** See *Tartratum FERRI tartarici*. — **Tartrazated extract of i.** See *Extractum FERRI cum tartaro*. — **Tartro-aleoate of i. sesquioxide.** See *Unguentum aleoatum sesquioxide ferri*. — **Tasteless i. chloride.** Ger. *geschmacklos. Chlorid Eisen*. A preparation made by adding a solution of an alkaline chloride to a solution of i. chloride, the latter of which shall be 2 molecules of the former to 3 of chlorine. [B. 5, a. 38]. — **Tasteless i. iodide.** A preparation made by dissolving 63 grains of iodine in a filtered solution of ferrous iodide containing 156.3 grains of iodine, adding a solution of 201 grains of citric acid in 100 grains of water, and allowing the mixture to stand until a deep apple-green color has developed. When dried, it occurs in cauliflower-like masses of acicular crystals. [B. 5, a. 38]. — **Tincture of acetate of i.** See *Tinctura FERRI acetatis*. — **Tincture of chloride or perchloride.** [Br. Ph.]. [U. S. Ph.]. See *Tinctura FERRI chloridi*. — **Tincture of citrate of i.** See *Tinctura FERRI citratis*. — **Triiodide of i.** See *Triiodidum FERRI*. — **Triit of i. l. sulphate.** [Br. Ph.]. [B. 91]. — **White i. phosphate.** See *Lophophosphorus (2A def.)*. — **Wine of citrate of i.** See *Vinum FERRI citratis*. — **Wine of i.** See *Vinum FERRI*. — **Wrought i.** Ger. *Schmied-Eisen*. I. containing a minimum of carbon, and is the hardest and strongest of the varieties of iron. It is heated to a higher temperature than other varieties of i., possesses a fibrous structure, and is tough and malleable. [B. 5, a. 38].

IRON-BARK, n. *Urn'tre*. The *Eucalyptus resinifera*. [F. New South Wales Drugs, No. 9, 1886, p. 14 B. — Queensland, *l.-b.*, tree, The *Eucalyptus Labouchei*. [B. 375 a, 24.] — Silver-*l.-b.*, *E. viminalis*. [B. 375 a, 24.]

IRON-CROSS *Lat* n. f. *Peucephyia* *costalis*. Gen. *acris*. See *IRON-CROSS*.

IRON-TREE, n. *Urn'tre*. The genus *Sideroxylon*. [B. 39 a, 24.] See also *IRONWOOD*. — Norfolk Island *l.-t.*, The *Nutella longifolia*. [B. 375 a, 24.] — True *l.-t.*, The *Metrosideros vera*. [B. 375 a, 24.]

WEST Indian l.-t., The *Sideroxylon treflanum*. [B. 375 a, 24.]

IRONWOOD, n. Trunked! The genus *Sideroxylon*, also a term for various trees of very hard timber. [B. 19, 185, 275; a, 24.]
—American I. 1. The *Bromelia glauca*. 2. The *Carpinus americanus*. 3. The *Ostrya virginica*. B. 19, 275; a, 24. †Bastard Ironwood. 4. The *Quercus prinus*. B. 19, 275; a, 24.
—West Indies. The *Xanthophyllum pterota* and the *Trichilia hirta*. B. 275; a, 24.
—Barbours I. The *Staudmannia sideroxylon*. B. 19, 275; a, 24.
—Burmah I. The *Xylia dolabriformis*. B. 275; a, 24.) —Dutch East Indies I. The *Dodonaea visitiana*, *Cassia siamea*, *Albizia odoratissima*, *Albizia leucacantha*, *Albizia ferruginea*, *Namia vera*, *Stadtmannia sideroxylon*, and *Sloetia sideroxylon*. [B. 19, 275; a, 24].) —East Indian I. The *Xylia dolabriformis* and *Mossia ferruginea*. B. 375; a, 24. †East tropical African I. The *Acacia senegalensis*. B. 375; a, 24.
—East Indian I.—Jamaica I. The *Erythroxylum arduum*. B.

JAAETELD (Ger.), n. Ya'at feild. A place in the Neckar district, Württemberg, Germany, where there is a salt spring and a bathing establishment. [L. 30, 3 (a, 14).]

JAYAPALA (Beng.), n. See *Chorus tigrinus*.

JAYAPALA (Beng.), n. The genus *Mystecia*. [R. 121 (a, 35). Cf. JATIPHALI.]

JAYET (Fr.), n. Zhaya. Jet. B. See *Amma tigris*.

JAYNETTE (Fr.), n. Zhaz-net. The American *gastrea*. 2. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [B. 88 (a, 32), B. 126, 131, 173 (a, 35).]

JEBBEL-INDE, n. In Egypt, a fine seed, yellow and bitter, used as an emetic. [L. 85.]

JEBET (Ar.), n. The *Pennisetum polystachyon*. 2. The *Pennisetum monospermon*. [B. 88 (a, 32), 121 (a, 35).]

JECINEROSUS (Lat.), adj. *Jecyn-rosus*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. See *JECORAL*.

JECORAL, adj. *Jecor-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jecor*, *jecoral*. See *HEPATIC*.

JECORARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Jecor-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jecor*, the liver. The *Marchantia polymorpha*. The *Jecoraria* are a subtribe of the *Marchantieae*, consisting of *Marchantia*, *Fegutella*, *Fimbriaria*, etc. [B. 131, 170 (a, 35).]

JECORARIOSUS, adj. *Jecor-ros*, *krin-rosus*. From *jecor*, the liver. *Jecorariosus*. See *HEPATIC*.

JECORIN, n. *Jecor-ros*, *krin-rosus*. From *jecor*, the liver. A solid substance obtained by Dreesch from horses' liver, the sodium salt of which has the composition $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}Na_2$. It is so hygroscopic as to become a syrup, and is used to treat diabetes, and when taken with water, swells up to a mucilaginous mass, dissolving only in an excess of water. Like glucose, it reduces cupric oxide. It is not certainly known whether it is a true chemical compound or a mixture. ["Ber. d. Sachs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch.," 1886, p. 44; "Cribl. d. d. med. Wissensch.," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 803 (B).]

JECOROSE, adj. *Jecor-ros*. Lat. *jecorosis*, *jecinerosus*, *jecinorosis* (from *jecor*, the liver). *Jecorose*, *jecinorose*. See *HEPATIC*.

JELTIGATO (Lat.), n. f. *Jel-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. Gen., *on-ros*. From *jacer*, to throw. *Jel-tigato*. 1. A sort of epilepsy. 2. A spasmodic action of the pulse or heart, or of any part (or of the whole) of the body. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

JECUR (Lat.), n. n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*. Gen., *jec-ros*, *jecin-rosus*. The liver. [L. 41 (a, 14).] Cf. *jecur*, *jecin-rosus*, *jecin-rosus* (Ed. Ph. 1099). *Jecur* the liver dried in its gall. [A. 69.] *J-martium*. See *HEPATIC*. *J-uterrum*. The *Urtica dioica*.

JEDWAR, n. The *Curcuma zedoaria*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

JEFFERSONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*. From *Jefferson*, a president of the United States. Twin-leaf; of Barton, a

genus of the *Berberidaceae*, tribe *Berberideae*. [B. 19, 34, 42 (a, 35).] — *J. Bartonia*, *J. linaria*, *J. diphylla*. Ground squirrel pea, twin-leaf rheumatism-root, a North American species with a thick, knotty root, sometimes substituted for senega. It is emetic in large doses, tonic and expectorant in smaller doses, and has been used in rheumatism and syphilis. It contains an acrid principle like polygalic acid. [B. 5, 19, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]

JEISSOKU (Jap.), n. The *Populus serrulata*. [B. 88 (a, 32).]

JEFNAL, adj. *Jecur-ros*. From *jecur*, the liver. Fasting. Of or pertaining to the jejunum. [L.]

JEFNIOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jecur*, the liver. Fasting. *Jef-niosus*. See *FASTING* (adj.).

JEFUNITAS (Lat.), n. f. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. Gen., *itis*. From *jecur*, the liver. 1. Fasting. 2. Inflammation of the jejunum. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

JEFUNITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. Gen., *itis*. From *jecur*, the liver. 1. Fasting. 2. Inflammation of the jejunum. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

JEFUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. See *FAST* (n.).

JEFUNO-ILEOSTOMY, n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jecur*, the liver, and *ostoma*, an aperture. *Jefuno-ileostomie*. The formation of an artificial communication between the jejunum and the ileum. [Jussel. "Sem. med.," Mar. 20, 1886, p. 94 (a, 18).]

JEFUNO-ILEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jecur*, the liver, and *ileum*, the small intestine from the duodenum to the colon. [L. 115 (a, 29).]

JEFUNOSTOMY, n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jecur*, the liver, and *ostoma*, an aperture. *Jefunostomie*. The operation

of making a more or less permanent opening into the jejunum. ["Rev. des sci. med.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 602 (a, 18); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 11, 1888, p. 152; C. H. Golding Bird, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1885.]

JELIUM (Lat.), n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jecur*, the liver. *Jelium*. The upper two-fifths of that part of the small intestine below the duodenum; so called because it was formerly supposed to be empty after death. Its convolutions chiefly occupy the umbilical and left iliac regions. [L. 121 (a, 35).]

JELLY, n. *Jel-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *jel-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. *Jelly*, *gelée*, *Gelée*, *Gallerte*. See *GELATINA* (2d def.). — *Calves-foot* *J*. A *J* made by boiling calves' feet in water in the proportion of 3 parts of water to each foot, boiling down to one-half, straining, clearing, sweetening, and flavoring with lemon spices and wine. [A. 42.] — *J* of the umbilical cord. See *GELATIN* of Wharton. — *J*-plant. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus speciosa*. [B. 19, 275 (35).] — *Pectoral* *J*. [Danzitz]. A preparation consisting of 12 parts of gelatin, 60 of sugar, and 120 of herbal infusion (of anise, Iceland moss, etc.). [L. 120.] — *Purgative* *J*. See *DIACETON*, *guttapercha*, *Walter* *J*. The *Hedysarum purpureum*, a *J*. — *Wharton's* *J*. *Wharton's* *J*. See *GELATIN* of Wharton.

JENATZ, n. A place in Prussia, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous, sulphurous, and alkaline springs. [L. 30, 105, 135 (a, 14, 39).]

JENEPYRE, n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*. The *Juniperus communis*. [A. 565 (a, 1).]

JENKINSONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. From *Jenkins*, a proper name. 1. *Jenkinsonia*, a section of the genus *Parlatium*. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — *J*, *antidysenterica*. The *Parlatium antidiarrhoeum*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

JENNERIAN, adj. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*. *Jen-ros*. Ger., *Jennerisch*. Described by Edward Jenner.

JENZAT (Fr.), n. *Jen-ros*, *krin-rosus*. A place in the department of Allier, France, where there are warm gaseous springs. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14).]

JEQUIRITI (Fr.), n. *Jen-ros*, *krin-rosus*. See *ABRUS precatorius*. — *Graide* *de* *J*. See *ABRUS precatorius*.

JEUROITIC, adj. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*. Of, pertaining to, or produced by jequiritia. [B.]

JEUROITIN, n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*. A soluble immediate principle, obtained by Erylants and Vennema from germinating jequiritia seeds, to which (and not to a nitrogenous compound) attribute the irritant properties of the drug. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXXV (a, 35).]

JEUROITY, n. *Jecur-ros*, *krin-rosus*. *Jeu-ros*. *Jeu-ros*. *Jeu-ros*. The *Abus precatorius*. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1890, p. 350.] — *Infusion* of *J*. An infusion of *J* made by macerating 15 grains of decorticated *J*-seeds in 16 fl. oz. of cold water; long used, in Brazil, in trachoma and pannus (see also under *ABRUS precatorius*), and introduced by the name of *Infusum jequirite* by Dr. Weyler. Three times a day for three days, it was given, and the infusion thoroughly applied to the conjunctiva. The result is a purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva, which, in the course of 8 to 10 days, subsides, leaving in some instances the cornea hard and the granulations elevated. [L. 41 (a, 14).] — *Jeu-ros*. See *ABRUS precatorius*. — *Jeu-ros*. *Jeu-ros*. The seeds of *Trapa precox*. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — *Jeu-ros*. A substance separated from a decoction of *J*-seeds, and possessing the characteristic physiological property of the drug. It is a slightly yellowish material, entirely soluble in water, and liquefying starch. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXXV (a, 39).]

JERK, n. *Jer-ros*. A sudden muscular movement. — *Jaw-j*. A phenomenon consisting in a contraction of the muscles of mastication upon an extensile impulse similar to that in patellar tendon reflex. It is produced by a stroke downward on the lower teeth or chin when the mouth is well opened. [De Watteville: "Lancet," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 220 (a, 40).] — *Knee-j*. *Jer*, *Knieeloss*. A phenomenon described by Erb as "patellar tendon reflex." It consists in the spasmodic contraction of the quadriceps femoris produced by a quick stroke upon the patellar tendon when the leg is slightly flexed. Normally it is rarely absent. It is of great diagnostic importance in diseases of the spinal cord. [Gowers, "Lancet," 1885; Wood (a, 40).]

JERKING, adj. *Jer-ros*. *Jerk-like*.

JERKS, n. *Jer-ros*. Epidemic chorea. [A. 40.]

JEROFFLEIS, n. *Jer-ros*, *krin-rosus*. *Jer*, *groffle*. Ger., *Lack*, *Leckje*, *Goldlack*. See *CHERASTHUS cheiri*.

JERSEY, n. *Jer-ros*. One of the channel islands near the coast of France, where there is sea-bathing. [L. 87.]

JERUBBA, n. In Brazil, the *Solanum paniculatum*. [B. 5 (a, 35).]

JERVATE, n. *Jer-ros*. A salt of jervic acid. [B.]

JERVIA (Lat.), n. f. *Jer-ros*, *krin-rosus*, *crisus*. See *JERVINE*.

JERVIC ACID, n. *Jer-ros*. *Jer*, *acide jervique*. A tetrabasic, crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{12}O_{10}$, obtained from the root of the *Jervia album*. [B. 2.]

JERVINE, n. *Jer-ros*. Lat., *jervina*, *jervinum*, *jervia*. Fr., *Jer*, *Jervin*. It., *Jervina*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$ or $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4$ obtained from the root of *Jervia album* and other species of *Jervia*. It is a white powder, crystallizing from an alcoholic solution, tasteless, of a slight alkaline reaction, and very sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. The symbol *J* is sometimes applied to it. [B. 46, 93 (a, 39); B. 118; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXII, XXIV, XXVI (a, 39).]

rich orange-brown color, and as an external application in various skin diseases. The flowers are used in the preparation of the tincture. [*B. 18, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.]*

KAMAR, n. Written also *camar*. Of the alchemists, silver. [*B. 32*]

KAMARAKANA (Hind.), n. A plant having dark-brown, oblong, rugose seeds of mucilaginous taste; used as a demulcent and nutritive in leucorrhoea and seminal weakness and as an ingredient in aphrodisiac confections. [*A. 479 (a), 21*]

KAMA RINGA (Hind.), n. *Strophanthus kamba*. [*B. 172 (a), 5*]

KAMBE (Fr.), n. *Ka²n²-ba²*. The *Strophanthus kamba*. [*B. 174 (a), 14*]

KAMBOU, n. In the Kambé Islands, the sacred tangle *Yama* or *Yama*. [*B. 174 (a), 14*]

KAMBI M. B. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [*B. 22 (a), 14*]

KAMBI A. B. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [*B. 22 (a), 14*]

KAMENA-GORIOZA, n. A place in the district of Warasdin, Croatia, where there are mineral springs. [*B. 30 (a), 14*]

KAMETILLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²m²-e²-illa²*. A doubtful genus of *Cap. a. 345 (a), 350 (a), 351 (a), 352 (a), 353 (a), 354 (a), 355 (a), 356 (a), 357 (a), 358 (a), 359 (a), 360 (a), 361 (a), 362 (a), 363 (a), 364 (a), 365 (a), 366 (a), 367 (a), 368 (a), 369 (a), 370 (a), 371 (a), 372 (a), 373 (a), 374 (a), 375 (a), 376 (a), 377 (a), 378 (a), 379 (a), 380 (a), 381 (a), 382 (a), 383 (a), 384 (a), 385 (a), 386 (a), 387 (a), 388 (a), 389 (a), 390 (a), 391 (a), 392 (a), 393 (a), 394 (a), 395 (a), 396 (a), 397 (a), 398 (a), 399 (a), 400 (a), 401 (a), 402 (a), 403 (a), 404 (a), 405 (a), 406 (a), 407 (a), 408 (a), 409 (a), 410 (a), 411 (a), 412 (a), 413 (a), 414 (a), 415 (a), 416 (a), 417 (a), 418 (a), 419 (a), 420 (a), 421 (a), 422 (a), 423 (a), 424 (a), 425 (a), 426 (a), 427 (a), 428 (a), 429 (a), 430 (a), 431 (a), 432 (a), 433 (a), 434 (a), 435 (a), 436 (a), 437 (a), 438 (a), 439 (a), 440 (a), 441 (a), 442 (a), 443 (a), 444 (a), 445 (a), 446 (a), 447 (a), 448 (a), 449 (a), 450 (a), 451 (a), 452 (a), 453 (a), 454 (a), 455 (a), 456 (a), 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679 (a), 680 (a), 681 (a), 682 (a), 683 (a), 684 (a), 685 (a), 686 (a), 687 (a), 688 (a), 689 (a), 690 (a), 691 (a), 692 (a), 693 (a), 694 (a), 695 (a), 696 (a), 697 (a), 698 (a), 699 (a), 700 (a), 701 (a), 702 (a), 703 (a), 704 (a), 705 (a), 706 (a), 707 (a), 708 (a), 709 (a), 710 (a), 711 (a), 712 (a), 713 (a), 714 (a), 715 (a), 716 (a), 717 (a), 718 (a), 719 (a), 720 (a), 721 (a), 722 (a), 723 (a), 724 (a), 725 (a), 726 (a), 727 (a), 728 (a), 729 (a), 730 (a), 731 (a), 732 (a), 733 (a), 734 (a), 735 (a), 736 (a), 737 (a), 738 (a), 739 (a), 740 (a), 741 (a), 742 (a), 743 (a), 744 (a), 745 (a), 746 (a), 747 (a), 748 (a), 749 (a), 750 (a), 751 (a), 752 (a), 753 (a), 754 (a), 755 (a), 756 (a), 757 (a), 758 (a), 759 (a), 760 (a), 761 (a), 762 (a), 763 (a), 764 (a), 765 (a), 766 (a), 767 (a), 768 (a), 769 (a), 770 (a), 771 (a), 772 (a), 773 (a), 774 (a), 775 (a), 776 (a), 777 (a), 778 (a), 779 (a), 780 (a), 781 (a), 782 (a), 783 (a), 784 (a), 785 (a), 786 (a), 787 (a), 788 (a), 789 (a), 790 (a), 791 (a), 792 (a), 793 (a), 794 (a), 795 (a), 796 (a), 797 (a), 798 (a), 799 (a), 800 (a), 801 (a), 802 (a), 803 (a), 804 (a), 805 (a), 806 (a), 807 (a), 808 (a), 809 (a), 810 (a), 811 (a), 812 (a), 813 (a), 814 (a), 815 (a), 816 (a), 817 (a), 818 (a), 819 (a), 820 (a), 821 (a), 822 (a), 823 (a), 824 (a), 825 (a), 826 (a), 827 (a), 828 (a), 829 (a), 830 (a), 831 (a), 832 (a), 833 (a), 834 (a), 835 (a), 836 (a), 837 (a), 838 (a), 839 (a), 840 (a), 841 (a), 842 (a), 843 (a), 844 (a), 845 (a), 846 (a), 847 (a), 848 (a), 849 (a), 850 (a), 851 (a), 852 (a), 853 (a), 854 (a), 855 (a), 856 (a), 857 (a), 858 (a), 859 (a), 860 (a), 861 (a), 862 (a), 863 (a), 864 (a), 865 (a), 866 (a), 867 (a), 868 (a), 869 (a), 870 (a), 871 (a), 872 (a), 873 (a), 874 (a), 875 (a), 876 (a), 877 (a), 878 (a), 879 (a), 880 (a), 881 (a), 882 (a), 883 (a), 884 (a), 885 (a), 886 (a), 887 (a), 888 (a), 889 (a), 890 (a), 891 (a), 892 (a), 893 (a), 894 (a), 895 (a), 896 (a), 897 (a), 898 (a), 899 (a), 900 (a), 901 (a), 902 (a), 903 (a), 904 (a), 905 (a), 906 (a), 907 (a), 908 (a), 909 (a), 910 (a), 911 (a), 912 (a), 913 (a), 914 (a), 915 (a), 916 (a), 917 (a), 918 (a), 919 (a), 920 (a), 921 (a), 922 (a), 923 (a), 924 (a), 925 (a), 926 (a), 927 (a), 928 (a), 929 (a), 930 (a), 931 (a), 932 (a), 933 (a), 934 (a), 935 (a), 936 (a), 937 (a), 938 (a), 939 (a), 940 (a), 941 (a), 942 (a), 943 (a), 944 (a), 945 (a), 946 (a), 947 (a), 948 (a), 949 (a), 950 (a), 951 (a), 952 (a), 953 (a), 954 (a), 955 (a), 956 (a), 957 (a), 958 (a), 959 (a), 960 (a), 961 (a), 962 (a), 963 (a), 964 (a), 965 (a), 966 (a), 967 (a), 968 (a), 969 (a), 970 (a), 971 (a), 972 (a), 973 (a), 974 (a), 975 (a), 976 (a), 977 (a), 978 (a), 979 (a), 980 (a), 981 (a), 982 (a), 983 (a), 984 (a), 985 (a), 986 (a), 987 (a), 988 (a), 989 (a), 990 (a), 991 (a), 992 (a), 993 (a), 994 (a), 995 (a), 996 (a), 997 (a), 998 (a), 999 (a), 1000 (a).*

KAMFER (Ger.), n. *Ka²m²-fe²r*. See CAMPHOR.

KAMILLA, n. See KAMILLA.

KAMILLE (Ger.), n. *Ka²m²-le²*. The genus *Anthemis*; in the pl. K²m, the flowers of *Anthemis* and related plants. [*B. 18, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 4*

horny plates, separated by fissures that expose the dermis giving somewhat the appearance of an attitude, probably the same as the congenital ichthyosis of Süssmilch. *Kerat. Med. dermat.* 1884, 4. N. Y. Med. Jour. May 1885, p. 103. *Kerat. de la face et de style.* June, 1882, p. 21. **K. palmare et plantare hereditarium.** A congenital condition of the palms and soles.

KERATOMALACIA Lat. n. f. Kerat. malacia. Kerat. malacia. From *kerat.* and *malacia*. From *kerat.* and *malacia*. A softening and degeneration of the corneal tissue, especially a form of keratitis occurring in children in connection with a severe and frequently fatal general disease, and characterized by hemeralopia, the formation of xerotic spots upon the cornea, and ulceration of the latter, which may be very extensive while the local symptoms of inflammation are scarcely slight. **B.**

KERATOME n. Kerat. om. Fr. *keratome*. See KERATO-TOME.

KERATO-MENINGITIS Lat. n. f. Kerat. meningitis. From *kerat.* and *meningitis*. A form of keratitis in which the meninges are also affected. An old term for keratitis. **[E.]**

KERATOMENIN Lat. n. f. Kerat. menin. From *kerat.* and *menin*. A membrane. An old term for the cornea. **[E.]**

KERATOMETER n. Kerat. ometer. From *kerat.* and *meter*. A horn and a measure. An instrument for measuring the real astigmatism. **[E.]**

KERATOMES Lat. n. f. Kerat. omes. From *kerat.* and *mes*. An instrument for measuring the real astigmatism. **[E.]**

KERATOPHOSIS Lat. n. f. Kerat. phosis. From *kerat.* and *phosis*. A disease of the cornea. A disease of the cornea associated with the presence of asperities. **[E.]**

KERATONOSIS Lat. n. f. Kerat. onosis. From *kerat.* and *onosis*. A disease of the cornea. A disease of the cornea associated with the presence of asperities. **[E.]**

KERATONOSIS Lat. n. f. Kerat. onosis. From *kerat.* and *onosis*. A disease of the cornea. A disease of the cornea associated with the presence of asperities. **[E.]**

KERATONYX Lat. n. f. Kerat. onyx. From *kerat.* and *onyx*. A disease of the cornea. A disease of the cornea associated with the presence of asperities. **[E.]**

KERATOPHOSIA Lat. n. f. Kerat. phosia. From *kerat.* and *phosia*. A disease of the cornea. A disease of the cornea associated with the presence of asperities. **[E.]**

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KERATOSCOPY n. Kerat. om. From *kerat.* and *scopy*. A method of examining the cornea by means of an eye to measuring the reflex from the pupil, the light rays being reflected by the observer standing himself at a distance of 1 metre from the patient, and throws a beam of light upon the eye to be examined with a convex mirror which rotates slowly on its axis. As the

does so, a shadow moves out from the edge of the pupil and across the field of the latter. He then places convex or concave glasses before the eye until the movement of the shadow takes place in the reverse direction. The glass used to accomplish this reversal, less 1 dioptré if it is a convex glass, or plus 1 dioptré if it is a concave glass, is a measure of the ametropia. This method is independent of the refraction of the observer's eye. **[B.]**

KERATOSE adj. Kerat. os. From *kerat.* and *os*. A horn. See KERATOSIS.

KERATOSES Lat. n. f. Kerat. oses. From *kerat.* and *oses*. A disease of the cornea. A disease of the cornea associated with the presence of asperities. **[E.]**

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KERMESBEERE (Ger.), n. $\text{Ke}^2\text{r}'\text{me}^2\text{s-bar-e}^2$. 1. The genus *Phytolacca*. [B. 180 a, %] 2. In the pl. *Ker.* See KERMES. 1st det. Gemeine K. The *Phytolacca americana*. [B. 180 a, %]

KERMESINE, *ad.* *Kermes* + *-ine*. *Lat.*, *kermesinus*. *Fr.*, *kermesin*. Containing kermes. [*R* 97, 110.]

KERMESITE, n. Ku³r'me²s-it. A native oxysulphide of antimony. [B¹ See *ANTIMONY oxysulphide*.]

KERMETICO-AMMONIACALIS. Lat. *kermes*, *Kermes murt.*
[$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Kermes murt., and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Kermes
mineral and gum ammoniac. [B. 119.]

KERMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ke²r-me²t(i³k-u³s(u⁴s)). Fr., ker-
 Pertaining to, containing, or combined with kermes

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

KERNFASERN (Ger.), n. pl. *Kernfasern*. See *Nuclear Fibers*.—**Achromatophile K.** See *ACHROMATIN*.—**Chromatophile K.** See *CHROMATIN*.

KERNTHEILUNG (Ger.), n. *Kerntheilung*. See *Nuclear Division* and *CAROTINISIS*. **Direkte K.** See *Direct nuclear division*. **Indirekte K.** See *Indirect nuclear division*. **Karyokinetische K.** See *Karyokinesis*. **K-schilder**. See *Achromatic figure* and *Nuclear figure*.

KERO, n. A place near Dees, in Transylvania, Austria, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [A. 319 (a, 31).]

KEROID, adj. *Keroïd*. From *κερος*, a horn, and *είδος*, resemblance. See *CORNEOUS*.

KEROSENE, n. *Ke'r'o-sen*. Fr. *kéro-sène*. An oil produced, with other lamp oils, from that portion of petroleum which distills above 180°. [L. 4, a, 38.]

KEROLENE, n. *Ke'r'o-sol-en*. Fr. *kéro-sène*. Ger. *Kerolen*. A variable mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from coal-oil, forming a colorless, volatile liquid boiling at 58° C. It has been used as a topical anesthetic and as an anodyne in embrocatures. It sometimes contains benzene. [B. 33, a, 14; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." x (a, 39).]

KERPENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Ke'r'p'en-kraut*. The herb of *Achillea millefolium*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

KERSCHIAUM (Ger.), n. *Kersch'iaum*. See *VITEX agnus castus*.

KERÜLY, n. A place in the county of Udvarhely, Transylvania, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L. 135 (a, 39).]

KERVA, n. The *Erigeron communis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]

KERZE (Ger.), n. *Kerze*. See *CANDLE* and *BOUDY*. **Kernbaum**. The *Rhus copallina*. [B. 18, a, 14.] **Kernbeere**. *strawberry*. The *Myrica cerifera*. [B. 18, a, 14.] **Kernkraut**. See the major list. **Königsk.** *King's-c.* *Scrophularia*. [1, 145 (a, 35).]

KERZENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Ke'r's'en-kraut*. The genus *Verbascum*. [B. 18, a, 14.] **Feldk.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B. 18, a, 21.]

KESARA (Hind.), n. See *CROCUS sativus*.

KESHI (Jap.), n. The *Populus sativus*. [B. 121, a, 34.]

KESKEN (Ger.), n. *Ke's'ken*. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

KESSEL (Ger.), n. *Kessel*. See *VEHICULE* and *KETTE*. **Käsehe**. See *CHEESE* and *VEHICULE*.

KESNO (Jap.), n. The root of *Patrinia scabiofolia*. [B. 18 (a, 35).]

KESTENHOLZ (Ger.), n. *Ke's't'en-holz*. See *CHAMENOS*.

KENZTHELY, n. A place in the county of Szatnad, Hungary, where there are warm and sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 41 (a, 14).]

KET, n. *Ke't*. The *Trillium repens*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

KETIMONS DES INDIEN (Fr.), n. *Ketimons*. See *CHAMENOS*.

KETINE, n. *Ke't'en*. Fr. *ketine*. 1. Properly, $C_4H_5N_3$, an oily liquid, boiling between 170° and 180° C., not yet obtained perfectly pure. 2. One of a series of homologous bases $C_4H_5N_3$, formed by the reduction of nitrosoacetone and its homologues by sodium or tin and hydrochloric acid. [B. 46 (a, 39).]—**Diethylk.** A colorless, refractive, oily substance, $C_{10}H_{15}N_3$, formed by the reduction of nitrosoethylacetone. It boils at 215° to 217° C., and unites with bromine to form an unstable crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{15}N_3Br_2$. [B. 46 (a, 39).]

KETIMONS DES INDIEN (Fr.), n. *Ketimons*. See *CHAMENOS*.

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The *Hibiscus praeoxanthus*. [B. 19, a, 35.] **K. précoce** (Fr.). See *Hibiscus praeoxanthus*. **K. verrucosus** (Fr.). See *Hibiscus cannabinus verrucosus*. **K. vesiculose** (Fr.). See *Hibiscus trionum*.—**Roseartige K.** (Ger.). See *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*.—**Schildförmige K.** (Ger.). See *Hibiscus discipatus*.—**Senegalische K.** (Ger.). See *Hibiscus senegalensis*.—**Stamplästliche K.** (Ger.). See *Hibiscus obtusifolius*.—**Veränderliche K.** (Ger.). See *Hibiscus mutabilis*.—**Weinblättrige K.** (Ger.). See *Hibiscus vitifolius*.

KEPONE, n. *Ke-ton*. Fr. *kétone*. Ger. *Keton*. An oxidation product of a secondary alcohol, thus bearing the same relation to the latter that an aldehyde does to a primary alcohol. The k's are derived from the series of bivalent hydrocarbons by the combination of the latter with one atom of oxygen which is united directly with a carbon atom that is itself in direct combination with two other carbon atoms. Or a k may be regarded as a compound of carboxyl (CO) with two univalent hydrocarbons. The general formula for the k's is, accordingly, $(C_2H_5)_2-C-O-C_2H_5$. A k is often designated by the names of the two univalent hydrocarbons which unite thus with carboxyl to form it, prefixed to the term k; thus methyl ethyl k is $CH_3-CO-C_2H_5$. [B. 4.]—**Aromatic k.** A k derived from a secondary alcohol of the aromatic series, $C_6H_5-CO-C_2H_5$; e. g., a univalent hydrocarbon of the fatty series (methyl or one of its homologues) united with a univalent hydrocarbon of the aromatic series (phenyl or one of its homologues), with the intervention of the radicle carboxyl (CO). [B. 4.]

KETONIC, adj. *Ke-ton'ic*. Of or pertaining to a ketone. [B.]

KETTCHEN (Ger.), n. *Ke't'chen*. See *CATENULA*.

KETTE (Ger.), n. *Ke't'te*. See *CHAIN*.—**Follikelk.** See *OVARIAN TUBE* and *OVULUCT*.—**K'artig**, **K'örmig**. See *CATENULATE*.

KETTLE, n. *Ke't'l*. Fr. *chaudière*. Ger. *Kessel*. A metallic vessel for holding liquid to be heated. [a, 17].—**Bronchitis k.** **Croup k.** An apparatus for the inhalation of hot, moist air, charged or not with volatile medicaments. It is composed of a metallic vessel fitted with a long mouth-piece, having a spirit lamp for producing the steam. Shaw's croup k. consists of a spirit lamp and a metallic vessel, to which is attached a long tube, so arranged that the steam will be thrown downward when the mouth-piece is held well back in the mouth. [a, 40.]

KETCHEEN (Ger.), n. *Ke't'chen*. See *GASPING* and *ASHLETT*.

KEUCHEND (Ger.), adj. *Keuch'end*. See *ANHELOR*.

KEUCHSTEN (Ger.), n. *Keuch'sten*. Whooping-cough.

KEUCHEN (Ger.), n. *Keuch'en*. A club-shaped hymenophore. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

KEULE (Ger.), n. *Keul'e*. 1. A club. 2. A pestle. 3. The thigh of an animal. [A. 450 (a, 17).]—**K'örmig**. *Clavate*. [J.]

KEULIG (Ger.), adj. *Keul'ig*. See *CLAVATE*.

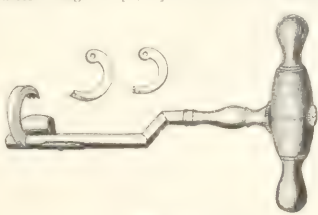
KEULWURZ (Ger.), n. *Keulw'ur*. The *Nymphaea alba*. [B. 18, a, 34.]

KESCHIAUM (Ger.), n. *Ke's'chiaum*. The *Vitex agnus castus*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

KESHI (Jap.), n. *Ke's'hi*. Chastity. [L. 80.]—**K'riegel**. See *SHUTTER*.

KESCHIAUM (Ger.), n. *Ke's'chiaum*. The *Vitex agnus castus*. [B. 18, 92 (a, 39).]—**K'strauch**. See *K*.

KEY, n. *Ke*. Ger. *schlüssel*. Lat. *clavis*. Fr. *clef* (1st and 2d def's). Ger. *Schlüssel*. 1. An appliance for locking or unlocking an apparatus (e. g., an extension splint). 2. An apparatus consisting of a knob to be turned with the fingers for making and breaking an electrical circuit. [B. 3.] A methodical and precise table of the principal divisions comprising a system of classification. 4. In the pl., k's, fruits like those of the ash, because resembling a bunch of 's. [B. 1, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**Analytisch k.** See *CLASP ANALYTIC*.—**K. of Garengot**. See *TOOTH-K*.—**Tetanzin k.** Ger. *tetanzin*. *Reiniger Schlüssel*. An apparatus used by Du Bois-Reymond for interrupting an induction current, thus alternately throwing a muscle into a condition of tetanus and shutting off entirely the current which passes through it. [K. 35].—**Tooth k.** An instrument for



A TOOTH KEY

extracting teeth, consisting of a steel shank having a movable clasp at one end and a cross-bar handle at the other. The clasp is adjusted on the inner side of the tooth, and the latter is extracted by turning the handle, the body of the jaw acting as a fulcrum.

[illegible]

KOPFBEERE (Ger.), n. Ko³pf'bar-e². See CEPHAELIS.—
Bräunerregende K. The *Cephaelis speciosa*. B. 180
(a, 35.)

KOPFBLUTADER (Ger.), n. Ko'pf'blut-a'd-e'r. A vein of the head. [L. 174 (a. 29).] **Aussere K.** See *VENA FACIALIS COMMUNIS*. **Gemeinschaftliche K.** The common jugular vein. [a. 29.] **Hintere k.** The posterior jugular vein. [a. 29.] **Vordere K.** The anterior jugular vein. [L. 80 (a. 29).]

KOPFBLÜT (Ger.), n. Kopf'blüt. See *Cephalic FLEXURE*.
KÖPFCHEN (Ger.), n. Kup'f'ch²en. See *CAPITULUM*. -**K**-
 blüthler. The *Compositae*. [**E**]-**Echinocoeus**'k'. A tænia
 head or scolex. -**K**, am Ellenbein. The head of the ulna. [**L**,
 115 (a, 29)]. -**K**, am Speichenbein. The head of the radius. [**L**,
 115 (a, 29)]. -**R**ippenk'. The head of a rib. [**L**, 304].

KOPFFALTE Ger., n. Kopf falte. See **Cephalic FOLD**.—**Vordere K.** Of His, the cephalic fold of the amnion.

KÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Ku⁵pf'i²g. See CAPITATE.

KOPFMUSKEL. Ger. n. Kopf-muskel. 2. A cephalic muscle. Grosser durchflochtener K. See DORSO-CAPITALLIS. Kleiner durchflochtener K. See DORSO-MASTOIDEUS. Kleiner hinterer gerader K. The rectus capitis posterior minor. 1., 32 (a, 24). Kleinerer schräger K. The obliquus capitis inferior. 1., 32 (a, 26). Kleinerer vorderer gerader K. The rectus capitis anterior minor. 1., 32 (a, 29). K'entzündung. See CEPHALOMYELITIS. Seiltlicher K. The rectus capitis lateralis. [L. 332 (a, 29)]. Vorderer gerader K. The rectus capitis anterior major. 1., 32 (a, 26).

KOPFMÜTZE Ger. v. n. Kopf mü/tse² See CAPITUM — Dreieckige K. See CAPITUM *triang.* Grosse K. See CAPITUM *longipar.* kleine K. See CAPITUM *minim.* K. des Hippocrates. See *Capitulum* BANDAGE - Viereckige K. See CAPITUM *quad.*

KOPFSTAND (Ger.), n. Ko³pf'sta²nd. A condition of arrest of the foetal head during parturition.—**Nichtrotirter K.** K. due to lack of rotation of the head. (A. 91)

KOPIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kop'ko²p)-i²-op'i²-a³. Fr., *kopiopie*. Ger. *Kopiopie*. See COPOPSIA. **K. hysterica**. Asthenopia due to hysteria. [a. 29.]

KOPPELUNG (Ger.), n. Ko³p'pe²l-un². In botany, copulation of root conjugation. (Frucht [a, 35])

KOPPENBRÜCKE (Ger.), n. Ko³p'p'e²br'üc'ke. A place.

KOPPENBÜGGE (Ger.), *Ko-p-pe-n-brü-g-g-e*. A place in the province of Hanover, Prussia, where there is a sulphurous spring, formerly famous under the name of *Spiegelberger Schwefelquelle*. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

KOPRIKINE (Fr.), n. Ko-pre-ken. Of Hünefeld, any undigested animal matter found in the fæces. [K.]

KOPRAKRAITE (Ger.), n. Ko'p-ra's-kra't-e'. Incontinence of urine. A 341 a 45

KOPSIJA (L. = *Kopsia* (L.) From Kops, a Dutch botanist.
Fr., *Kopie*, 1. Of Dumortier, a genus of the *Orbanchaceae*; by
Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Orbanchae*. 2. Of
Blume, a genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe
Passiflorae. The *Kopsia* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Apocynae*.
[B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35)]. — **K. arborea**. A species growing in the
forests of the mountainous parts of Java. [B. 214 (a, 35)] — **K.
vincetiora**. A species found in Java differing from the *K. arborea*.

EARLIEREN (*Ger.*) *n.* Kehr- oder Zehr. See *CONSUMPTION*.

KOPYOPIA Lat., n. f. Kop'ko'pi² u² op² i² a². See COPIES.

KORALIE (Ger.), n. $Ko^3r-a^1lo^2$. See **CORAL**, and in the pl. K^n , see **CORALLIA**. **Blutk'**, **Edelk'**, **Feuerk'**. See **Red coral**. — **Flעתנק'**. See the major list. — **Gehirnk'**. A madrepore. [L.]

[illegible]

KORB (Ger.), n. Ko'rb. A basket. [a, 14.] — **Blüthenk'träger**. See CALATHIOPHYTUM **Kienenk'**. See *Branched* BASKET — **K'form**. See CONVOLUTION (4th def.). — **K'förmig**. See CALATHIOPHYTUM **K'träger**. See CALATHIOPHYTUM.

KORDELESTRIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor-de-^el-^e2strⁱ2s. Gen., *es'tris*. The genus *Jacaranda*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**K. syphilitica**.

KÖRTELKRAUT (Ger. n. Körteel-kraut^ut. The herb of
Anthriscus cerefolium. [l. 180, a. 15].

KORINTHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ko'r-ent'e²n. See *Corinthian*

KORK (Ger.), n. Ko²rk. See CORK (1st def.).—K'artig, K'förmig. Suberose. [a, 35].—K'holz. See CORK WOOD.—K'ig. See SUBEROSE.—K'säure. Suberic acid. [B].—K'säure-Aethyl-ester. See ETHYL SUBERATE. K'stoff. See SUBERIN.

KORN (Ger.), n. Ko³rn. A seed, grain, a granule. [*a*, 35.]
See CORN (1st def.) and SECURE. Afterk'. See LKOF of *ap*.
Aniskörner. See ANISKÖRN (2d def.). Dissmutterk'. See LKOF of *ap*.

Dotterkörner. See ANISE SEEDS and PRISMATIC. See FRUIT of dass. **Dotterkörner.** See FOLLICLE GRANULES. **Gallenkörner der Leber.** See ACINI biliari.—**Gelbk.** The *Rhamnus infectoria*. [A. 315-a. 45.] **Gelbkörner.** See GRAINS of Aragon.

—**Gemeines K.** Rye. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Gerstenk'**. See BARLEY and CHALAZION. **Geschmackskörner**. Gustatory papillae. [a, 45.] **Grünk'**. The dried unripe fruit of *Triticum spelta*. [B,

270 Hahnenk'. Ergot [a, 35] Hauptkörner. Cubebis.
1. 201 Heidek'. The Polygynum esculentum [B, 180 a,
24] Heidenk'. The Polygynum fucoporum [B, 88 a, 39]
[Hahnenk' des Aemulidat. See Hahnenk' and Heidenk'. H.

Hirse *der Angellieder.* See HORDEOLUM and MILIUM. — **Hodenkörner.** See MALE PRONUCLEUS. — **Hungerk.** See ERGOT *of eye*. — **Indisches K.** See MAIZE and ZEA *mais*. — **Keimk.** See PROPAGO (2d def.) GONGYLUS, and SPORE — **Kähre.** See the

See PROPHAGE (2d def.), GONGYLIC, and SPORE.—**K'ant**. See the major list.—**K'brblau**. See CYANEOUS.—**K'blume**. See the major list.—**K'brantwein**. See *Spiritus FRUMENTI*—**Körnerbildung**. See GRANULATION (1st def.).—**Körnerformation**. Granu-

K'frucht. See CARYOPSIUM **K'früchtig.** See CEREAL **K'**

hülle. See SEMINIUM.—K'mehl. Flour made from grain.—K'mutter. See ERGOT of rye.—K'rose. See the napor list.—K'zapfen. See ERGOT of rye.—Martinsk'. See ERGOT.—Moluk-kische Kärner. See SOME exotonic figs.—Mutterk'. See

ERGOT of rye—**Polkörner**. See *Directing Globule*. **Purgkörnchen**. See *Semen crotonis tigli*. **Rankk'**. See *ERGOT of rye*. **Stäbchenkörner**. Rod-shaped nuclei which form part of

TRACHOMATÖSE.—**Stäbenkörnchen**. Rod-shaped nuclei which form part of the layer of rods and cones of the retina. [*a*, 29.]—**Stiefmutterk¹**. See *Ergot of rye*.—**Trachomkörner**. See *Trachoma*.—**GRANULATIONS**.—**Türkisches K.** See *ZEA mais*.

KORNÄHRE (Ger.), n. Koʻrnʹar-eʹ. 1. An ear of corn or rye. In botany, a spike of a grain-producing grass. [a. 35.] See **Compound SPIKE**. 2. See **Spica BANDAGE**.—**Absteigende K.** See **De-**

KORNA NERU (Beng.) **KORNA-NEEROO** (Beng., Hind.)

KORNBLUME (Ger.), n. Ko²rn'blum-e². The genus *Centaurea*. [P. 19 (a, 14).] **Blume K.** **Blume K.** See **CENTAUREE**.

K'blau. See CYANEUS. Rothe K. The *Agrostemma githago*. [B. 48 (a. 14).]

KÖRNCHEN (Ger.), n. $Ku^6rn'ch^2e^2n$. See GRANULE.—**Aggregat** **ku'hau**f'en. See under AGGREGAT.—**Drusen** **ku'**. A lobule of the liver. J. **Elementark'**. See *Elementary* GRANULES RUSS.

granular base of CHYLE. **Fettik'**. Fatty granules. **J. Kolostrumk'**. See *Colostrum*. **CORPUSCLES**. **K'bildung**. Of Schultze, the fine granular bodies found in the interior of white blood cor-

masses. [J.]—**Nierenk'**. See **MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES** (1st and 2d def's). **Pigmentk'**. See **PIGMENT GRANULES**.

KORNEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Ko}^2\text{rn-e}^2\text{l}'$. See CORNUS.—**Flüssiger K'rindenextrakt**. See *Extractum CORNUS fluitum*. **K'baum**, **k'dürlitze**. See CORNUS *nuts*.

KORNELKIRSCHBAUM (Ger.). n. Koʻrn-eʼlʼker-sh-baʼ-uʼm
See CORNUS mas.—**Jamaikanischer K.** The *Piscidia erythrina*
B. 180 a 35

KÖRNERKUGEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Ku}^6\text{rn}'\text{e}^2\text{r-kug-e}^2\text{l}$. A granular globule. [A, 521 (a, 45).]—**Rothe K'n.** Of Schmidt, see *Blood PLATES*.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ab; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

oscillations communicated to the mercury by the pulsation of the vessel. The oscillations were observed in the mercury column of the manometer, which was connected to the vessel by a glass tube. The oscillations were observed in the mercury column of the manometer, which was connected to the vessel by a glass tube. The oscillations were observed in the mercury column of the manometer, which was connected to the vessel by a glass tube.

KYMOSCOPE. K. *Kymoskop.* An apparatus for ascertaining the physical phenomena of the circulation. It is an interference K. with a lateral K. with the latter. (T. P. Anderson Stuart, "Jour. of Phys.," May, 1891.)

KYPHOSCOLIORHACHITIC, adj. Ki-fō-skol-i²-ō-ra²k-i²t². i²k. From *κυφός*, bent, *σκολιός*, oblique, and *ῥάχις*, the back. Fr., *cypho-scolio-rhachitique*. Affected with kyphoscoliosis as the result of rickets.

KYPHOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kiuu⁴·fofo²·sko²·i²·os²/z. Gen., -os²·eos (-is). From *κυφός*, bent, and *σκολίωσις*, obliquity. Fr., *kyphoscoliose*. Ger., *Kypnoskoliose*. See also with compensatory *kyphosis*.

KYPHOSCOLIOTIC, adj. *Kyphoskoliotik*. From *kyphos*, bent, and *skolios*, oblique. Fr., *cypho-scoliotique*. Pertaining to or affected with kyphoscoliosis.

KYPHOSIS (*Lat.*, n. f. Kikku¹-fos'²s. Gen., -os'ens (-is). Gr., κ¹υφός, kufós, bent, curved; φ²σις, phsis, bending, curvature). A more or less angular curvature of the spine with the convexity directed backward — **Angular sacro-vertebral k.** Fr., *cyphe angulaire sacro-vertébrale*. Of Didier, a deformity of the vertebral column intermediate between spondylolisthesis and true k. in which, as a result of carious attrition of the body,

LABASSÈRE Fr. n. La³ bade so³. A place near Bagnères de Bigorre, in the department of the Hautes Pyrénées, France, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and sulphate and calcium silicate; the water is transported to Bagnères, and used in the establishment of that place. [L. 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

LAAB (and **IAB**) (adj.) *n.s.* **LAAB** See **CLAUSULUM** (CLRO), and **RASS**. **Erfussigkeit**. An artificial liquid containing milk, curdling ferment, used in physiological experiments. [Schunburg, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xc, p. 260 (K).]—**Ukrant**. See the main entry.

LABARIUM La⁻¹, l, La²bLa⁵b-a-c⁷m²n³m-n⁴m Lenses
press. of the teeth A 120

LA BARAQUETTE. Fr. n. La' ba' ra' ke? A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous springs. [L. 49. 87 (a. 39).]

LABARTHE-DE-NESLE (Fr.), n. La³-ba³-rt-d'-nal. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring containing magnesium sulphate.

LABARTHE-KIVIERE is a Li^{+} carbonate spring. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a mineral spring of undetermined composition used in the neuroses and rheumatism. Li^{+} 1.87 g/l.

LA BASTIDE (Fr.), n. La' ba's.ted. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L.

LA BAUCHE (Fr.), n. La³ bosh. A place in the department of Savoy, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [B. 270 (a. 41).]

[illegible]

LABDAMEN Lat. **LABDANUM** Lat. (L.S.N.) Labdanum.
da2' mo-sh, la2' ba-da-ta. See LABANUM (Labd.).

LABE (Lat.), n. f. La'la³'be'ba). Gen., lab'ea. Gr., λαβή. 1. A grip. 2. A handle. 3. The onset of an illness. [A. 311. 3²²]

LABEL, n. *La²b'e²l*. Lat., *labellum* (dim. of *labrum*). Fr., *labium* or *lip*. 2. In orchids, the petals usually turned toward the lower front of the flower, and unlike the other five divisions of the

the fifth lumbar vertebra, either alone or together with those of adjacent vertebrae, the whole superjacent spine projects forward, resulting in the angle normally formed by the lumbar and sacral vertebrae (Fig. 4).

KYPHOTIC, adj. Kí-fo't'ik. From *κυφότης*, a being bent.
Fr., *cyphotique*. Ger., *kyphotisch*. Pertaining to or affected with
kyphosis.

KYST [*kist*] *n.* *Kyst*. See **CYST**. **K.** *A. entozoaire*. A cyst formed about entozoa. [*A.* 321 (a, 34).]—**K. aériforme**. See *Gaseous cyst*.—**K. aréolaire**. A cyst in which the cavity is divided into many secondary communicating cavities. [*A.* 321 (a, 34).]—**K. biliaire**. Of *Cruveilhier*, a dilatation of a biliary duct. [*A.* 321 (a, 34).]

K. dermoïde muqueux. A dermoid cyst having a sac of mucous membrane. [L, 87 (a, 39).]—**K. glandulaire.** A cyst that devel-

K. hémétique. See *Blood* CYST.
K. horderforme. See *Horder* CYST.
K. milieux. A dermoid cyst with oil-like contents. [L, 87 (a, 39).]—**K. laitieux.** See *Milk*-cyst.—**K. néogène.** Of Broca, a cyst that is developed independently of any pre-existing cysts. [p. 264. *Mémoires* de l'Académie de Médecine, 1875, 2, 103.]

K. ovario-tubo-uterin. A cyst situated near the ovary and opening into the oviduct, through which its contents escape into the uterus, either at the time of the menses or during their interval. [A., 321 a, 18.] — **K. var rétention.** See *Retention cyst*. — **K. paucilocularis.**

Multilocular cyst.—**K. préexistant.** A cyst whose development

depends on pre-existent elements. [L. 87 (a, 39).]—**K. prélaérymal.** A cyst of the ectodermal sac. [L. 87 (a, 39).]—**K. progène.** Of Broca, a cyst that is developed at the expense of a pre-existing organ, a mucous gland, or a synovial or serous cavity. [a, 34.]

K. radicaire. A cyst having its origin from the periosteum about a dental root. [*a*, 34].—**K. sanguin.** See **Blood-cyst** and **Sanguineous cyst**.—**K. sébacé.** 1. See **ATHEROMA** (1st def.). 2. In the pl. *K. sebaceus*, see **MILK**.—**K. synovial.** See **synovial cyst**.—**K. xanthomateux.** A grains, riceiform.

K. synoviale folliculaire. See (GANGLION (1st def.)).—**K. testiculaire.** See Seminal CYST.—**K. vasculaire.** 1. A cystic tumor that is developed at the expense of the vascular system. 2. Cystic degeneration of an erectile tumor. 3. Of Broca, a k proëgne, naturally

deprived of secretion and accidentally occluded. [A, 321 (a, 34).]—**K. Wolfen.** A cyst that seems to originate in the remains of the mesonephros. a 41

KYSTHOPROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki'sku's-tho(tho's)-prop-to's². Gen., -tos'eos (-is). From *κυσθος*, any hollow, and *πρόπτω-ς*, a falling forward. Protrusion of the vagina. — 34

LABEMOUR, n. A grayish, acrid, bitter root, unknown in Europe, but found in Syria, where it is considered astringent and slightly purgative. [B. 88 (a. 39).]

LABEO (Lat.), n. m. Lab(ə³b)'e².o. Gen., -on'is. Ger., *Dick-*
lipp. A thick blined netting. A 63

LABERDAN (Ger.), n. La³b-e²r-da³n'. Pickled cod-fish.
[a, l.]

LABES (Lat.), n. f. Lab:la³b'ez(as). Gen., lab'is. Gr., λαβή
from. *Amab* near to take. 1 See *MACULA*. 2 See *PERT*.

LABETZ-BISCAYE (Fr.), n. La³.be²tz.bi²s-ka. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are two springs, one containing iron bicarbonate and free carbonic

LABIA (Lat.). n. n., pl. of *Labium* (q. v.). Lab(ia^{3b})ⁱ²-a³.

LABIACEUS (Lat.), adj. Lab(la³b)-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-u³s(u⁴s).
See LABIAE.

LABIAL, ad. and n. Lab^[2-a]. Lat., *labialis* (from *labium*, a lip). Fr., *l.* Ger., *l.* (1st def.), *lippenähnlich* (1st def.), *Lippenbuchstabe* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) of, pertaining to, situated in or on, or uttered by the lips. 2. (Adj.) of or resembling the *Labia*. 3.

(N) a letter denoting a sound produced chiefly with the lips. 4. (N) a plate forming the lip of a serpent. [C: a, 17, 27, 35].—**Aspirate** *l's*. The letters *f* and *b*. [a, 29].—**Explosive** *l's*. The letters *k* and *p*. [a, 29].—**Resonant** *l's*. The letters *m*, *n*, and *ŋ*. [a, 29].

LABIALS Lat. *labi* 'each' *labia* 'lips' and *h* 'has'. From *labium*, a lip. See LABIAL and LABIATE. The *Labiales* (labial alliance, *nirus* L.) of Lindley are an alliance of the *Personate*, comprising the

LABIATE, adj. Lab'i²-at. Lat., *labiatus* (from *labium*, a

lip. Fr., *labié*. Ger., *lippig*. Lipped, lip-shaped, bilabiate. The
Fr., *labiées*; Ger., *Labiaten*, *Lippenblüthler*) are an order of plants
characterized by square stems, opposite leaves, labiate corollas, a

rich in an aromatic volatile oil, and possess stimulating properties. Not one species is poisonous. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

LABIATIFLOROUS, adj. Lab-i²-a²t-i²-flor'u's. Lat., *labiati-*
florus (from *labium*, a lip, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *labiatiflore*.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ab, A⁴, an. Ch, cham, Ch², loch, Scottish; E, he, E², ell, G, go, I, one, I², in, N, in, N³, tank.

exco. to have. Fr. *nourissant*. 1. Suckling, giving suck. As a n. (Fr. *femme nourissante*), a woman who gives suck. 2. Suckling; as a n. a suckling.

LACTANT, adj. *La'k'tant*. See **LACTANS**.

LACTAR, n. *La'k'tar*. See **LACTARIUS**. **Lactari** 1. See **LACTARIUS plumbus**.

LACTARIUS (Lat.) adj. *La'k'ta'ri-us* [*la'k'ta'ri-us*]. From *lac*, milk. (Gr. *γλακτικός* *glaktikos* = lactiferous.) **L. arvensis**, a yellowish milk, prepared with or containing milk; as a n., in the m. (Ger. *Milchschaum*), of Fries, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* formerly included in *Agaricus*, so called from its milky juice; as a n., in the *lactarium*, an article of food prepared with milk. B. 74 (a, 35). B. 121 (a, 35). Dingle 1. See *Calophytus*. **Dirty 1**. See *L. turpis*. **L. aeris**. See *L. purpureus*. **L. angustissimus**. An edible species found in the United States. [B. 61 (a, 35).] **L. aspidosperma** *aspidosperma* (Sw.) *aspidosperma*. A straw-colored, poisonous species found in Europe, and growing in damp, dark places. The milky juice varies from white to lilac. [B. 39 (a, 35).] **L. aurantiacus**. An orange-colored species with a fleshy, flatly depressed, somewhat viscid pileus, and a smooth, swollen stem, growing rarely in shady woods in Europe. The milk, which is white, is but slightly acid. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. chrysosporus**. Yellow-juiced l., a species common in woods in the United States and Europe. The milk is at first white, then golden yellow, and extremely viscid. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. controversus**. A swollen-stemmed species growing especially under poplar-trees. It has a faint smell and an extremely burning taste. The milk is plentiful and very acid. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. deliciosus** (Ger. *Reizker*, *Ritzcher*, *Ritzcher*) An edible species found in northern Europe, France, Spain, and Italy. B. 49 (a, 121 (a, 35)). **L. esculentus**. The *L. velutinus*, var. *esculentus*. It is edible. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. fuliginosus**. Dingle 1, a species common in Carolina in woods during autumn. The milky juice and the flesh are acid. [Cooke (a, 35).] **L. insulsius**. An excellent variety found in the United States and England. [B. 61.] **L. luridus**. Syn.: *Agaricus luridus*. A species growing in fields among mosses in Europe. The milk, which is white, is but slightly acid. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. militisimus**. Wild l., a species growing in woods and hedge-banks. It is without odor, and is probably edible. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. necator**. See *L. terminatus*. **L. pipit**. A species eaten in the United States; in England regarded as poisonous. [B. 1.] **L. plumbeus**. A poisonous species growing in damp, dark woods, especially under conifers. The milk is acid and white and does not change color. [B. 93, 316 (a, 35).] **L. pyrogalus**. Pear-shaped l., a poisonous species with a dirty, yellowish pileus, and the stem attenuated downward, growing in woods and meadows during August. The milky juice is white, abundant, and exceedingly acid. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. quietus**. A species growing in woods during August to November. The milk is white and mild. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. rufus**. Fr. *agaricus rust* *poire* *à* *la* *laine* *à* *la* *laine*. A species having a caustic juice. B. 195. **L. scrobiculatus**. A species growing in damp woods. It has a fleshy, depressed, yellowish pileus, and the milk is acid. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. subulatus**. A species growing in the United States and in England. B. 61. **L. theiogalus**. A poisonous species with a yellow juice, growing in Europe. [B. 173 (a, 35).] **L. torulosus**. Fr. *agaricus torulosus*. A species growing in Europe. A species found in Europe, said to be extremely poisonous. [B. 49, 105; B. 173 (a, 35).] **L. turpis**. Ger. *Mordichiaurum*. Dirty l., the slayer; a large-sized species remarkable for its yellowish or amber hue, growing abundantly in Europe, Asia, and North America. It is commonly but erroneously supposed to be poisonous; deprived of its acid properties by cooking, it forms a delicious food, and is eagerly sought after in Finland and Russia. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. uridus**. A species growing in humid places in woods. The entire fungus when cut becomes lilac in color. [B. 316 (a, 35).] **L. velutinus**. A poisonous species found in Europe. [B. 105; B. 195 (a, 35).] **L. volutus**. Fr. *agaricus* *à* *la* *laine* *à* *la* *laine*. A species found on the borders of woods; it has a compact viscid pileus with yellowish zones and a short elastic stem. The milk is white and acid. [Cooke (a, 35).] **Wild 1**. See *L. arvensis*.

LACTAN (Lat.) n. *La'k'ta'nt* [*la'k'ta'nt*]. Gen. *la'tis*. See **LACTATE**. **L. calcicus** (Fr. Cod.). Normal calcium lactate. [B.]

L. ferrous. See *Iron lactate*. **L. quinicus** (Fr. Cod.). See *Quinacetic acid*. **L. uridus**. See *Iron lactate*. [B.]

LACTATE, n. *La'k'tat*. Lat. *lactus*. Fr. 1. Ger. *Lactat*, *milchsauer Salz*. A salt of lactic acid. [B.] **L. ferreus** (Fr. Cod.). Ferrous lactate. [B.] See *Iron lactate*. **L. sodique** (Fr.). Sodio lactate. See *Sodium lactate*. [B.]

LACTATIC, adj. *La'k'tat'ik*. See **LACTACOGUE**.

LACTATION, n. *La'k'ta'shun*. Lat. *lactatio* (from *lactare*, to give suck. Fr. *allaitement*. Ger. *Säugen*, *Stillen*, 1. The production of milk. 2. Suckling. a. 41

LACTEAL, adj. *La'k'te'al*. Ger. *galacteus*. Lat. *lacteus* (from *lac*, milk. Fr. *lacte*, *lactaire*. Ger. *milchig*) 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk; as a n., a chyloferous vessel. [K.] 2. In botany, see *Lactat*.

LACTEAN, adj. *La'k'te'an*. See **LACTEAL**.

LACTEIN, n. *La'k'te'in*. Lat. *lacteinum*. Fr. *lactéine*. Ger. *L.* Condensed milk. [A. 322.]

LACTEOUS, adj. *La'k'te'ous*. Lat. *lacteus*. Fr. *lacté* (2d def.), *lacteux* (4th def.). Ger. *milchig* (3d def.), *milchig* (4th def.). 1. See **LACTEAL**. 2. Of the color of milk. 3. Of the consistency of milk. 4. Containing lac or a milky juice. [B. 1, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

LACTENS Lat. adj. *La'k'tens* [*la'k'tens*]. See **LACTANS**.

LACTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *La'k'tes* [*la'k'tes*]. Gen. *la'ctum*. An old term for the small intestines, the lacteal vessels, and the mesentery. [A. 312, 322.]

LACTESCENCE, n. *La'k'te'scens*. From *lactescere*, to turn to milk. Fr. 1. A condition (e. g., of the chyle) resembling that of milk; in botany, milkiness of the juice of a plant, also the lac, or milk itself. [B. a, 35.]

LACTESCENT, adj. *La'k'te'scent*. Lat. *lactescens* (from *lactescere*, to turn to milk). Fr. 1. Ger. *milchig* (1st def.), *milchend* (3d def.). Resembling milk said of the liquid secreted by the breasts during pregnancy. 2. Of plants, milky, containing an abundance of milky juice. [K.]

LACTIC, adj. *La'k'tik*. Lat. *lacticus* (from *lac*, milk). Fr. *lactique*. Ger. *milchig*. 1. Of pertaining to milk. a. 45-1. **L. acidus**. See the major list.—**L. anhydride**. Ger. *Esteranhydrid* *der Milchsäure*. Ethereal anhydride of lactic acid. **L. lactic acid**. $C_3H_5O_4 = CH_3CHCOO(CH_3CH(OH)COOH)$, an amorphous yellowish mass; and (2) *lactide* (q. v.). [B.] **L. ether**. A substance $C_6H_4O_2C_3H_5O_4$ obtained by distilling equal parts of calcium lactate, anhydrous alcohol, and sulphuric acid. It is colorless, has a distinctive odor, and boils at 77° C., is soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and may be decomposed by alkalis. [A. 301 (a, 35).]

L. lactogen, n. *La'k'tik*. Lat. *acidum lacticum*. Fr. *acide lactique*. Ger. *Milchsäure*. Monobasic acid, $C_3H_5O_4$, discovered by Scheele in 1780; hydroxypropionic acid. Various isomeric modifications of this formula are known: 1. *Ordinary l. a.* 1. a. of fermentation, optically inactive ethylenide l. a., the same as usually termed lactic acid is really a mixture of the *l. a.* and the U. S. Ph. Fr. *acide lactique*; Ger. *Milchsäure*, $CH_3 - CH(OH) - COOH$, a body derived from the fermentation of milk, and forming with water a sour, syrupy liquid, from which the acid can not be separated in a pure state. The acid is usually termed lactic acid, and has a mixture of the hydrides of the latter with a peculiar gum, the product of the lactic fermentation. Ordinary l. a. is found in the gastric and intestinal juices, and under certain circumstances, in the urine. The same of ordinary l. a. constitute the *lactones*. It has moderate sorbific properties, and has been used as a solvent of diphteric false membranes. 2. *Optically active ethylenide l. a.*, *paralactic acid*, *sarcocollacetic acid* (Ger. *optisch active Äthyliden-Milchsäure*), a body closely resembling the former, and having the same structural composition, but differing in its power of rotating the polarized beam to the right. It occurs in the muscular juice, especially after a muscular contraction. 3. *Ethylen l. a.* (Ger. *Äthyliden-Milchsäure*), $CH_3OCH_2 - CH_2 - COOH$, a sour, syrupy liquid occurring along with paralactic acid in the muscular juice. 4. *Hydracrylic acid* (q. v.). The l. a's are a series of acids, $C_3H_5O_4$. They comprise two isomeric groups, the normal l. a's corresponding in constitution to the corresponding alcohols and having the general formula $C_3H_5O_4$, and the isomeric a's having the general formula $C_3H_5O_4$.

and being formed synthetically from oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$ by a series of substitutions which are equivalent to replacing one atom of oxygen in the acid by two molecules of an alcohol radical of the C_2H_5 series. [B. 2.] **Fermentation l. a.** See **ETHYLENE LACTIC ACID**. **L. a. nitrate**. Nitro-lactic acid. [B.]

LACTICA, n. An old name for typhoid fever. [A. 325.]

LACTINUM (Lat.), n. n. *La'k'ti-num* [*la'k'ti-num*]. Fr. *lactin*. Food milk. Fr. *lactin*. Ger. *lactin*. [B. 312 (a, 31).]

LACTIDE, n. *La'k'tid*. Fr. 1. Ger. *Lactid*. The second ethereal anhydride of lactic acid, a body, $C_6H_8O_8 = 2C_3H_5O_4 - 2H_2O$ or $CH_3CHCOOCH_3CHCOOCH_3$, i. e., a double molecule of lactic acid less two molecules of water. It occurs in colorless tabular crystals. [B. 4.]

LACTIFEROUS, adj. *La'k'ti'fer-us*. Lat. *lactiferus* (from *lac*, milk, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr. *lactifère*. Ger. *milchtragend*. See **GALACTOPHOBUS**.

LACTIFIC, **LACTIFICAL**, adj's. *La'k'ti'fik*, *la'k'ti'fik*. From *lac*, milk, and *facere*, to make. Causing or producing milk. [A. 34.]

LACTIFLOUS, adj. *La'k'ti'f-lous*. Lat. *lactiflorus* (from *lac*, milk, and *flor*, a flower). Fr. *lactiflore*. Ger. *milchweisblüthig*. Having the flowers milky-white (used chiefly in the Lat. as a specific name). [A. 35.]

LACTIFLUS (Lat.), adj. *La'k'ti'f-lus* [*la'k'ti'f-lus*]. From *lac*, milk, and *fluere*, to flow. Lactescens; as a n., of Person, a section of agarics corresponding to *Lactarius*. [B. 1, 121 (a, 36).] **L. thioleus**. See *Lactarius thioleus*. [B. 173 (a, 35).] **L. thioleus**. The *Lactarius thioleus*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

LACTIFORM, adj. *La'k'ti'f-orm*. From *lac*, milk, and *forma*, form. Fr. *lactiforme*. Resembling milk. [A. 45.]

LACTIFUG, adj. *La'k'ti'f-ug*. Lat. *lactifugus* (from *lac*, milk, and *fugare*, to put to flight). Fr. 1. See **ANTIGALACTIC**.

LACTIGENE (Fr.), adj. *La'k'ti'ge-ne*. From *lac*, milk, and *gène*, to produce. Favoring the secretion of milk (said of certain foods). [K.]

LACTIGO (Lat.), n. f. *La'k'ti'go* [*la'k'ti'go*]. Gen. *la'tiginis*. See **CRUSTA lactea**.

LACTIMIDE, n. *La'k'ti'mid*. Ger. *Lactimid*. A body, $CH_3CH(CO) = NH = C_2H_5O_4$ (or $C_6H_8O_8$), occurring in colorless acicular crystals. [B. 4.]

LACTIN, n. *La'k'ti'n*. Fr. *lactine*. Sp. *lactina* [Mex. Ph.] See **LACTOSE**.

LACTIPHAGOUS, adj. *La'k'ti'f-a-gu's*. From *lac*, milk, and *phagein*, to eat. Fr. *lactiphage*. See **GALACTOPHAGUS**.

LACTIPHOUS, adj. Lactiphoous. Lat. *lactipho* (from *lactis*, milk, and *phos*, drink). Fr. *lactipho*. Milk-drinking.

LACTISMA (Lat., n. f.). Lactish. *Lactis* (milk) + *ma* (Gen. *lactis*). A substance containing various salts with the lactose.

LACTISGLUM (Lat., n. f.). Lactish-glucose. *Lactis* (milk) + *glum* (glucose). Fr. *lactis-glucose*. Milk and glucose.

LACTIVOROUS, adj. Lactivorous. From *lac*, milk, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr. *lactivore*. See GALACTOPHORUS.

LACTOBIUS (Lat., n. f.). Lactobius. Gen. *Lactobius* of Schöb. Lat. *Lactobius*.

LACTOBYTOMETER (n. f.). Lactobytometer. A meter for measuring the amount of lactic acid in milk. Fr. *lactobytomètre*. See BYTOMETER.

LACTOCARAMEL (n. f.). Lactocaramel. An amorphous substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, prepared by heating lactose to about 160°C. Fr. *lactocaramel*. See CARAMEL.

LACTOCELE (Lat., n. f.). Lactocèle. *Lactis* (milk) + *celle* (cell). In Eng. *lacticose*. Gen. *celles*. From *lac*, milk, and *celle*, a tumor. See GALACTOCYTES.

LACTOCHUTE (n. f.). Lactochute. From *lac*, milk, and *chute*, to fall. A measure for testing the quantity of lactic matter in milk. [a. 31.]

LACTOCHEMETER (n. f.). Lactochémètre. From *lac*, milk, *chemie*, chemistry, and *meter*, a measure. See GALACTOMETER.

LACTULOSE (n. f.). Lactulose. A variety of sugar, probably identical with glucose, produced along with galactose by the fermentation of glucose. B.

LACTOLACTIC ACID (n. f.). Lactolactique. Lactic anhydride. [B. 3.]

LACTOLIN (n. f.). Lactolin. Lat., *lactolinum*. Fr., *lactoline*. Unfermented milk. A. 32.

LACTOMETER (n. f.). Lactomètre. From *lac*, milk, and *meter*, a measure. See GALACTOMETER.

LACTONE (n. f.). Lactone. Fr., *Lactone*. A colorless, aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, of a burning taste, formed during the distillation of lactic acid. [B. 48 (a, 14): K.]

LACTONIC ACID (n. f.). Lactonique. Fr., *acide lactonique*. Gen. *lactoniques*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, occurring in deliquescent crystals, produced by the oxidation of lactose and of arabin. It is at once a monobasic acid and an alcohol. [B. 4.]

LACTONITRILE (n. f.). Lactonitrile. $Bl. CH_3OH \cdot CH_2CN$, occurs as a colorless liquid having a slight sweet smell, and boiling at about 25°C. [B. 4.]

LACTOPEPTINE (n. f.). Lactopéptine. A proprietary acidulated, saccharated pepsin, combined with various inert substances. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXIV, a. 39.]

LACTOPHOS (Lat., n. m.). Lactophos. *Lactis* (milk) + *phos* (phosphorus). See LACTOPHOSPHATE. *L. calcicus*. (Calcium lactophosphate). [B. 12.] *L. calcicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. See LACTOPHOSPHATE. *L. calcicus solutus*.

LACTOPHOSPHATE (n. f.). Lactophosphate. Lat., *lactophosphates*. Fr., *L.* A phosphate and lactate of the same base. B.

LACTOPROTEIN (n. f.). Lactoprotéine. Fr., *lactoprotéine*. Gen., *Lactoprotéines*. An albuminoid substance found in milk, from which it is precipitated by acid mercury nitrate. [K.]

LACTOSCOPE (n. f.). Lactoscoop. From *lac*, milk, and *scope*, to examine. See GALACTOSCOPE.

LACTOSE (n. f.). Lactose. From *lac*, milk, (see also *ase*). Lat., *saccharum lactis*. Fr., *L.* Ger., *Laktucker*. Milk-sugar; a carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, occurring in the milk of mammals, obtained in very hard, transparent, colorless, prismatic crystals, having a faint sweet taste. It is moderately soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its aqueous solution exerts an osmotic pressure of 5.5 atmospheres at 20°C. It is a powerful reducing agent, being heated to about 120°C. it is converted into lactulose and galactose. [B. 1.] "Practitioner," Sept. 1, 1889, p. 214.

LACTOSERUM (Lat., n. f.). Lactosérum. *Lactis* (milk) + *serum* (serum). From *lac*, milk, and *serum*, whey. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXIV (a, 39).]

LACTOSEPH (Fr., adj.). Lactik-to-sek. Pertaining to lactose. [A. 35.]

LACTOSURIA (Lat., n. f.). Lactosurie. *Lactis* (milk) + *suria* (urine). From *lac*, milk, and *suria*, urine. Gen., *Lactosurie*. The condition in which the urine contains lactose; observed occasionally in pregnant, parturient, and nursing women. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

LACTOSUS (adj.). Lactosus. Lat., *lactosus* (from *lac*, milk). Milky. [B.]

LACTOVARIOLE (n. f.). LACTO-VARIOLE. *Lactis* (milk) + *variole* (small-pox). Fr., *lactovariolique*. Varicellous and mixed with milk (see *L. v. inoculata*).

LACTINE (n. f.). Lactine. An opalescent glass used to soften electric light. [Reade, "Lancet," Nov. 18, 1882, p. 877 (a, 34).]

LACTUCA (Lat., n. f.). Lactuca. *Lactis* (milk) + *uca* (Gen. *lactis*). Fr., *lactue* (1st def.), *laitue* (vireuse (2d def.)). Ger., *Lattich* (1st def.), *Salat* (1st def.), *Gifflattich* (2d def.), *Laktuk* (2d def.). Syn., *herba lactuca* (Fr. Ph.) (2d def.); *herba lactuca vireosa* (2d def.); *herba lactuca fœtida* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the Com-

positæ, tribe Cichoriæ. The *Lactuca* of Schultze is a substitute of the *Cichoriæ*. The *Lactuca* of Adanson are a section of the *Scrophularia*. The *Lactuca* 1. *lactuca* of Cassini are a tribe of the *Scrophularia*. Comp. 2. Of the Fr. Ph., lettuce, the flowering herb of *L. pinnatis*. B. 5, 19, 31, 1, 3, 18, 20, 25.

Lactuca Belg. Ph., *L.* Fr., *com. lactuca*. Fr. Cod. *conditio lactuca*. Sp., *agua de lechuga*. Sp. Ph., *agua de lechuga*. [B. 38.]

Fr. Cod. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the herb of *L. capitata* with 2 parts of water until the distillate equals one part.

B. Aromatic tincture of *L.* See *Infusio de lactuca pinnatis*.

Fr. Cod. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the herb of *L. pinnatis* with 2 parts of water until the distillate equals one part.

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[illegible]

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The two lavender are everywhere in Persia indigenous to the mountains, *officinalis* of the mountains but being on the western side of the Caucasus range, will have a cold and growing conditions for the Caucasus. The flowers of the U.S.P. have a strong fragrance and a pleasant aromatic taste, and are grown here usually for the same of their essential oil, *oil of lavender*.



LAVANDULA SPICA. [A. 327.]

Lavender flowers and their oil are a stimulant and tonic, and were once considered remedial in all disorders of the head and nerves, but are now chiefly employed in perfumery or as a pleasant adjunct to other remedies. B. 5, 18, 19, 21, 23, 181, 257, a 3%.

l. vulgare, var. *l. Sued.* (see *l. vulgare*, var. *l. Sued.*), *Spica-Oleum lavandulae* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph. Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *Oleum lavandulae forum* [U. S. Ph.], *Succ. oil of LAVENDER*, *Spiritus lavandulae* [U. S. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., S. Afr. Ph., Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Fr. alcool* (ou esprit) de lavande, *Ger. Lavendelgeist*, *Lavendelspiritus* [Ger. Ph.], *Roum. spiritus de l. Roum. Ph.*, A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts [U. S. Ph.], 2 parts [Br. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or 1 part [Belg. Ph.] of oil of lavender in 97, and 98, and 99 parts, respectively, of alcohol; or 1 part of ether in 97, and 98, and 99 parts, respectively.

Wass. Ph., 60 parts of macerating fluid for 10 parts of flowers. The following are the proportions of the various preparations:—
 1. Tincture: 50 parts of flowers to 50 parts of distilled spirit, 15 parts of lavender-leaves with 50 parts of alcohol and 100 of water [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], with 60 parts each of alcohol and water [Dan. Ph.], with 45 parts each of alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], with 30 parts of alcohol and 45 of water [Netherl. Ph.], 60 parts of alcohol and 90 to 120 of water [Gr. Ph.], or 14 parts of lavender-flowers with 60 parts of dilute alcohol and 80 of water [Roum. Ph.].

Spiritus lavandulae compositus [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Tinctura lavandulae composita*. **Tinctura lavandulae aromatica** [Swed. Ph.], seu **composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Norw. Ph.], seu **rubra** [Dan. Ph., Fr. Ph.], seu **lavandulae composita** [Swed. Ph.], seu **succus lavandulae** [Dan. Ph.].

Compositae. U.S. 1970. *Syn.: sparganium*, *stachyridium*, *drumsticks*. The S. preparation is made by dissolving part of oil of lavender and 2 of oil of rosemary in 680 of alcohol, adding 20 of water, and a mixture of 10 parts of nutmeg, 4 of cloves, 8 red sanders and 15 of cinnamon made into a coarse powder, and treating it with 1 pint of spirit, shaking, diluting alcohol to make 1,000 parts, and filtering. It contains 10% of the aromatic matter. Dose, 2 parts of rectified spirit, for 7 days, 150 grammes of bruised cinnamon and bruised nutmeg, and 320 grains of red sanders, expressing, filtering, dissolving in the filtrate 4½ fluidrachm of oil of lavender, and 4 ounces of oil of rosemary, and adding enough rectified spirit to make 1,000 parts. It is used as a tonic, and in the boiling for half of hour 1 part each of cloves, orange-peel, and cubeb, 2 parts of cinnamon, 70 of spirit of lavender, and 30 of spirit of rosemary; the Swed. Ph. directs that 4 parts each of cinnamon and nutmeg and 3 of powdered red sanders shall be macerated for 24 hours in 1 pint of spirit of lavender, and 30 of spirit of rosemary; the Dan. Ph. orders that 3 parts of fresh lemon-peel and 35 of lavender flowers, macerated over night in a mixture of 10 parts each of alcohol and water, then evaporated to 150 parts, after which 1 part each of cloves and cubeb, 4 parts of cassia-bark, and enough powder of red sanders to make 100 parts of the mixture dark red are to be added and the whole to be digested for 3 days. Used in hysteria and nervous depression. B.S., 95 (4, 38).

LAVANDULACEOUS, a b) *la² va² nu² la² shu³* Fr, *la vandulé*. Of or pertaining to lavender; belonging to the *Lavan-*

LAVANISE. Fr. n. $\text{La}^3 \text{va}^3 \text{m}^2 \text{z}$. See GALEGA officinalis.

LAVARDENS (Fr.), n. La³-va³r-da³n². A place in the department of Gers, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and feebly

LAVATERA (Lat.), n. f. La³.va²t'e²r-a³. From *Lavaters*, a physician of Zurich. Fr., *L. lavatère*. Ger., *Staudenpappel*. A genus of malvaceous, shrubby plants, typical of the *Lavateræ* of

Reichenbach with are a subdivision of the *Mulvaecae*. [B., 19, 84,
 12, 130 & 5]. L. arborea. Fr. *L. arboresc.* See ANTHEMIS
 -*arboresc.* L. a trois lobes fr. See L. trifida. L. de Thuringe.
 Fr. See L. thuringica. L. en arbre. Fr. See ANTHEMIS
 -*arboresc.* L. thuringiaca. Fr. L. du Thuringe. A species growing
 throughout southern Europe. In various countries the leaves and
 flowers, and in Russia also the root, are employed medicinally as a
 tonic. L. trifida. Fr. *L. trifida*, *L. trifida*. This herb has many a species.
 L. trifida. Fr. *L. trifida*. This herb has many a species.
 found in Spain, having the same properties as the *L. thuringica*.
 Fr. L. a 3. L. vulgaris. See L. thuringica.

LAVAGE. *n.* Lave-a-shun. Lat. *lavage*, from *lavare*, to wash. See **LAVAGE** and **CAUSUS**. The internal administration of potassium permanganate, or other astringent, or of gas, in order that the decomposition of the gas may, so to speak, "wash the lining" of the stomach. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 11, 1889, p. 591 a, 31. **I. of the blood.** Intravenous injection of water for the purpose of artificially increasing the elimination of harmful substances in blood infection. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 539 a, 31a.

[illegible]

L. Lastringent (Fr.) Sp., *cluster adstringent* (Sp Ph.) Anemema consisting of 1 oz. of pomegranate bark boiled in water enough to make 24 oz. of anema. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] **L. au jaune d'œuf** (Fr.) See *L. adoucissant*. **L. calbant** (Fr.) 1 Anemema made by triturating $3\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of asafoetida with the yolk of 1 egg, add.

2. An enema consisting of 15 grammes each of poppy-heads, flaxseed, and linseed, boiled in 215 grammes of water, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]
3. An enema consisting of 75 grammes of linseed, 75 grammes of flaxseed, and 75 grammes of poppy-heads, boiled in 215 grammes of water, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]
4. **L. carminatifr.** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 15 grammes of chamomile and 15 of olive-oil; or of 15 of chamomile boiled with 360 of water and mixed with 15 of oil of laurel-berries. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**L. emollient** (Fr.). 1. See *ENEMA emollient* (a). 2. An enema consisting of 50 grammes of decoction of rose-honey and 15 of olive-oil. [B. 119 (a, 38).]
5. **L. laxif.** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 15 grammes of oil of rose-honey. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**L. expulsi** (Fr.). An enema designed to remove the faecal matter from the large intestine. 1. 165 a. 39. **L. gelatinosus** (Fr.). An enema composed of 15

grammes of gelatin dissolved in 500 grammes of tepid water. [L. 87 (a, 45).]—**L. gras** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 120 grammes of fresh butter and 240 of infusion of chamomile. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**L. huileux** (Fr.). See **ENEMA oleum**. **L. irritant** (Fr.). See **ENEMA irritans**. **L. laudanisé** (Fr.). See **ENEMA opii** and **ENEMA nuchalum**. **L. laxatif** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). An enema consisting of

L. laxatif [Fr. Cod. Fr.] An enema consisting of 100 grammes of mel mercurialis and 400 grammes of tepid water.
R. 55 (a. 38) ; L. médicamenteux (Fr.) A medicated enema.
[L. 88.]—L. nourrissant (Fr.). See **Nutrient ENEMA**.—**L. nutritif** (Fr.). See **Nutritive ENEMA**.—**L. opiacé anodin** (Fr.). See **Enema OPI.**.—**L. purgatif** [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Lat., ene-

ma purgans. S., *lavativa purgante* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of senna for half an hour with 100 parts of boiling water, expressing, straining, and adding 3 parts of sodium sulphate. 2. An enema consisting of 8 grammes of tincture of asafoetida, 3l each of manna and olive-oil, 15 of magnesium sulphate, and 310 of decoction of chamomile. 3. An enema consisting

phate, and 510 of decoction of chamomile. 3. An enema consisting of 11 grammes of the herb of hedge hyssop and 360 of water boiled down one third; or of 15 grammes of mercurialis and 750 of water boiled down one third. 4. An enema made by dissolving 30 grammes of sodium sulphate in 240 of emollient decoction, and adding 90 of oxymel. 5. An enema made by mixing together 292 grammes of

decoction of marsh-mallow, 14 of electuaire lenitif, an 55 each of olive-oil and honey of mercurialis. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**L. purgatif des peintres** (Fr.). An infusion of 8 grammes of senna in 500 of boiling water mixed with 4 of powdered jalap and 30 each of diaphœnicon and syrup of buckthorn. [L, 87 (a, 39).]—**L. purgatif salin** (Fr.). See *L. de séné composé*.—**L. réusif** (Fr.). See *L. réusif*.

ENEMA irritans.—**L. de térébenthine** (Fr.). An enema consisting of 30 grammes of turpentine and 250 of water mixed with a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**L. topique** (Fr.). An enema designed to have a local effect on the diseased intestine. [L. 105 (a, 39).]—**L. vermifuge** (Fr.). An infusion of 10 grammes

each of tansy, rue, and wormwood, infused in 500 grammes of boiling water to which, after straining, are added 20 grammes of castor-oil. L. 87, a. 39. L. viscéral de Kiempp. Fr. An enema consisting of 60 grammes each of valerian-root, dandelion-root, soapwort-root, and bran, 30 each of centaury, white horehound, and blessed thistle, 15 each of flowers of mullein, flowers of chamomile

LAVENDEL (Ger.), n. [a^h ve'ndel'^h] See LAVANDELA (1st def.).

—**Aechter L.** See *LAVANDULA vera*.—**Breitblättriger L.** See *LAVANDULA latifolia*.—**Gemeiner L.** See *LAVANDULA spica*.—**L'-blumen, L'blüthen.** See *LAVANDULA* (31 del.).—**L'geist.** See

Sparganium angustifolium L'Her. The *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. HB. 48 (a 14). L'heide. The *Andromeda polifolia*. HB. 180 (a, 35). —L'öl. See Oil of LAVENDER. —L'spiritus [Ger. Ph.]. See SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. —Schmalblättriger L. See LAVANDULA vera.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

[illegible]

1. *elliptica*. (B. [9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 8

LEDEBOURIA [Lat. n. Ledebouria a². From Ledebour, a German botanist. A section of the genus *Sedha* (B. 42 a¹ %).
L. hyacinthina. The *Sedha* (B. 48 a¹ %).

[illegible]

LEDESMA *sp.* = *Leptodesma*. A place in the province of Salavaca, Spain, where there is a hot, gaseous and sulphurous spring. *L.* = *Leptodesma*.

LEDITANNIC ACID, n. [Led] 1214147k A substance, $C_{17}H_{12}O_8$, or $C_{15}H_{20}O_8$, found in *Ledum palustre*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

L. de marais. See *L. communis*. **L. couché.** See *L. communis*. **L. droit.** See *L. communis*.

[illegible]

aromatic, camphraceous, and bitter taste, and a balsamic odor, and are supposed to be narcotic and diuretic. They have been used in curative diseases, as a solvent in whooping cough and dysentery, internally and externally in scabies, elephantiasis, etc., and as a febrifuge. They contain an astringent principle (edidannic acid) and a volatile oil which contains, among other ingredients, camphor and camphene. The leaves are substituted for the bark in Germany; the leaves are substituted for hops in making beer. [5, 9, 13, 14, 173, 180, 273 (a, 35), 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967

LEEA (Lat.), n. f. Le'a³. From *Lee*, an English horticulturist. Fr., *lée*. A genus typical of the *Leaceæ* (Fr., *léacées*; Ger., *Leaceen*) of De Candolle which are a tribe of the *Imnelideæ*, and

170, 173 (a, b). **L. macrophylla**. Hind., *dhol-sundarya*. Beng., *tolsoo-moodriga*. An East Indian species, the astringent, mucilaginous root of which is reputed remedial in ringworm. [P. 172 (a, 35).] **L. sambucina**. Fr., *frêe à feuilles de sureau*, *buis de source*. Hind., *phal*. Landley, which and a tribe of the *Urticaceae*. [B. 13, 10, 170, 173 (a, b).] The leaves are used as a stomachic, the root to relieve stomach ache, the wood in decoction for thirst, the juice of the branches and the leaves and berries as a febrifuge and as an application to inflamed eyes, and the steam from a decoction of the leaves to alleviate the rheumatism of the limbs. [P. 172 (a, 35).] **L. tomentosa**. Fr., *frêe à feuilles de saule*. Hind., *phal*. The root is used in the East Indian school. The root is used in exanthematic skin diseases, and used to prevent pain when souring. [P. 180 (a, 35).] **L. stylicifera**. A species 12 to 14 inch high, growing in Malabar. The leaves are used as a digestive tonic and externally to grind the wood, in decoction, to relieve thirst in fevers. [P. 180 (a, 35).]

[illegible]

the tube. A graduated glass syringe having an aperture of the calibre of the tube, a small lance-shaped needle projecting from the centre of the piston; incision is made with the latter, and retraction of the piston withdraws the blood. [a, 34].—**Senegal I.** See *HURDIA SENEGALENSIS*. **Spreckled I.** See *HURDIA SPRECKLEI*.—**Stollmann's artificial I.** A I. consisting of two parts: one a long scarifier having a small circular aperture that revolves when the tube is rotated, and the other a straight rod of bent glass tube in which a few drops of ether are placed to displace the air. [Smith, "Med. Rev.," 1889, p. 406 (a, 34).]—**Swedish I.** See *HURDIA SUECICA*.

LEECHWORT, n. Lech'wu^hrt. The *Plantago lanceolata*.

1. L.F.K. v. 1 ed. See *ALBUM* *procerum*. **American mountain**
1. The *Allium triflorum*. (B. 275 (a, 35).) **American wild l.**
 The *Allium tricoctum*. (B. 275 (a, 35).) **Blue l.** The *Allium* *am-*
ericanum. (B. 275 (a, 35).) **Blue mountain l.** The *Trigonotis* *nut-*
alliana. (B. 275 (a, 35).) **Commoned l.** See *ALBUM* *procerum*.
 B. 275 (a, 35). **Crow l.** Dog's l. The *Sedum* *nuttallii*. (B. 275 (a,
 35).) **French l.** See *ALBUM* *porrum*. **Hollow l.** The *Cory-*
lus *alpestris*. (B. 275 (a, 35).) **Hollow l.** See *ALBUM* *procerum*.
 The *Allium* *odoratissimum*. (B. 275 (a, 35).) **Sour l.** The *Fumaria*
acutata. (B. 275 (a, 35).) **Stone l.** The *Allium fistulosum*. (B.
 275 (a, 35).) **Vine l.** See *ALBUM* *alpestris*. (B. 275 (a, 35).)
Wild l. The *Allium angustifolium* and the *Allium ussuriense*. (B.
 275 (a, 35).)

LEENSINGEN (Ger.). n. Lan/zi²n²e²n. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are springs containing calcium and magnesium sulphates and calcium carbonate, and a spring charged with magnesium sulphate, calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and hydrogen sulphide. There is also a whey-cure establishment. L. 39, 105, 145 a, 14, 39.

LEER (Ger.), adj. Lar. Empty. [a, 41.]-**L'schnäbelig**. See **UNERRHANTHUS**.

LEERE (Ger.), n. f. Lar'e². See VACUUM.

LEFT-BRAINED, adj. *Left-brand'*. Fr., *gaucher du cerveau*. Ger., *linkshirig*. Having the faculty of speech centred in the left subfrontal convolution (said of right-handed persons). Kussmaul K. 16.

LEFT-HANDED, adj. Le²ft-ha²nd'e²d. Fr., *gaucher*. Ger., *linksgerdig*. Having more strength and adroitness in the left hand than in the right. L., 56 a, 43.

LEFZE (Ger., n) $1a^2f$ $1a^2f$ See LIP.

LEG. n. *La?* Gr. *σκέλος, σκέλη*. Lat., *crus*. Fr., *jamb*. Gr. *Bein*. 1. A limb used in walking; in man, the lower limb, especially that portion of it that extends from the knee to the ankle. 2. A supporting pillar.—**Ambulatory**. 1. In crustaceans, the locomotory appendages; in quadrupeds, the limbs. 2. In birds, modified in the wing-manip.—[a. 35.]—**Bandy's**. See *Gest* var. *Bandys*. **Arboreus**. 1. Lat., *crus barbadicum, buxemia tropica*. Elephanthis of the l. [a. 34.]—**Black**. 1. of *Canada*. A form of purpura said to prevail among the lumbermen of Canada.—**Boxed**. 1. *La?* 2. *La?* 3. *La?* 4. *La?* 5. *La?* 6. *La?* 7. *La?* 8. *La?* 9. *La?* 10. *La?* 11. *La?* 12. *La?* 13. *La?* 14. *La?* 15. *La?* 16. *La?* 17. *La?* 18. *La?* 19. *La?* 20. *La?* 21. *La?* 22. *La?* 23. *La?* 24. *La?* 25. *La?* 26. *La?* 27. *La?* 28. *La?* 29. *La?* 30. *La?* 31. *La?* 32. *La?* 33. *La?* 34. *La?* 35. *La?* 36. *La?* 37. *La?* 38. *La?* 39. *La?* 40. *La?* 41. *La?* 42. *La?* 43. *La?* 44. *La?* 45. *La?* 46. *La?* 47. *La?* 48. *La?* 49. *La?* 50. *La?* 51. *La?* 52. *La?* 53. *La?* 54. *La?* 55. *La?* 56. *La?* 57. *La?* 58. *La?* 59. *La?* 60. *La?* 61. *La?* 62. *La?* 63. *La?* 64. *La?* 65. *La?* 66. *La?* 67. *La?* 68. *La?* 69. *La?* 70. *La?* 71. *La?* 72. *La?* 73. *La?* 74. *La?* 75. *La?* 76. *La?* 77. *La?* 78. *La?* 79. *La?* 80. *La?* 81. *La?* 82. *La?* 83. *La?* 84. *La?* 85. *La?* 86. *La?* 87. *La?* 88. *La?* 89. *La?* 90. *La?* 91. *La?* 92. *La?* 93. *La?* 94. *La?* 95. *La?* 96. *La?* 97. *La?* 98. *La?* 99. *La?* 100. *La?* 101. *La?* 102. *La?* 103. *La?* 104. *La?* 105. *La?* 106. *La?* 107. *La?* 108. *La?* 109. *La?* 110. *La?* 111. *La?* 112. *La?* 113. *La?* 114. *La?* 115. *La?* 116. *La?* 117. *La?* 118. *La?* 119. *La?* 120. *La?* 121. *La?* 122. *La?* 123. *La?* 124. *La?* 125. *La?* 126. *La?* 127. *La?* 128. *La?* 129. *La?* 130. *La?* 131. *La?* 132. *La?* 133. *La?* 134. *La?* 135. *La?* 136. *La?* 137. *La?* 138. *La?* 139. *La?* 140. *La?* 141. *La?* 142. *La?* 143. *La?* 144. *La?* 145. *La?* 146. *La?* 147. *La?* 148. *La?* 149. *La?* 150. *La?* 151. *La?* 152. *La?* 153. *La?* 154. *La?* 155. *La?* 156. *La?* 157. *La?* 158. *La?* 159. *La?* 160. *La?* 161. *La?* 162. *La?* 163. *La?* 164. *La?* 165. *La?* 166. *La?* 167. *La?* 168. *La?* 169. *La?* 170. *La?* 171. *La?* 172. *La?* 173. *La?* 174. *La?* 175. *La?* 176. *La?* 177. *La?* 178. *La?* 179. *La?* 180. *La?* 181. *La?* 182. *La?* 183. *La?* 184. *La?* 185. *La?* 186. *La?* 187. *La?* 188. *La?* 189. *La?* 190. *La?* 191. *La?* 192. *La?* 193. *La?* 194. *La?* 195. *La?* 196. *La?* 197. *La?* 198. *La?* 199. *La?* 200. *La?* 201. *La?* 202. *La?* 203. *La?* 204. *La?* 205. *La?* 206. *La?* 207. *La?* 208. *La?* 209. *La?* 210. *La?* 211. *La?* 212. *La?* 213. *La?* 214. *La?* 215. *La?* 216. *La?* 217. *La?* 218. *La?* 219. *La?* 220. *La?* 221. *La?* 222. *La?* 223. *La?* 224. *La?* 225. *La?* 226. *La?* 227. *La?* 228. *La?* 229. *La?* 230. *La?* 231. *La?* 232. *La?* 233. *La?* 234. *La?* 235. *La?* 236. *La?* 237. *La?* 238. *La?* 239. *La?* 240. *La?* 241. *La?* 242. *La?* 243. *La?* 244. *La?* 245. *La?* 246. *La?* 247. *La?* 248. *La?* 249. *La?* 250. *La?* 251. *La?* 252. *La?* 253. *La?* 254. *La?* 255. *La?* 256. *La?* 257. *La?* 258. *La?* 259. *La?* 260. *La?* 261. *La?* 262. *La?* 263. *La?* 264. *La?* 265. *La?* 266. *La?* 267. *La?* 268. *La?* 269. *La?* 270. *La?* 271. *La?* 272. *La?* 273. *La?* 274. *La?* 275. *La?* 276. *La?* 277. *La?* 278. *La?* 279. *La?* 280. *La?* 281. *La?* 282. *La?* 283. *La?* 284. *La?* 285. *La?* 286. *La?* 287. *La?* 288. *La?* 289. *La?* 290. *La?* 291. *La?* 292. *La?* 293. *La?* 294. *La?* 295. *La?* 296. *La?* 297. *La?* 298. *La?* 299. *La?* 300. *La?* 301. *La?* 302. *La?* 303. *La?* 304. *La?* 305. *La?* 306. *La?* 307. *La?* 308. *La?* 309. *La?* 310. *La?* 311. *La?* 312. *La?* 313. *La?* 314. *La?* 315. *La?* 316. *La?* 317. *La?* 318. *La?* 319. *La?* 320. *La?* 321. *La?* 322. *La?* 323. *La?* 324. *La?* 325. *La?* 326. *La?* 327. *La?* 328. *La?* 329.

Weeping I. A l. affected with eczema madidans. [G.]—**White I.** See PHEGMASTIA alba

LEGAL, adj. Le'g'l. Gr., νόμιμος. Lat., *legalis* (from *lex*, a law). Fr., *légal*. Ger., *gerichtlich*. 1. Pertaining to the law. 2. In accordance with the law.

LEGESTACHEL (Ger. *l.*, n.). Lag-e²-sta³ch²-e²l. See ACULEUS.

LEGHORN, n. $\text{Le}^2\text{g}'\text{ho}^2\text{rn}$. An Italian seaside resort on the Mediterranean where there are several bathing establishments. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

LEGITIMACY, n. Le²j-j²t 'i²m-a²s-i. Lat., *legitimitas* (from *legitimus*, fixed). Fr., *légitimité*. Ger., *Legitimität*. The state of being legitimate.

LEGITIMATE, adj. Le²j-i²t'i²m-at. Lat., *legitimus* (from *lex*, a law). Fr., *légitime*. Ger., *legitim*. In accordance with law, true, proper; of children, born in wedlock. [a, 41.]

LEGNA (Lat.), **LEGNON** (Lat.), **LEGNUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Leg-na², no²n, no²m no²im. Gr. λεγνη, λέγνον. 1 A fringe. 2 The free border of a lip (of the vulva or of the uterus). [L. 50 (a. 14); a. 43.]

LÈGUÉ-SAINT-BRIEUE (Fr.), n. La-ga-sa²n²-bre-u⁶. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France. [L. 49. 87 (α. 14. 43).]

LEGUME, n. $Le^2g'u^2m$. Lat., *legumen* (from *legere*, to bring together). Fr., *légume*, *gousse*. Ger., *Hülse*. 1. A monocarpellary pod that dehisces along both the ventral and dorsal sutures as in

pod that dehisces along both the ventral and dorsal sutures, as in the pea or bean. 2. Any leguminous plant or its fruit. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Lomentaceae** l. Lat., *legumen lomentaceum*. See LOMENT.

LEGUMIC ACID, n. $\text{Le}^2\text{g}\cdot\text{u}^2\text{m}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide légumique*. A decomposition product of legumin; a mixture of aspartic and glutamic acids. [*R.* 92 (a. 14) 1.]

LEGUMIN, n. $\text{Iæ}^2\text{g}\cdot\text{u}^2\text{'mi}^2\text{n}$. From *legumen*, pulse. Fr., *legumine*. Ger., *L.*, *Pflanzenkassstoff*. See *Vegetable CASEIN*.

LEPTANDRA (Lat., n. f. *Leptandra* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *andrā*, root of *leō*, to lead. Ger. *L.* of Nuttall, the genus *Leptandra* 2 of the *S. H.* Univ. of the *drā* 2 and *leptos* of *leptos* 2. [B. 39, 42, 121, a 35.]

LEPTANDRUM (Lat., n. f. *Leptandrum* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *andrā*, root of *leō*, to lead. Ger. *L.* of Nuttall, the genus *Leptandrum* 2 of the *S. H.* Univ. of the *drā* 2 and *leptos* of *leptos* 2. [B. 39, 42, 121, a 35.]

LEPTANDRIN, n. *Leptandrin* *drā*. Ger. *L.* A resinous substance which has been isolated from *Leptandra* *drā*. It has a bitter taste and cathartic properties. [B. 270 (a), 38.]

LEPTANTHUS (Lat., adj. *Leptanthus* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *anthos*, a flower. Fr. *leptanthus*. Having very small flowers. [B. 38, a 14.]

LEPTHYMENIA (Lat., n. f. *Leptymenia* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *hymēn*, a membrane. Excessive tenderness in a membrane. [L. 50 (a), 14.]

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LEPTIME (Fr., n. *Leptime*). From *leptos*, delicate and *time*, extreme thinness. [L. 41, a 43.]

LEPTOCARDIA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Leptocardia* *drā*). From *leptos*, slight and *cardia*, the heart. Fr. *leptocardia* of Müller, an insect of the order *Leptocardi*. [B. 39, 42, 121, a 35.]

LEPTOCARPUS, adj. *Leptocarpus* *drā*. From *leptos*, delicate and *carpos*, a fruit. Having linear or slender fruits; used chiefly in the Latin as a botanical species name (e. g., *Leptocarpus* *drā*). [B. 39, 42, 121, a 35.]

LEPTOCARYON (Lat., n. n. pl. *Leptocaryon* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *caros*, a fruit. Having linear or slender fruits; used chiefly in the Latin as a botanical species name (e. g., *Leptocaryon* *drā*). [B. 39, 42, 121, a 35.]

LEPTOCALINE, adj. *Leptocaline* *drā*. From *leptos*, delicate and *calos*, a stalk. Slender stemmed. [L. 35.]

LEPTOCHASMI (Lat., adj. *Leptochasmi* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *chasmi*, a cleft. Having a cleft between the 9th and 11th formed by the intersection at the punctum alae venosae of the lines drawn from that point to the punctum spine nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis maxillaris anterioris. [Lissauer *L.* Cf. *Enchyasmi* and *Menchyasmi*.]

LEPTOCHLOA (Lat., n. f. *Leptochloa* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *chloa*, a young green shoot. A genus of grasses of the *Chloa* *drā*. [B. 121, a 35.]

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increasing genus and stiffness in the back and neck. A girdle sensation, with shooting pains, is usually felt in the trunk on a level with the seat of the disease. The sensation is sometimes limited to the distribution of the nerves whose roots originate in the affected part. Headiness and weakness of the limbs increase, but complete paralysis rarely ensues. [Ross, a. 40.] **L. acuta** (*tubercularis cerebri-spinalis*). Acute tubercular cerebri-spinalis, or meningitis, of the spinal cord. **L. cerebri-spinalis**. Acute non-tubercular inflammation of the cerebral pia mater. [Pepper, a. 10.] **L. cerebri-spinalis**. A chronic inflammation of the cerebral pia mater. It rarely follows acute meningitis, but is generally associated with constitutional disease, and is one of the lesions generally found at the post mortem of patients of the insane. [a. 10.] **L. infantum**, **L. infantum**. Syn. *hydrocephalus* *syn. tubercularis*. Simple acute inflammation of the pia in infants. Like the tubercular form, it is accompanied by effusion into the ventricles of the brain. [D. 1.] **L. spinalis**. Chronic. See *Chronic spinal*. **L. spinal. Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid of the cord. It is usually spoken of as acute or chronic spinal. [Ross, a. 40.]**

LEPTOMENIX (Lat., n. f. *Leptomenix* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *menix*, a membrane. The arachnoid, or the arachnoid and pia together. [L. 17, K.]

LEPTOMERIA (Lat., n. f. *Leptomeria* *drā*). From *leptos*, delicate and *meros*, a part. Fr. *leptomeria*. The state of being leptomeric.

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[Belg. Ph.] **Sp. pasta de liqen** [Sp. Ph.] A preparation made by boiling Iceland moss freed from bitterness 1 hour in water, straining or pressing out, and making into a stiff paste with sugar, gum arabic and water of orange-flowers. The Belg. Ph. inserts 4 parts of moss, 2 parts of sugar, 1000 of sugar and 1000 of water of orange-flowers. The Sp. Ph. uses 45 grammes of moss, 1 1/2 of sugar and 1 1/2 of water of orange-flowers. [B. 95 a, 35.]

[Sp. Ph.] **Pâte de L.** A preparation made by boiling 500 grammes of Iceland moss freed from its bitterness 1 hour in water enough to make 3,000 grammes, adding 2,500 grammes of Senegal gum, pressing through a strainer, decanting, adding 2,000 grammes of white sugar and 1 gramme of extract of opium, and evaporating to the consistency of a thick paste. Fr. Cod. or by boiling 500 grammes of the moss 1 hour in water, adding 1,725 of gum arabic and 1,380 of sugar, straining, evaporating to the consistency of thick honey, adding 3 grammes of extract of opium dissolved in 90 of water of orange-flowers, and evaporating further to stiffness. [Sp. Ph.] About 2 centigrammes of extract of opium are contained in 100 grammes of the Fr. paste, 83 centigrammes in 100 of the Sp. paste. [B. 95 a, 35.]

Pasta de lichen islandico [Fr. Cod.] See **Lichen Islandicus**.

Poudre de L. sucre [Fr. Cod.] See **Lichen Islandicus**.

Rock Is. See **Saxifraga Is.** - **Rock tripe** - A name for various species of *Geophila* and *Utricularia*. [B. 27 a, 35.]

Saccharol [L. H.] See **Saccharol**.

Saccharum [L. H.] See **Saccharum**.

Saxifraga [L. H.] See **Saxifraga**.

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LICHENICOLUS [Lat. a.] *Lichenicolus*. From *Lichen*, a tree-moss, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *Lichenicole*. Growing upon lichens. [B. 38 (a, 35).]

LICHENIFORM [adj. L. lichen-²form. Lat. *licheniformis* (from *Lichen*, a tree-moss, and *forma*, form). Fr., *licheniforme*. Ger., *lichenförmig*. Resembling a lichen in shape or general appearance. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

LICHENIN [n. L. lichen-²in. From *Lichen*, a tree-moss. Fr., *lichenin*. Ger., *Lichenin*. A substance obtained from *Cetraria*, *Cladonia*, and other lichens, and from certain *Algae*. It forms colorless hard masses, pulverizable with difficulty, which swell up in cold water, and form a gelatinous mass with hot water. It is colored blue by iodine, and is converted into fermentable sugar by hot dilute acids, while concentrated nitric acid transforms it into oxalic acid. According to Berg, the term *L.* should be restricted to that one of two constituents existing in ordinary *L.* which is not colored by iodine, the constituent which is colored blue being called *decolorin*. [B. 95 a, 11. H. 250. See also *Lichenin*.]

LICHENIST [n. L. lichen-²ist. See *LICHENIST*.]

LICHENIVOORUS [adj. L. lichen-²ivorus. From *Lichen*, a tree-moss, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *lichenivore*. Subsisting upon lichens. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

LICHENOGRAPHY [n. L. lichen-²ograph-². Lat. *lichenographia* (from *Lichen*, a tree-moss, and *graphein*, to write). Fr., *Lichénographie*. See *LICHENOGRAPHY*.]

LICHENOID [adj. L. lichen-²oid. Gr., *λεχηνόειδος* (from *Lichen*, a tree-moss, and *eidōs*, resemblance). Lat. *lichenoides*. Fr., *lichenoïde*. Ger., *lichenartig*, *lichenähnlich*. 1. Having the nature or character of a lichen. 2. Of the *Lichenes*. [B. 170, 308 (a, 35).]

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LITHIURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Li}^2(\text{h}^{-12}\text{v}^2(\text{u}')\text{ri}^2\text{a}^3$. See LITHURIA.

LITHOBEXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Li*²th-(o³)-be²xibax/i²s. Gen., *lithobexis*—from *lithos*, a stone, and *βῆξ*, a cough. Ger., *Stein* *husten*. See *Thussis* and *dis*.

LITHOBIOTIC, adj. Li²th-o-bi-ō't'i²k. Lat., *lithobioticus* (from λίθος, a stone, and βιοῦν, to live). Ger., *Steinlebig*. See **LITHOBIOTICALLY**.

LITHOCARP, n. Litho-kar'p. From λίθος, a stone, and καρπός a fruit. *Oak*, *Shoebud*. See CARPOLLITE.

LITHOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Lith-o(ō)-ka'rp'u'su's. From λίθος, a stone, and καρπός, a fruit. 1. A section of the genus *Quercus*. 2. The *Benzoïn officinale*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 35).]—**L. cocciformis**. Of Targioni Tozzetti, the coquilla-nut palm (*Attalea funifera*). [Spach, Paxton (α, 35).]

LITHOCENOPE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Li}^2\text{th}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})^{\text{o}^2}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{-a}(\text{a})$.
 Lith. *cenope* *ides*. From *lithos* a stone, and *kenope* to empty.
 An instrument for removing the calculus in the operation of litho-
 trity. [L. 135 (a. 39).]

LITHOCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Li}^2\text{th-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-os}^1\text{i}^2\text{s}$.
Gen., -os'eos (-is). Fr., *lithocénose*. Ger., *Lithokenose*. See LITHO-
GENESIS.

LITHOCLAST, n. *li-tō-klast*. From *λίθος*, a stone, and *κλᾶν*, to break. Fr., *lithoclaste*. Ger., *Lithoklast*. See LITHOTRITE.—**Dolbeau's l.** A strong and heavy lithotomy forceps for crushing. [E.]—**Gouley's double-beaver l.** A strong double-jointed forceps for crushing urinary calculi. [E.]

LITHOCLASTY, n. Li'th'o-kla's-ti. Lat., *lithoclastia* (from *λίθος*, a stone, and *κλάω*, to break). Fr., *lithoclastie*. See LITHOTRITY.

LITHOCLYSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Li²th-o(³v-kli-z²klu²s)'mi²-a². From λίθος, a stone, and κλύσμα, a clyster. Fr., *lithoclysmia*. Litholysis by injecting chemical solutions into the bladder. [α, 34.]

LITHOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Li²th-o(α³)-ko²l¹la³. Gr., λιθοκόλλα (from λίθος, a stone, and κόλλα, glue). Of Dioscorides, a kind of glue used for cementing stones, and also for fixing misdirected hairs of the eyebrows. [A. 325 (α, 48).]

LITHOCYST, n. Lithocyst. From *λίθος*, a stone, and *κύστις*, a sac. 1. A cystolith (*q. v.*, 2d def.) or other crystal-cell in plants. [*B.* 291 (*a.* 35).] 2. One of the marginal bodies of the steganothallate *Volvox*. [*B.* 38 *a.* 35.]

LITHOCYSTOTOMY, *n.* [Lith-*cysto* + *tomē*.] From *lithos*, a stone, *cystis*, the bladder, and *tomē*, a cutting. See **CYSTOTOMY**.

LITHOCYSTURIE [*Pierre*] (*Fr.*) *n.* *Li-to-cys-tu-ri-e*. From

LITHOCYSTITIS [Florry] (Fr.), n. Le-to-ses-ti-té. From λίθος, a stone, κύστις, the bladder, and οὖρον, urine. A disease of the bladder caused by calculi. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

LITHODECTASY, *n.* Lith- $\alpha\delta\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ Lat. *lithodectasia* (from λίθος, a stone, ὁδός, a way, and ἔκτασις, a stretching). See **LITHECTASY**.

LITHODES (Lat., adj. Lithodēs-as. See LITHON).
LITHOLYSIS (Lat., n. Lith-on-ōs'-didi-tis)-ōl'ōl'is, a separating, dissolving. From Lithon, a stone, and lysis, a separating, as in litholysis. See *Lithology*. 1. The dissolving of stones in the bladder either by medicine given internally or by intravesical injections. 2. Any operation to remove a calculus from the bladder that divides the stone into such small pieces that they may be removed by forceps or simple injections. [a. 3d.]

LITHODIALYTIC, adj. $\text{Li}^{2}\text{th-o-di-a}^{21}\text{-i}^{27}\text{'i}^{28}\text{k}$. Lat., *lithodialyticus*. Pertaining to lithodialysis.

and δῶμος, a house. Dwelling in stones (said of molluscs, like the genus *Lithodromus*, that live in cavities which they hollow out in rocks).

LITHODRASSIC, adj. *li'th-o-dra'ss'ik*. From *λίθος*, a stone, and *δράσσειν*, to grasp. Fr., *lithodrasique*. Stone-seizing (said of a variety of forceps used in lithotomy, having several blades united by a silk cord). [E.]

LITHOECIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Li}^2\text{th-e}'(\text{o}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-si}^2(\text{ki}^2)\text{-u}^3\text{su}^4\text{s}$. From $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a stone, and $\omicron\lambda\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a house. Fr., *lithoecien*. Of lichens, saxicole. [a. 35.]

LITHOFELLIC, *adj* *Liθəfəʃəl'ɪk* From *lithos*, a stone, and *fel*, the gall-bladder. Fr., *lithofellique*. Pertaining to biliary lithiasis.—**L. acid**. Fr., *acide litho-fellique*. Ger., *Lithofellin-säure*. An acid, $C_{20}H_{36}O_4$, which forms the chief constituent of Oriental bezoar stones, and crystallizes from alcohol in small prisms

leum. The creeping (purple) groundwell, a species with a black creeping root, indigenous to bushy waste grounds in temperate

LONGIPALPATE, LONGIPALPOUS, adj's. *Loon-jip-pal-pat'at, -pous*. Lat. *longipalpus*. From *longus*, long, and *palpus*, a foot. Fr. *longipalpe*. Ger. *langpalpig*. Having long feeler-paws. [L. 41 (a, 14).

LONGIPEDATE, adj *Loon-jip-ped-at*. From *longus*, long, and *pes*, a foot. Fr. *longipède*. Ger. *langfüssig*. Having long feeler-paws. [L. 41 (a, 14).

LONGIPEDUNCULATE, adj. *Loon-jip-ped-unk-ul-at*. From *longus*, long, and *pedunculus*, the foot-stalk of a leaf. Fr. *longipedunculé*. Having long peduncles. [L. 32 (a, 9).

LONGIPENNATE, LONGIPENNIAL, adj's. *Loon-jip-pen-nat, -en-nial*. Lat. *longipennis*. From *longus*, long, and *penna*, a wing. Fr. *longipenné*. Ger. *langgeflügel*. Having wings reaching beyond the tail. The *Longipennis* are a group of large winged birds, including the gulls, terns, and petrels. [L. 37.

LONGIPERONEUS, Lat. n. m. *Loon-jip-er-on-ee-us*. From *longus*, long, and *peroneus*. Gen. *peroneus*. One of the bones of the lower leg. [L. 32 (a, 9).

LONGIPES, Lat. adj. *Loon-jip-es*. From *longus*, long, and *pes*, a foot. Fr. *longipède*. Ger. *langfüssig*. Having long feet. In botany, having a long stem. [L. 36 (a, 5).

LONGIPETALOUS, adj. *Loon-jip-pet-ol-us*. From *longus*, long, and *petala*, a leaf. Fr. *longipétalé*. Ger. *langblättrig*. Having long petals. [L. 38 (a, 11).

LONGIPETIOLATE, adj. *Loon-jip-pet-i-ol-at*. From *longus*, long, and *petiolus*, a little foot. Fr. *longipétiolé*. Ger. *langgestielt*. Having long petioles. [L. 38 (a, 11).

LONGIPINNIS, Lat. adj. *Loon-jip-pin-nis*. From *longus*, long, and *pinnis*, a fin. Fr. *longipinnis*. Having large or long fins. [L. 41 (a, 14).

LONGIROSTRAL, LONGIROSTRATE, adj's. *Loon-jip-ros-tral, -trat*. Lat. *longirostris*. From *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr. *longirostre*. Ger. *langbeinig*. Having an elongated bill. The *Longirostris* are an extinct group of long-billed wading birds. [L. 41 (a, 14).

LONGISCAPULUS, adj. *Loon-jip-ska-pu-lus*. From *longus*, long, and *scapula*, a shawl. Fr. *longiscapule*. Having an elongated scapula. [L. 39.

LONGISECTION, n. *Loon-jip-sek-shun*. From *longus*, long, and *sectio*, to cut. A longitudinal section. [Trans. of the Am. Micr. Soc., 1887, p. 283 (J.).

LONGISTEUS, adj. *Loon-jip-se-tus*. From *longus*, long, and *stus*, a still. Lat. *longisteus*. Ger. *langstielig*. Having long tendons. [L. 41.

LONGISILILOSE, LONGISILICULOS, adj's. *Loon-jip-sil-i-lose, -sil-i-cu-lus*. From *longus*, long, and *silica*, a pod. Fr. *longisiliculeux*. Ger. *langsiliculig*. Having long pods. [L. 32 (a, 33).

LONGISPINOUS, adj. *Loon-jip-spin-us*. From *longus*, long, and *spina*, a thorn. Fr. *longispineux*. Ger. *langstachelig*. Having long spines. [L. 35.

LONGISPINOUS, adj. *Loon-jip-spin-us*. From *longus*, long, and *spina*, a little thorn. Fr. *longispineux*. Having long spines. [L. 35.

LONGISPORUS, Lat. adj. *Loon-jip-spor-us*. From *longus*, long, and *sporus*, a seed. Having elongated spores. [L. 35.

LONGISSIMUS (Lat.), adj. and n. *Loon-jip-sim-us, -us*. From *longus*, long, and *simus*, very long; as a. *longissimus*, the longest muscle of the body. [L. 32 (a, 33). **L. capitis**, *L. cervicis*, See *LEXICON MEDICINAE*. **L. dors**, *L. longi dorsalis*. Ger. *langdorsal*. For *longus dorsalis*, See *LEXICON MEDICINAE*. A large, dark muscle, extending along the middle portion of the vertebral column, closely connected with nearly all the muscles of the back. It is united to the transverse processes of the upper two or three lumbar and lower six or seven dorsal vertebrae, the accessory processes of the upper lumbar vertebrae, the lower eight or nine ribs between the angles and tubercles, and the lumbar fascia, and is continuous above with the transversalis cervicis. [L. 31, 142, 332. **L. femoris**, See *SYNOPSIS*.

LONGISTYLLOS, adj. *Loon-jip-stil-lus*. Lat. *longistylus* (from *longus*, long, and *stylus*, a stake). Fr. *longistyle*. Ger. *langstielig*. 1. In botany, having very long, slender styles. 2. In anatomy, furnished with a long stylus at the extremity of the abdomen. [L. 41 (a, 14).

LONGITARSAL, adj. *Loon-jip-tar-sal*. From *longus*, long, and *tarsus*, any broad, flat surface. Fr. *longitarse*. Having long tarsi. The *Longitarsae* of Cuvier are a group of birds of the *Longipennis* having undeveloped long tarsi. [L. 37.

LONGITUDINAL, adj. *Loon-jip-tud-in-al*. Lat. *longitudinalis*. From *longus*, long, and *tudis*, length. Fr. *longitudinal*. In the direction of the greatest length. [L. 48.

LONGITUDINALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. *Loon-jip-tud-in-al*. 1. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 2. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 3. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 4. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 5. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 6. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 7. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 8. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 9. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 10. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 11. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 12. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 13. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 14. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 15. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 16. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 17. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 18. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 19. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 20. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 21. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 22. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 23. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 24. *Longitudinalis* (See *SYNOPSIS*). 25. 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[illegible]

LUXATION. In Latin a shift. Lat. *luxatio* from *luxare*, to dislocate. Fr. *luxation*. See DISLOCATION. **Linséil'** (Ger.) See *Leptocoma lutes* and *Lanius lutes*. **L. anté-scapuloïdienne** (Fr.). A dislocation of the cuneiform bones. [L. 88 a 34.] **L. de l'épil** (Fr.). See *Lanius ludib.* **L. du cristallin** (Fr.). See *Edema lenticis* and *Lanius lutes*. **L. fémoro-tibiale traumatique** (Fr.). A dislocation of the upper end of the tibia. [L. 88 a 34.] **L. ischio-pubienne** (Fr.). An ischio pubic of the femur. [L. 88 a 34.] **L. morbide** (Fr.). Dislocation as a result of disease. [L. 88 a 34.]

LUXATURA (Lat.), n. f. Lu³xilu⁴x)-at(a³t)-u²(u)'ra³. From *luxare*, to dislocate. See **DISLOCATION**.

LUXBURG (Luxemburg). A place in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring. [L. 30 (a), 14.]

LUXEMBURGIA (Latin f. *LUX* lux + *EMBURG* burg, *giri* (gen.)³). A genus of Brazilian trees or shrubs of the *Ochnaceae*, typical of the *Luxemburgia* f. *Luxemburgia*, which are: Of Rorabaechia, a section of the *Strapazoa* c. of Benthiam and Hooker, a tribe of the *Ochnaceae*. [B. 42, 150, a, 35.] **L. polyandra** (F. f. *L. polyandra* *clavata*). A species the infusion of which is used in

LUXEUIL (Fr.), n. Lu⁶x-u⁶-el. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there are thermal saline springs containing traces of arsenic and iron. [L. 39, 11, 39; a. 14, 43.]

LUXURIANT, adj. *luxuriant* Lat., *luculentus* (from *luxurans*, to be rank. Fr., *l.* Ger., *uchernd*). 1. Rank; having a very exuberant growth. 2. Of flowers, having the nourishing juices very abundant; also having the parts of the corolla increased in number, as in a multiple flower. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

LUXUS Lat. n. m. Lu²x lu⁴x n³s n⁴s. Gen. *luxus*. 1. Excess, luxury. [a. 48.] 2. Of Paracelsus, venereal disease. [H.]—

L. esthiomeneus,
L. pustulosus.
Of Paracelsus 1 2d
def.) caused by pre-

caused by pre-existing esthiomenas. H. L. ser-piginosus. Of Paracelsus. L. (ed. dof.)

acelsus, l. (2d def.)
caused by preex-
isting serpigo. [H.]

L'U. n. Lau. A
rabbinical name for
the "resurrection
hour" the have held

bone," a bone had to be indestructible and to serve as the germ of the resur-

rection of the body;
supposed to have
been the sacrum.

LUZA, H. Sep
LUZ

LUZERNER
Fr. u. Ld. zeh
SO LUZERN

(11) a. *P. Fra. pilos. Ger. Hainsene, Hainbue.* The wood-rush, a genus of hulseaceous herbs. [E. 42, 121, 180 a, 35.]
I. campestris. The field rush, God's grace, black grass, crowfoot; a species growing in meadows in the United States and Canada and in Europe. The root is sometimes used in combination with that of *I. pilosa*. [E. 34, 180 a, 35.]
I. pilosa. Ger. *hainenge* *Bainsene, Endknautschgrasene.* Harry wood rush; a species common in the United States and North America. [E. 180 a, 35.]
 It has been used in doctored in calculous affections. [E. 180 a, 35.]
I. silvatica. Shadow grass, a species found in Europe. [E. 19 a, 35.]
I. vernalis. See *I. pilosa*

LYCACONINE, n. $\text{Li}^{2k}\text{-a}^{2k}/\text{o}^{2n}\text{-en}$. A substance, having probably the composition $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{56}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$, obtained by decomposing lycacontine with boiling water. "Ann di chim. medico farmac. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 85 (B).]

LYCOCONINE, n. *Likokoniin* (Fr.). *Fr.* *Lycocodin*. An alkaloid of the probable composition $C_{27}H_{32}N_2O_8$ and H_2O , obtained by G. Prager and J. H. Späth from *Isodonia* (an amorphous powder, soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, or benzene, but with difficulty in ether) at about 115°C. It is an energetic poison resembling curarine in action, and is unsuitable for therapeutic purposes, being only imperfectly absorbed by the stomach. *E.* 250 a. 28. *Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 29, xxix a. 29. **Ph. Ztschr. f. Russl.*, xxiii, iii. *Ann. d. chem. med. pharm.*, 1885, viii, 4. *Ann.* 1885, viii, 4.

LYCANES (Lat., **LYCANCHIS** (Lat., n's't. *le-lu'fo ka'n'-*
ka'n') *ke-eh'na*, *ki'2 ch'f'f's*). Gen., *an-ches*, *an-ches*. From *λυκος*,
a wolf, and *αγχειν*, to strangle. See **CYNACHE** and **RABIES**.

LYCANTHROPIC, adj. *Li²k ən thro'p'ik*. Lat., *lycanthropi-*
-cus. Pertaining to lycanthropy. [*L.* 50 a, 39.]

LYCANTHROPY, *adj.* Lī'kǎn'thrō-pē. (Gr. *λυκανθρωπία* from *λυκος*, a wolf, and *άνθρωπος*, a man. Lat. *lycanthropia*.)

Ger., *Lycanthropie*. A form of melancholia or mania in which the patient is inclined to go about at night howling like a wolf, or in which he actually imagines himself to be a wolf. [B; D, 19]

LYCHNIDATE, adj. Lik' nīd' ēt. From λυχνίς, lychnis. Or Kirby, having a head prolonged anteriorly into a sort of beak, said to be luminous at night (said of insects). [*L.* 180, a, 390.]

LYCHNIDIUM Lat. *lychnis*. $\text{Li}^2\text{K} \text{lu}^6\text{ch}^{12}\text{m}^2\text{d}^{12}\text{u}^3\text{m}^4\text{u}^2\text{m}$. See **BIOLYCHNIDION**.

LYCHNION (Lat. l. n. n. Ličk lučeh nomeno'n Gr. λυχνείον, λυχνιον (dim. of λύχνος, a light, a lamp). 1. See BIOLYCHNION. 2. Of (Galen, a medicament for anointing the eyes. [A, 325.]

LYCHNIS (Lat. n. f. L²k lin^och^on^{is} Gen., *lychnidos-oides*, Gr. λυχνίς Fr. l. *lychnée* Ger. *Lichtnelke*, L. The campion, lampflower; a genus of caryophyllaceous herbs of the *Sileneae*.

The *Lichnadae* (Fr. *lychnidae*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Diantheæ*; of other authors a division of the *Sileneæ*.

13, 34, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35) **L.**
alba, **L. arvensis**. See **L. res-**
pertua, **L. caeli-rosa**. The

rose-of-heaven, smooth-leaved
rose-campion. The entire plant
is astringent, and is used as a
vulnery, especially the root.

The seeds are purgative. [B, 173, 275 a, 35] *L. chalcedonica*. Fr. *croix de Jerusalem*

von de Matthe, lampette de Calcedoine von de Constantinople,
Ger., orientalische Lichturke,
bezeichnete Luth. Mattheskerz.

Jerusalem cherry, *J. sanguinea*.
Jerusalem pine, *J. chinensis*.
Jerusalem thistle, *J. spinosa*.
Jerusalem tree, *J. alnifolia*.
Jerusalem vine, *J. solanacea*.
Jerusalem yew, *J. chinensis*.
Jerusalem zinnia, *J. chinensis*.
The scarlet l., common rose-campion, garden-

er's delight (or eye), none-such, Constantinople flower, sweet-william; a species indigenous to central and northern Asia. The

central and northern Asia. The root has properties like soaproot, and in Siberia the whole plant is used as a substitute for soap.

13, 19, 34, 173, 182, 255 a, 350. L.
clavata. See *L. calycosa*. L.
coronaria. (Ger. *Λυχνίς στεφανο-
ματική* [Dioscorides]. Ger. *Sam-* LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. [A, 327.]

metnelke, Gartenrade, Veixirnelke. A species belonging to the section *Agrostemma* (see *AGROSTEMMA coronaria*). In Italy the peasantry use the leaves and their juice as a vulnerary. It was

L. dioica. See *L. respectum*. **L. diurna.** The devil's flower, red campion: a native of Great Britain [B. 34, 275 (a, 35)] **L. fls cuculi.** Fr. *fleur ou pain de coucou, herbe à coucou.*

flower, soapflower, ragged robin, wild-william, meadow pink, cuckoo gillflower; a native of Europe. It has been used as a

L. flos Jovis. 1. Of Pollich, see *L. coronaria*. 2. Of Linnaeus, Jupiter's flower; an Alpine species having the same properties as *L. calycosa*. B. 153, 275 a, 35. **L. fulgida.** See *L. chalcidica*.

ana L. *githago*. Gr. *Auxiçaypa* [Dioscorides]. Fr. *concombre des îles*. Ger. *Zottler Felskummel*. A species belonging to the section *Agrostemma* see *AGROSTEMM* *Agithago*. The root and herb,

radix of herb *Athyrium* (see *Aprosmum*, see *Impatiens*), and especially the seed, *Semen lili officinarum*, were formerly used in haemorrhage, rash, ulcers, etc., and as diuretics, antihelmintics, and emollients. The seeds are sometimes found mixed with those of



LIZULA CAMPSTRIS A. 225



LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. [A, 327.]

LYCOSTOMA Lat. n. n. *Lük'lost'om'at'* Gen. *Lycolutostoma*. From *lycos*, a wolf, and *stoma*, the mouth. The snout of the palate. [E.]

LYCOTROPAL, LYCOTROPHOUS, adj's. *Lük'otr'op'ol, -tr'op'ous*. From *lycos*, a wolf, and *tropos*, to turn. Fr. *lycotropes*. Of an orthotrophic ovule of a plant, having the base curved into the form of a horseshoe. [B. 16, 121 (a, 35).]

LYDIA-WOOD, n. See *KAGENEIA oblonga*.

LYDUS Lat. n. m. *Lüd'üs* *lyd'us*. A genus of vesicant beetles akin to *Lytta* and *Meloides*. B. 180 a, 35. L. *trimauculatus*. A species found in western Asia, southern Russia, Hungary, and Italy. In southern Egypt it is used as a vesicant, like the allied insect, the Spanish *lytta* *trimauculatus*. B. 180 a, 35.

LYE, n. Lat. A. S. *leah*. Lat. fr. *lessive*. Ger. *Lauge*. An aqueous solution of an alkali; specifically, such a solution obtained from wood ashes by a process of percolation. a. 45.

Caustic potash l. Ger. *Kalischlange*. See *Liquor Potassae Soap-makers' l.* See *LESSIVE* *des savonniers*. Spent l. Ger. *Unterlauge*. In soap-making, the glycerin and excess of alkali remaining as by-products after the soap has been removed. [B. 3.]

LYENCEPHALOUS, adj. *Li'en'se'ph'äl'ous*. From *lyen*, to loose, and *enkephalos*, the brain. Fr. *lyencephale*. Having the cerebral hemispheres loosely connected. The *Lyencephala* of Owen are a primary division of *Mammalia*, including those in which the callosus is small or rudimentary; the monotremes or marsupials of most authors. [L. 1, 16 a, 39 (E).]

LYGISMUS Lat. n. *Lüg'is'mus* *lyg'is'mus*. Ger. *Lygismus*. From *lygein*, to blind. 1. See *DISSOLUTION*. 2. A soft, very flexible voice. L. 20 a, 11.

LYGMODES Lat. adj. *Lüg'mo'des* *lyg'mo'des*. Ger. *Lygmodes*. From *lygein*, to blind, and *dein*, resemblance. See *LYGISMUS*.

LYGMOS Lat. *LYGMUS* Lat. n. m. *Lüg'mos* *lyg'mos*. Ger. *Lygmus*. Ger. *Lygismus*.

LYGODESMIA Lat. n. f. *Lüg'o'de's'mi'a* *lyg'o'de's'mi'a*. From *lygein*, to blind, and *desmia*, to bind. A genus of smooth, perennial, composite herbs of the Compositae. [B. 12, 5, 1.] *L. spinosa*. A species producing at the juncture of the roots with the branches a short, fine, silky substance, which is used by the Indians of North America as a hemostatic. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. 1858, a, 35.]

LYGOPHILOUS, adj. *Lüg'o'ph'il'ous*. From *lygein*, to blind, and *philein*, to love. Fr. *lygophile*. Frequenting dark or gloomy places, as that of insects. [L. 4, a, 14.]

LYGODE, adj. *Lüg'o'de'*. From *lygein*, to blind, and *dein*, to love. Having the feet entirely hidden in the body (said of birds). [B. 180 a, 35.]

LYING-IN, adj. *Li'ing'in*. Fr. *en couche*. Puerperal, puerperant, in the condition incident to parturition; as a n., parturition and the puerperium.

LYMA (Lat.), n. *Lil'üm'* *ly'mä'*. Gen. *ly'mä'tos* (-*at'is*). Ger. *Lybia*. See *LYMBIA*.

LYMANTERIAN, LYMANTHIC, adj's. *Lüm'an'te'ri-an, -an'th'ic*. Ger. *Lymantherian*. From *lyma*, to destroy. Destroying, destructive; also, produced by destruction, a. of an organ or organs. [L. 50 a, 48.]

LYMASIS (Lat.) *LYMIE* Lat. n. f. *Lüm'ä'sis* *ly'mä'sis*. Gen. *ly'mä'sion* *ly'mä'sionis*. From *lyma*, to destroy. See *LYMA*.

LYME-REGIS, n. *Lüm'reg'is*. A sea-bathing resort in Dorset, England. [L. 21 a, 10, 11.]

LYMINGTON, n. *Lüm'ming'ton*. A bathing resort in Hampshire, England. [L. 21 a, 13 a, 14 (E).]

LYMPH, n. *Lüm'f* *ly'mf*. Lat. *lymphä*. Fr. *lymphé*. Ger. *Lymphe*, *lymphe*. *lymphe* *lymphe* in composition. *Lymphe* l. Sp. *linfa*. *lymphe* *lymphe*. A clear fluid found in the lymphatic vessels, derived largely from absorption within the different tissues, and finally poured into the great veins at the base of the neck. Chemically considered, it consists of water and albumin, with a considerable amount of sodium chloride. Histologically, it consists of a liquid corpuscular substance similar to blood plasma and of solid cellular elements. The l. corpuscles are apparently identical with white blood-corpuscles, and are so called as soon as they reach the veins. [L. 31, 3, 1.]

Animal l. *Lymphe animale*. From an animal. See *LYMPH*.

puscular l. *Lymphe pusculaire*. From a puscular animal. See *LYMPH*.

Coagulable l. *Lymphe coagulable*. From *coagulare*. Coagulable l. of the serum. An old name for albumin. A. 31.

Corpuscular l. *Lymphe corpusculaire*. From *corpusculus*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Croupous l. *Lymphe croupous*. Of Rokitansky, the fibrinous exudation forming the false membrane in croup. a. 31.

Dried l. *Lymphe siccata*. From *siccus*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Fibro-plastic l. *Lymphe fibro-plastique*. From *fibro*, to build, and *plastic*. A. 31. Of Paget, transparent, nearly colorless, and tenacious l. that coagulates spontaneously; it contains a large amount of fibrin and few corpuscles. a. 31.

Glycerated l. *Lymphe glyceratée*. From *glycer*, to lubricate. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Humanized l. *Lymphe humanisée*. From *human*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Inflammatory l. *Lymphe inflammatoire*. From *inflammare*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Lymphadenitis *ly'mfä'de-ni'tis*. From *lymphaden* and *itis*. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland. See *LYMPHADENITIS*.

and *LYMPHOMATOSA* *ly'mf'o-mä'to'sä*. See *LYMPHOMA*.

Plastic l. *Lymphe plastique*. From *plasticus*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Tissue l. *Lymphe tissulaire*. From *tissu*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Vaccine l. *Lymphe vaccinale*. From *vaccine*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

Vitelline l. *Lymphe vitelline*. From *vitellus*. A. 31. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 31.

LYMPHADENECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nä'tä'sis* *ly'mfä'de-nä'tä'sis*. From *lymphaden* and *ectasis*. Ganglionic lymphadenectasis. [A. 34.]

LYMPHADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-ni'tis* *ly'mfä'de-ni'tis*. From *lymphaden* and *itis*. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland. [A. 34.]

LYMPHADENOMA (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nö'mä* *ly'mfä'de-nö'mä*. From *lymphaden* and *oma*. A. 34. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 34.

LYMPHADENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nö'sis* *ly'mfä'de-nö'sis*. From *lymphaden* and *osis*. A. 34. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 34.

LYMPHADENOTOMY (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nö'tö'mi'a* *ly'mfä'de-nö'tö'mi'a*. From *lymphaden* and *tomia*. A. 34. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 34.

LYMPHADENOPATHY (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'thi'a* *ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'thi'a*. From *lymphaden* and *pathy*. A. 34. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 34.

LYMPHADENOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'gi'a* *ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'gi'a*. From *lymphaden* and *phagia*. A. 34. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 34.

LYMPHADENOPHAGY (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'gi'a* *ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'gi'a*. From *lymphaden* and *phagy*. A. 34. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 34.

LYMPHADENOPHAGY (Lat.), n. f. *Ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'gi'a* *ly'mfä'de-nö'pä'gi'a*. From *lymphaden* and *phagy*. A. 34. Of Paget, a clear, colorless l. in which colorless corpuscles are found, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood. a. 34.

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MAGNETOMETER, n. *Magneto-mē'ter* (mā'g-nē'tō-mē'tēr). Lat. *magnē'tis*, magnetic, and *mē'ter*, measure. An instrument for measuring magnetic force. Also, an instrument for measuring magnetic induction.

MAGNETO-OPTIC, n. *Magneto-optic* (mā'g-nē'tō-optik). Pertaining to magnetism and optics.

MAGNETO-THERAPY, n. *Magneto-therā'pie* (mā'g-nē'tō-thēr'ā-pī). The treatment of diseases by means of magnetic induction. Also, the treatment of diseases by means of magnetic induction.

MAGNETIC DATES, n. *Magnetic dates* (mā'g-nē'tik dā'tēz). Dates which are magnetic.

MAGNETIC INDUCTION, n. *Magnetic induction* (mā'g-nē'tik in-dūk-shun). The process of inducing magnetism in a body by the action of a magnetic field.

MAGNETIC INDUCTION, n. *Magnetic induction* (mā'g-nē'tik in-dūk-shun). The process of inducing magnetism in a body by the action of a magnetic field.

MAGNETISM, n. *Magnetism* (mā'g-nē'tiz-m). The property of attracting iron and steel.

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mastic and their absoluteure as a tonic. A 47° a 21°. B 180° a. 2. J. M. Marsh. "Am. Jour. of Pharm." April 1886, p. 108.
M. Plumieri, *The Plumieria Plumieri*. B. 180° a. 2. J. M. Marsh. **M. purpurea**, *See M. purpurea*. **M. purpurea**, *See M. purpurea*. The purple-flowered tree, a Japanese deciduous shrub, the bark of which, when brewed, has a strong aromatic odor. B. 180° a. 2. **M. pyramidalis**, *A native of the western part of the Caribbees and Guyana; used*



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. [A, 327.]

like *M. arbutifolia*. B. 77, 180° a. 2. **M. tripetala**, *M. umbellata*. Fr. *parvifolia*, *umbellata* of the Carolinas. The common umbellata tree; a species common in shady situations in the southern United States. Its fruit contains mugolin, and its bark constitutes part of the m. of the U. S. Ph. [B. 5, 173, 180° a. 35.]—**M. yulan**, Fr. *umbellata* japon. Ger. *Lilacmagnolia*. The yulan tree of China and Japan. The fruits, dried and powdered, are prescribed as a sedative, and in infusion for coughs; the seeds are employed as a purgative, and the flowers to impart an aroma to tea. [B. 19, 31, 73, 180, 190° a. 35.]

MAGNOLIACEOUS, adj. *Magnoli-ace-ous* (mā'g-nō-lī-ā'shūs). Like a magnolia, belonging to the *Magnoliaceae* (see MAGNOLIA, a. 35.)

MAGNOLIER (Fr.), n. *Magnolier* (mā'g-nō-lī-ēr). See MAGNOLIA (1st def.).

M. A. ferules argues, *See MAGNOLIA arbutifolia*. **M. des marais**, *M. glauca*. See MAGNOLIA glauca.

MAGNOLIN, n. *Magnolīn* (mā'g-nō-līn). Fr. *magnolīne*. A crystalline principle extracted by Procter from the fruit of the magnolia. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, and benzene, and is nearly identical with liriodendrin. [B. 11, 31, 35.]

MAGNUM (Lat.), n. *Magnum* (mā'g-nūm). From *magnus*, large. See MAGNUM.

MAGNIA (Lat.), n. *Magnia* (mā'g-nī-ā). Fr. *magnie*. Of St. Hilare, a Brazilian genus of sapindaceous trees. [B. 19, 38, 180° a. 35.]

M. glabrata, *M. pubescens*. Two species known as *mag* or *magpie* in Brazil, where the root bark and leaves are used in infusion for stupefying fish, the stem-bark for healing old ulcers or the sores in horses caused by the stings of insects, and the seed (soaked in water, and then boiled with a small proportion of tallow) as a soap. [B. 19, 197° a. 35.]

MAGOS (Lat.), n. *Magos* (mā'g-os). Gr. *μάγος*. Of the old authors, a plaster reputed as of great efficacy for fistulae and in cases of dropsy and hydrocele. [A, 335° a. 48.]

MAGRA, n. A red earth; also carnelian. [Ruland, Johnson A. 35.]

MAGSAMEN (Ger.), n. *Mag-samen* (mā'g-sā-mēn). 1. The *Passiflora* *sp.* 2. The seed of the *Passiflora* *sp.* [B. 180° a. 35.]

MAGUEY, n. *Mag-uey* (mā'g-uey). The *Agave americana* and *Agave* *sp.* [L. 35, B. 32° a. 39.]

MAGYARAD, n. A place in the county of Hont, Hungary, where there is a warm alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 105° a. 14, 46.]

MAGYARFALVA, n. A place in the county of Liptau, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L. 30° a. 14.]

MAGYAR-SZENT-LAZLO, n. A place in Hungary where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49° a. 14.]

MAGYDARIS (Lat.), n. *Magydaris* (mā'g-ydā-ris). Gr. *μαγδαρίς*. Written also *magydalis*. Fr. m. 1. Of old writers, a plant said to be *Perilla* *sp.* or a species of *Laserpitium*. 2. Of Koch and De Candolle, a genus of umbelliferous plants, tribe *Seselinæ*, growing in North Africa. [B. 38, 48° a. 14; B. 180° a. 35.]

MAGNAGUM (Lat.), n. *Magnagum* (mā'g-nā-gūm). From *magnus*, large. See MAGNAGUM.

MAHALIB, n. *See PRIMA*.

MAHAMUKKEE, *See MAHAMUKKEE*, n's. An epidemic disease occurring in the Himalayas. [L. 41° a. 14, 43.]

MAHOE, n. 1. The *Abutilon indicum*. 2. The *Paritium* *sp.* 3. The *Sterculia* *sp.* 4. At Rodrigues, the *Thespesia* *sp.* [B. 19, 121, 185° a. 35.]



MAGNOLIA SPECIOSA. [A, 327.]

a species growing in swampy woods from North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi. Its bark, which is somewhat milder in its properties than that of official m-bark, contains a volatile oil, resin, and a principle analogous to liriodendrin. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180° a. 35.]—**M. hypoleuca**, A Japanese species, a shrubby tree with a flexible wood, which is used for many kinds of utensils. It has the aromatic properties of the genus. [B. 314° a. 35.]—**M. longifolia**, A species resembling *M. glauca*, and used as a soap in Brazil. [B. 19, 197° a. 35.]

M. pubescens, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. **M. pubescens**, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. The great leaved m., a species growing in the southern United States. The bark, especially that of the root, is used in indigenous, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers. [B. 34, 180, 275° a. 35.]

M. pubescens, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. **M. pubescens**, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. The great leaved m., a species growing in the southern United States. The bark, especially that of the root, is used in indigenous, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers. [B. 34, 180, 275° a. 35.]

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M. pubescens, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. **M. pubescens**, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. The great leaved m., a species growing in the southern United States. The bark, especially that of the root, is used in indigenous, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers. [B. 34, 180, 275° a. 35.]

M. pubescens, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. **M. pubescens**, *See MAGNOLIA pubescens*. The great leaved m., a species growing in the southern United States. The bark, especially that of the root, is used in indigenous, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers. [B. 34, 180, 275° a. 35.]

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MALLORA, n. A palm found in China the fruit of which fur-

MALLOTOXIN.—*Mallotoxine*. A crystalline body (C₁₂H₁₆O₅) obtained from *Mallophaga pomensis* by extracting with carbon disulphide, purifying, and re-

MALLOTUS (Lat.), n. f. *Ma'lonn²-lot²u'su'si*. A genus of the family *Malloideae* (B. & H.). It is represented in the Philippines by *M. philippensis*, which is also found in the East Indies, as *Rottlera tinctoria* growing in Abyssinia, in southern Asia, and in Australia. The glands and hairs of the capsules constitute the source of the resinous substance which is used in the East Indies for the bites of poisonous animals, and the root for contusions and bruises. (B. & H. 3, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).)

MALLOW, n. Ma²l'o. A.-S. *malu*, *mealwe*, *malwe*. Fr. *mauve*. 1. The genus *Malva*. [B. 34, 185 (a. 35).] 2. In the pl. m's (Job xxx, 4), an undetermined food-plant, identified by some with nettles, by Sprengel with *Corchorus olitorius*, and by Bochart, Celsius and others with the *Atriplex halimus*. [A. 510: B. 185.]

MELASTOMACEAE, adj. *Melastomaceae* n. s. Large-
flowered.

MELASTOMACEAE, n. *Melastomaceae* n. s. Large-
flowered.

MEGERKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Megerkraut* n. s. The *Asperula*
geraniifolia.

MEGOMI, n. *Megomi* n. s. An electrical unit equal to a million
ohms.

MELGRI, n. *Melgri* n. s. See *Melgri* and *Melgri*.

MELADIA, n. A place in the country of Styria, Austria,
where the medicinal water cures and sulphurous mineral
springs and a bathing establishment called the Baths of *Helena*.
[L. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.]

MELI, n. *Meli* n. s. See *Farina*, *Flour*, and *Mel*.
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MELI (Ger.), adj. and adv. *Mel*, More [L. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14].

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See also that under the Graafian vesicle in mammals. A. 11. M.
chorio-capillare Fr. See MEMBRANA chorio-capillaris. A. 11. M.
chorionide Fr. See CHORION. Fr. See Chorion and BLAINS. M.
clavate Fr. See CLAVATA. M. oligotoma Fr. See OLIGOTOMA.
M. 21 def. 1. M. commune Fr. See COMMUNE. M. 21 def. 1. M. commune
Fr. See COMMUNE préexistante. M. 21 def. 1. M. conjunctive
Fr. See DECEIDUA. — M. corticale (Fr.). Of von Baer, the vitelline
membrane. M. de convolution Fr. See CONVOLUTION. M. 5. M.
de l'ovaire Fr. See OVARY. M. de la coque Fr. De Dutrochet. Fr. See
MEMBRANA chorio-tectale. M. de la caisse du tympan Fr. See
MEMBRANA chorio-tympanica. M. de la coque Fr. 1. See MEMBRANA
chorio-tectale. 2. See EMBRYONIC COATINGS. 3. See MEMBRANA
chorio-tympanica. 4. See TECTAL COATINGS. 5. See ENDOPELLEO-COMPILE
COATINGS. M. de l'œuf Fr. See EGG-SHELL. M. de l'ovaire
Fr. See Ovary. M. des ventricles Fr. See EPENDYMA. M. d'ossification
Fr. See OSSIFICATION. The membrane in which the dentures
of the embryo are attached to the skull. It is situated between the
in the m-bones of the skull it is differentiated from the dura at
the integument. J. 23. M. du corps ovulaire Fr. See HATCH.
and m. M's du fœtus Fr. See FETAL MEMBRANES. M. du
tympan Fr. See MEMBRANA tympanica. M. enveloppante
Fr. Of Reichert, a layer of cells existing at the surface of the
ovum at the time of the formation of the blastoderm. [A. 15.] M.
chorio-epithéliale Fr. See CHORIO-EPI-THÉLIALE. M. de Schrö-
nelli Fr. See SCHRÖNELLI'S M. fondamentale Fr. See MEMBRANA
propria et of Fundamental layers. — M. fructifère Fr.
See HYMENOTE. M. génératrice Fr. Of Van Thieghem,
the outer epithelial layer of the ovary. M. granuleuse Fr. See
DERMIS. M. granuleuse ovarienne Fr. See MEMBRANA granulosa
ova. M. haute Fr. The decidua. A. 5. M's interfœtales
Fr. See INTERFŒTAL LAYERS. M. interne Fr. See
INTERNAL COATINGS. M. lamineuse, of Joulin, see MEMBRANA
laminea. 21 def. 1. M. limitante Fr. 1. See MEMBRANA propria.
2. Of Jungbluth, see MEMBRANA intermedia (23 def.). 3. See CELL-
ULOS. 4. See MEMBRANA limitans. M. médullaire Fr. See ENDONEURIUM.
M. moyenne Fr. The ependyma of the third ventricle of
the brain. I. 39. K. M. nictitante Fr. See MEMBRANA nictitans.
K. linker, a delicate lamina of nerve-substance referred to by
Haller as uniting the lower border of the embryonic vesicle
with the lateral borders of the fourth ventricle. I. 28. (K.)
Organ of Corti.—M. of Demours, M. of Descemet, Lat., mem-
brana basementi, m. albuginea postior elastica, capsula primitiva
(see HUMOR aquae). M. of Demours, Ger., Descemet's
Membran. M. of Meibomius, Membran. M. of Müller, Mem-
bran, Wasserhaut. A thin, crystal-clear, homogeneous and elastic
m., forming the posterior layer of the cornea. When detached
whole or in part, it rolls inward upon itself. It is strongly refractile.
The endothelium of the iris is formed of it. C. 7. M. of the
endothelial cells of the anterior chamber. (C.)—M. of ivory.
See MEMBRANA cornea. M. of Nasmyth. See CUTICULA dentis and
P. ratiocerae. In M. of Neumann, See DENTUAL SHEATH. M.
of Nussbaum, See NUSSENBACH'S MEMBRANE. M. of the
aqueous humor. See MEMBRANA humora aquae. M's of
the brain. See CEREBRAL m's. M. of the egg-shell. See MEM-
BRANA vitellina. M. of the enamel. See ENAMEL. M. of
fenestra rotunda. Lat., membrana obrotunda fenestralis.
M. of Geyser, Membrana tympanica ossicularis. M. of the
joints. See SYNOVIAL m.—M's of the spinal cord. Fr., me-
ninges spiniales. The arachnoid, dura, and the pia of the spinal
cord. See SPINAL MENINGES. — MEMBRANA spinosa.
M. of the vitreous humor. See Hyaloid. M. of Wolff.
Lat., vit. See Ovary. M. M. ovulaire Fr. See ZOEA. pel-
lecula. E. périssémique Fr. A membranous interspersed
layer. A. 17. — M. pie-mère, M. of Stoltz. E. de Stolz.
The hairy covering of the placenta. B. 121 (a, 35). — M. pituitaire
Fr. See PITUITARY. M. radiante Fr. Of Milne Edwards, see CO-
RONA radiata. 31 def. 1. M. réticulée Fr. 1. See MEMBRANA
reticulata. 2. Matrix of the wall of the follicle. Fr. See
SCHNEIDERIAN RETICULAR MEMBRANA. — MEMBRANA muco-
seuse Fr. See MEMBRANA mucosissima. M. semi-lun-
aire du larynx inférieur Fr. The free outer margin of a
vertical septum in the SURCUS of certain birds, between the ostioles of
the vocal sacs. See OSTIOLES. — M. blastodermique Fr. See
HYPOBLAST. M. sous-pubienne Fr. See Ombilical m. (23 def.).
M. tegumentaire. See MEMBRANA tectoria (1st def.).
M. tertiaire Fr. See MEMBRANA tercia. M. utérine Fr.
M. urinale. See ALLANTOIS. M. urinaire Epichorion. Fr. The
decidua vera. M. vasculaire Fr. Of His the vascular
layer of the blastoderm. Mucous m. Lat., mucus mem-
brana. Fr., mucus membrane. Mucous m. Lat., Schleimmembran.
Mucous m. m. secundæ mucosa. The lining of the interior
of the body that communicate with its external surface. It is
composed of an epithelium and a corium. There is usually a base-
ment m. between these, and unstriated muscle tissue (muscularis
intima) between the muscularis intima and the mucosa. See also MUCOSA.—NASMYTH'S m. See CUTICULA dentis and P.fero-
ratum. Nerve m. NERVOUS m. In the disc of the electric
organ of a skate, the m-like expansion of the nerves correspond-
ing to the secondary optic ganglia. J. 120. — Nictitating m.
[J. 124.] Nictating m. Nictitating m. See MEMBRANA
nictans.—Nuclear m. Fr., m. nucléaire. Ger., Kernmembran,
Kernwand. The wall or envelope surrounding the cell-nucleus,
consisting of a double layer of nucleolar membrane, and
thickening at the circumference of the nucleus, but not present in
the young or initial stages. — Ombulator m. Lat., mem-
brana obulatoria (see ombutaria). Fr., m. obutrice, m. sous-
membrière (23 def.). Hatthennemann 21 def. 1. A m. in which

[illegible]

Cuscuta patuliflora. **M. peltatum**. See *Cuscuta peltata* and *Cuscuta peltata*. **M. plukenetii**. Fr. *Conspicua de Plukenet*. A species found in Java with a peduncle short, probably identical with *plukenetii*. Fr. *Conspicua*. **M. polytrichum**. **M. radiatum**. See *Polypodium radiatum*. **M. rimosum**. A plant growing in the Philippine Islands, referred by Steudel to the genus *Polypodium*. Fr. *Conspicua*. **M. tuberculatum**. **M. verticillatum**. See *Polypodium verticillatum* and *Polypodium verticillatum*. **M. villatum**. See *Cuscuta villata* and *Cuscuta villata*.

MENSTRUINE. *n.* **Menstruine**. A white, very bitter alkaloid, resulting from oxyapatite, obtained from the residue of *Mentha sylvestris* after the volatile oil has been removed, and chloroform, very soluble in alcohol, and turns yellow on exposure to air. [From the Ann. Pharm. Assoc., XXXII, 4, 39.]

MÉNSTRUÉ. Fr. *n.* **Menstrué**. See **MENSTRUÉ**.

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[illegible]

MERCURY, n. *Mn'rk'n'2* *m'2*. Gr., *μνρυρος* 1st def.; Lat., *hydrargyrum* [U. S. Ph.] (1st def.), *mercurius* (1st def.). Fr., *mercure* 1st def.; It., *Mercurio* 1st def.; Me., *Mercurio* 1st def.; *Quicksilver* (1st def.). It., Sp., *mercurio* (1st def.). 1. Quicksilver; a bivalent liquid metallic element, known to the ancients. of silver.

Children's m. See MERCURIALIS ANIMA. Compound ointment of m. [Br Ph.] See Unguentum HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. Compound pill of subchloride of m. See PULVA ANTIMONI COMPOSITA. Corrosive m. chloride (or sublimate). See H. bichloride. Cosmetic m. See MERCURIUS COSMETICUS.

[illegible]

METAMORPHIA Lat. n. f. *Metamorphia* See METAMORPHINE

METAMORPHIC, *adj.* *Me'ta-mor'fick* Lat. *metamorpho-*
sis. Fr. *metamorphique*. Ger. *metamorph.* 1. Of or per-
 taining to metamorphosis; metamorphosed. a 1. 2. See **META-**
MORPHOSIS. 3. See **ALLO-MORPHOSIS**.

METAMORPHINE.—Mostly in Britain. An alkaloid found by Wittstein in the mother-liquor of morphine manufacture which has not yet been fully investigated. It was used by Frommüller as a substitute. —*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, N. XXI, p. 14.

METAMORPHISM. n. Most commonly from Fr. *metamorphose*, *transformer*, and *metamorphose* from *meta* (see *metaphysics*) and *morphé* (see *morphology*). The changing of form or structure; in botany, the succession of different forms in the development of plants. *See* *metamorphosis*.

concentrated alcohol, m. is obtained in the form of colorless pearly scales, tasteless and with a slight odor of wax, melting at 70° C., and boiling at 325° C., without decomposition. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, easily soluble in hot absolute alcohol, and in ether, naphtha, and in other liquid hydrocarbons. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14).]

METANEPHRIC. *mē'tā-nē-frīk*. Pertaining to or connected with the metanephros. [L. 42, 201.]

METANEPHROS (μετανεφρός, *Metanephros*, Gr. From μετα, after, and νεφρός, a kidney. The posterior division of the segmental duct, which becomes the kidney and ureter. [L. 142, 201.]

METANGISMUS Lat., n. m. Metastasis² p. 157, 158, 159, 160.

π. 35. ὁ μεταγυισμός. The act or process of pouring from one vessel into another (A. 321 a. 18.)

METANITROBENZENESULPHONIC ACID, n. M_{123}

METANITROBENZENE (m.p. 10.5°C., b.p. 204°C., d_4^{20} 1.2065, n_D^{20} 1.5435, n_D^{25} 1.5395, n_D^{30} 1.5355, n_D^{35} 1.5315, n_D^{40} 1.5275, n_D^{45} 1.5235, n_D^{50} 1.5195, n_D^{55} 1.5155, n_D^{60} 1.5115, n_D^{65} 1.5075, n_D^{70} 1.5035, n_D^{75} 1.4995, n_D^{80} 1.4955, n_D^{85} 1.4915, n_D^{90} 1.4875, n_D^{95} 1.4835, n_D^{100} 1.4795, n_D^{105} 1.4755, n_D^{110} 1.4715, n_D^{115} 1.4675, n_D^{120} 1.4635, n_D^{125} 1.4595, n_D^{130} 1.4555, n_D^{135} 1.4515, n_D^{140} 1.4475, n_D^{145} 1.4435, n_D^{150} 1.4395, n_D^{155} 1.4355, n_D^{160} 1.4315, n_D^{165} 1.4275, n_D^{170} 1.4235, n_D^{175} 1.4195, n_D^{180} 1.4155, n_D^{185} 1.4115, n_D^{190} 1.4075, n_D^{195} 1.4035, n_D^{200} 1.3995, n_D^{205} 1.3955, n_D^{210} 1.3915, n_D^{215} 1.3875, n_D^{220} 1.3835, n_D^{225} 1.3795, n_D^{230} 1.3755, n_D^{235} 1.3715, n_D^{240} 1.3675, n_D^{245} 1.3635, n_D^{250} 1.3595, n_D^{255} 1.3555, n_D^{260} 1.3515, n_D^{265} 1.3475, n_D^{270} 1.3435, n_D^{275} 1.3395, n_D^{280} 1.3355, n_D^{285} 1.3315, n_D^{290} 1.3275, n_D^{295} 1.3235, n_D^{300} 1.3195, n_D^{305} 1.3155, n_D^{310} 1.3115, n_D^{315} 1.3075, n_D^{320} 1.3035, n_D^{325} 1.2995, n_D^{330} 1.2955, n_D^{335} 1.2915, n_D^{340} 1.2875, n_D^{345} 1.2835, n_D^{350} 1.2795, n_D^{355} 1.2755, n_D^{360} 1.2715, n_D^{365} 1.2675, n_D^{370} 1.2635, n_D^{375} 1.2595, n_D^{380} 1.2555, n_D^{385} 1.2515, n_D^{390} 1.2475, n_D^{395} 1.2435, n_D^{400} 1.2395, n_D^{405} 1.2355, n_D^{410} 1.2315, n_D^{415} 1.2275, n_D^{420} 1.2235, n_D^{425} 1.2195, n_D^{430} 1.2155, n_D^{435} 1.2115, n_D^{440} 1.2075, n_D^{445} 1.2035, n_D^{450} 1.1995, n_D^{455} 1.1955, n_D^{460} 1.1915, n_D^{465} 1.1875, n_D^{470} 1.1835, n_D^{475} 1.1795, n_D^{480} 1.1755, n_D^{485} 1.1715, n_D^{490} 1.1675, n_D^{495} 1.1635, n_D^{500} 1.1595, n_D^{505} 1.1555, n_D^{510} 1.1515, n_D^{515} 1.1475, n_D^{520} 1.1435, n_D^{525} 1.1395, n_D^{530} 1.1355, n_D^{535} 1.1315, n_D^{540} 1.1275, n_D^{545} 1.1235, n_D^{550} 1.1195, n_D^{555} 1.1155, n_D^{560} 1.1115, n_D^{565} 1.1075, n_D^{570} 1.1035, n_D^{575} 1.0995, n_D^{580} 1.0955, n_D^{585} 1.0915, n_D^{590} 1.0875, n_D^{595} 1.0835, n_D^{600} 1.0795, n_D^{605} 1.0755, n_D^{610} 1.0715, n_D^{615} 1.0675, n_D^{620} 1.0635, n_D^{625} 1.0595, n_D^{630} 1.0555, n_D^{635} 1.0515, n_D^{640} 1.0475, n_D^{645} 1.0435, n_D^{650} 1.0395, n_D^{655} 1.0355, n_D^{660} 1.0315, n_D^{665} 1.0275, n_D^{670} 1.0235, n_D^{675} 1.0195, n_D^{680} 1.0155, n_D^{685} 1.0115, n_D^{690} 1.0075, n_D^{695} 1.0035, n_D^{700} 0.9995, n_D^{705} 0.9955, n_D^{710} 0.9915, n_D^{715} 0.9875, n_D^{720} 0.9835, n_D^{725} 0.9795, n_D^{730} 0.9755, n_D^{735} 0.9715, n_D^{740} 0.9675, n_D^{745} 0.9635, n_D^{750} 0.9595, n_D^{755} 0.9555, n_D^{760} 0.9515, n_D^{765} 0.9475, n_D^{770} 0.9435, n_D^{775} 0.9395, n_D^{780} 0.9355, n_D^{785} 0.9315, n_D^{790} 0.9275, n_D^{795} 0.9235, n_D^{800} 0.9195, n_D^{805} 0.9155, n_D^{810} 0.9115, n_D^{815} 0.9075, n_D^{820} 0.9035, n_D^{825} 0.8995, n_D^{830} 0.8955, n_D^{835} 0.8915, n_D^{840} 0.8875, n_D^{845} 0.8835, n_D^{850} 0.8795, n_D^{855} 0.8755, n_D^{860} 0.8715, n_D^{865} 0.8675, n_D^{870} 0.8635, n_D^{875} 0.8595, n_D^{880} 0.8555, n_D^{885} 0.8515, n_D^{890} 0.8475, n_D^{895} 0.8435, n_D^{900} 0.8395, n_D^{905} 0.8355, n_D^{910} 0.8315, n_D^{915} 0.8275, n_D^{920} 0.8235, n_D^{925} 0.8195, n_D^{930} 0.8155, n_D^{935} 0.8115, n_D^{940} 0.8075, n_D^{945} 0.8035, n_D^{950} 0.7995, n_D^{955} 0.7955, n_D^{960} 0.7915, n_D^{965} 0.7875, n_D^{970} 0.7835, n_D^{975} 0.7795, n_D^{980} 0.7755, n_D^{985} 0.7715, n_D^{990} 0.7675, n_D^{995} 0.7635, n_D^{1000} 0.7595, n_D^{1005} 0.7555, n_D^{1010} 0.7515, n_D^{1015} 0.7475, n_D^{1020} 0.7435, n_D^{1025} 0.7395, n_D^{1030} 0.7355, n_D^{1035} 0.7315, n_D^{1040} 0.7275, n_D^{1045} 0.7235, n_D^{1050} 0.7195, n_D^{1055} 0.7155, n_D^{1060} 0.7115, n_D^{1065} 0.7075, n_D^{1070} 0.7035, n_D^{1075} 0.6995, n_D^{1080} 0.

METANITROBENZOYLACETIC ACID, n. $M_{261}^{261}A^3$ nit. Pol. benzoyl
PK. See M-N-NITROGEN, 6, ACID.

METANITROBENZYL, n. $\text{Me}^{2t}\text{-a}^3\text{-nit-ro-be}^2\text{nz}^{[2]}$. Fr.,

nitrobenzyl *Ger., M.* See under NITROBENZYL.—**M. alcohol.** Fr., *alcohol nitrobenzylique*, *benzyl nitroalcohol*, *Ger. M. alcohol.* A thick solid liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2NO_2$, $HClH_2O$, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2NO_2$, decomposing when heated. *R.* 4

METANITROCYANO BENZENE, n. Me²t¹u³a³-nit-ro-si¹a²n-
n-be²zn'en. A crystalline substance, C₆(H, N₂, H, CN, H, H)₂=C₇-
H₄N₂O₂, having the constitution of benzene in which two alternate
atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitril and cyanoen. [R 4]

METANITROMANDELIC ACID, n. $\text{Me}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-nit-ro-ma}^2\text{nd-}^2\text{el}^2\text{ik}$. An acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{NO})_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, having a very strongly acid and bitter taste, slightly soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and crystallizing from a mixture of ether and petroleum, exist in

and crystallizing from a mixture of ether and petroleum spirit in small, yellowish, vitreous rhomboedra melting at about 120° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

METANITROPHENOL, n. $\text{Me}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{-nit-ro-fe}^2\text{n}^{\circ}\text{o}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *méta-*
nitro-phenol. Ger. *M. See METANITROPHENOL*.

MITANOTUM (Fr.) = *Mitabotus* (Fr.)? The dorsal plate of

METANTIMONATE, n. $\text{Me}^3\text{t}\cdot\text{a}^2\text{n}\cdot\text{ti}^2\text{m}'\text{o}^2\text{n}\cdot\text{at}$. Fr., *métan-*
timoniate. A salt of metantimonous acid, $(\text{H}^1\text{O}^2\text{Sb}^3\text{O}^2)_2$.

METANTIMONIC ACID. n. $\text{Me}^{21}\text{u}^{23}\text{ti}^{2}\text{mo}^{23}\text{ti}^{2}\text{k}$ Fr

acide métantimonique. Ger., Metantimonsäure. It., acido metantimonico. 1. Of the older writers, pyrantimonic acid (*q. v.*). 2. According to more recent nomenclature, a monobasic acid, HSbO_2 .

According to more recent nomenclature, a monobasic acid, SbO_2OH (often called antimonious acid), which has a chemical structure resembling that of metaphosphoric acid. [B, 159.]

METANTIMONIOUS ACID, n. $\text{Me}^2\text{t-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{-mo'ni}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *acide antimoniéux*. Ger., *Metantimoniumsäure*. See under ANTIMONY.

METHOXYBENZOIC ACID, *n.* Me²t-a³-o²x-i²-be²nz-o¹i²k.
Fr., *acide méth-oxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Methoxybenzoesäure*. Meta-

METAOXYDIPHENYLAMINE, *n*. Meta-oxy²di-phen-
yl-amine. See HYDROXYDIPHENYLAMINE.

METAPROTECTIC ACID, *n*. Most as per book. Fr. *acide protectique*, *m*. or *Metaprotectoside*. At. wt. 78.06. Molar vol. 156.12.

tance obtained by boiling pectic acid with alkaline solutions and saving, according to Frémy, the constitution $C_6H_5O_7$. It is easily soluble in water and optically inactive. An optically active m. a.

soluble in water and optically inactive. An optically active m. a. has been obtained by Scheibler, who considers it identical with rabin. [B. 27 (a, 38).]

from *μετά*, after, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *métapède*. See META-

METAPERISTROPHIK (Ger.), n. Ma-ta³-pa-re-strof-ek'. A
are complication of the foetal "movement of restitution" in which
the occiput turns first to one maternal thigh, and then back

METAPHASES, n. pl. *Me'ta-faz-es*. From *meta*, beyond.

nd $\phi\acute{o}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a phase. Ger., *Metaphasen*. Of Strasburger, the changes taking place in an indirectly dividing nucleus from the time the nuclear fibrils have divided longitudinally till the daughter

METAPHENYLENE, C_{10}H_8 (1,3-phenylene). See under

M'oxamic acid. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(NH_2)NHC_2O_2OH$, occurring in bushy needles of

very high melting point and but slightly soluble in water. [B. 3

METAPHERY, n. $\text{Me}^{21}\text{-a}^{27}\text{e}^{27}\text{r}^{12}$. From *μετά*, beyond, and *φύρα*, a form of *φύρα*, the displacement of organs in plants. *Masters*, 1898, p. 10.

METAPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Me't-a³-flo(flo²)-go'si'sis*. Gen., *s'eos (-is)*. From *μετά*, beyond, and *φλόγωσις*, a burning. Fr., *métaphlogose*. Ger., *Metaphlogose*. Of Leubstein, inflammation

Metaphilogose. Ger., *Metaphilogose.* Of Lobstein, inflammation

U², blue; U³, lun; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ū (German).

MICROCYTOSIS Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-mek-ro-tsí-sis* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -osis (see) *tsí-sis*). From *micro*, small, and *cytos*, a vessel (see also *cytos*). See *MICROCYTOSIS*.

MICRODACTYLIA Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-dak-tí-lia* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *dactylos*, a finger. Fr. *microdactylie*. An abnormal shortness of the fingers. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICRO-DIRECTIVE, adj. *Mik-ro-dí-ek-tív*. From *micro*, small, and *directivus*, a part. Fr. *micro-directif*. Said of directive mesenteries. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICRODONT, *Mik-ro-dont*. Having small teeth. [L.]

MICRO-ELECTROMETER, *Mik-ro-élek-tró-mé-tér*. From *micro*, small, *electro*, and *metro*, a measure. Fr. *micro-électromètre*. Of Helmholtz, an instrument for detecting and measuring minute quantities or intensities of electricity. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROFARAD, *Mik-ro-far-ad*. From *micro*, small, and *farad*, a unit of electrical capacity equal to the millionth part of a farad and equivalent to the amount contained in a condenser composed of 300 superimposed circular sheets of tinfoil, each 4 inches in diameter. Symbol μ . [Haynes B., Nature, June 25, 1883, p. 187.]

MICROFORM, *Mik-ro-for-m*. From *micro*, small, and *forma*, form. A form or organism of microscopic dimensions. [From *Sci. Month*, Oct. 1889, p. 780.]

MICROALVANIA, adj. *Mik-ro-al-vá-nia* *tsí-sis* (Lat., *micro*, *alvanus*, small, and *alvanus*, a part. Fr. *micro-alvanus*). Pertaining to or denoting perceptible very slight electrical currents.

MICROGENESIS Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-jen-é-sis* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -esis). From *micro*, small, and *genesis*, an origin. A shared development of a part of an organism. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGENIA Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-jen-ia* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *genia*, the chin. Abnormal smallness of the chin. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGERM, *Mik-ro-jér-m*. From *micro*, small, and *germ*, a sprout. A microscopic organism of minute proportions, the spore-microscope of a microorganism. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGLOSSIA Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-glos-sí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *glossa*, the tongue. Fr. *microglossie*. Abnormal smallness of the tongue. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGNATHIA Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-ná-thí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *gnathia*, the jaw. Fr. *micrognathie*. Abnormal smallness of the jaws. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGNATHIA Lat. n. pl. *Mik-ro-ná-thí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *gnathia*, the jaw. Fr. *micrognathie*. Abnormal smallness of the jaws. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGNATHIA Lat. n. pl. *Mik-ro-ná-thí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *gnathia*, the jaw. Fr. *micrognathie*. Abnormal smallness of the jaws. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGRAMM, *Mik-ro-grám-m*. From *micro*, small, and *gramma*, a weight. Fr. *microgramme*. The millionth part of a gramme. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROGRAPHY, *Mik-ro-gráf-ia* *tsí-sis* (Lat., *micro*, *graphia*, small, and *graphia*, a drawing). Fr. *micrographie*. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROHM, *Mik-ro-hm*. From *micro*, small, and *hm*, a unit of electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROHISTOLOGY, *Mik-ro-híst-ol-ó-jí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *histology*, a study. Fr. *microhistologie*. See *HISTOLOGY*.

MICROKINESIS Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-kí-né-sis* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -esis). From *micro*, small, and *kinesis*, a motion. Of F. Warner, the constant spontaneous movements observed in newborn infants during the waking state. [Brit. Med. Jour., June 29, 1888, p. 136.]

MICROLENTIA Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-lén-tí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *lentia*, a slowness. The condition of having an abnormally small or undeveloped crystalline lens. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROLEPOS, adj. *Mik-ro-lé-pós*. From *micro*, small, and *lepos*, a scale. Fr. *microlepe*. Having very small scales. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROLITRE, *Mik-ro-lí-tré*. From *micro*, small, and *litre* (q. v.). Fr. m. The millionth part of a litre. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROLOGY, *Mik-ro-ló-jí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *logos*, a study. Fr. *micrologie*. See *MICROSCOPY*.

MICROLOPHUS Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-ló-fus* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -us). From *micro*, small, and *lophus*, a crest. Of Cassini and De Cadeville, a genus of the *Compositae* of Bonpland and Hooker, a section of the genus *Cassini*. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mik-ro-má-ní-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *mania*, madness. Fr. *micromanie*. A form of parietic dementia in which the subject imagines himself physically and mentally insignificant. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROMAZIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mik-ro-má-zí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *mazia*, the breast. Abnormal smallness of the mammary gland. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROMELIA Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-mé-lí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *melia*, a limb. Fr. *micromélie*. Abnormal shortness of the limbs. [Rosen, "Gazz. degli ospitali," June 25, 1882, p. 402; L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mik-ro-mé-lí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *melia*, a limb. Fr. *micromélie*. Abnormal shortness of the limbs. [Rosen, "Gazz. degli ospitali," June 25, 1882, p. 402; L. 44, a. 14.]

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MICROMELUS Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-mé-lus* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -us). From *micro*, small, and *melus*, a limb. That form of congenital deformity in which the limbs are normal in form but abnormally small. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROMERE, *Mik-ro-mér*. From *micro*, small, and *meros*, a part. Fr. *micromère*. Ger. *Mikromer*. An anatomical element. [L. 44, a. 14.]

MICROMERIA Lat. n. f. *Mik-ro-mé-rí-a* *tsí-sis* (Gen., -ia). From *micro*, small, and *meros*, a part. Fr. *micromérie*. Of Bentham, a genus of labiate herbs or undershrubs, of the *Satureieae*. [L. 44, a. 14.]

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O, not; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², thin; U, likewise too; U², line; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, like (German).

MICROPHAGUS, n. *mi-kro-fa-gus*. Lat. *microphagus* from *micro* small and *phago* to eat. Cf. *Microphallid*, small phagocyte of water-bodies in the lymphoid tissue of the alimentary canal. They may be planned on the free surface and are believed to reside in symbiotic and parasitic of microorganisms. [J. (T. Microphallid).]

MICROPHONIA, lat. n. *mi-kro-fon-i-a*. From *micro* small and *phono* the voice. Fr. *microphonie*. Ger. *Mikrophonie*. A very faint or weak voice. [L. 30, a. 14.]

MICROPHONOUS, adj. *mi-kro-fon-us*. Fr. *microphonous*. Ger. *microphonisch*. 1. See *Microphonic*. 2. Having a faintest weak voice. [L. 30, a. 14.]

MICROPHthalmia, lat. n. *mi-kro-fth-ma*. From *micro* small and *phth* ophthalmia. Ger. *Microphthalmia*. The condition of having an abnormally small or undeveloped eye. [L. 30, a. 14.]

MICROPHthalmus, lat. n. *mi-kro-fth-mus*. From *micro* small and *phth* ophthalmus. Ger. *Microphthalmus*. 1. A fish having small eyes. 2. See *Microphthalmia*.

MICROPHYLLINE, **MICROPHYLLUS**, adj's. *mi-kro-fil-i-ne*, *mi-kro-fil-i-us*. Lat. *microphyllus*, *microphyllus*. From *micro* small, and *phyllo*, a leaf. Fr. *microphyllé*. Ger. *kleinblättrig*. Composed of very small leaves or scales. [B. 308 (a. 35).]

MICROPHYTE, n. *mi-kro-fit*. From *micro* small, and *phyto* a plant. A vegetable microorganism. [J.]

MICROPIA, lat. n. *mi-kro-pi-a*. From *micro* small, and *opi*, the eye. Fr. *micrope*, *micropepe*. A condition in which objects, plainly seen, appear diminished in size; often occurring in connection with paralysis of accommodation. [F.]

MICROPLASTIA, lat. n. *mi-kro-plas-ti-a*. From *micro* small, and *plasto*, a molding. Arrested development. [J.]

MICROPODUS, adj. *mi-kro-pod-us*. Lat. *micropus* from *micro* small, and *podus* the foot. Fr. *micropode*. Having very small feet. [L. 41, a. 13.]

MICROPOLYADENOPATHIE, Fr. n. *mi-kro-pole-a-dé-na-pa-thi-e*. From *micro* small, *poly*, many, *adeno*, a gland, and *pathos*, a disease. A moderate enlargement of series of lymphatic glands observed in scrofula in children. [Bull. gén. de thérap., Sept. 15, 1888, p. 353 (a. 34).]

MICROPOURUS, adj. *mi-kro-por-us*. Lat. *microporus* from *micro* small, and *porus*, a passage. Fr. *micropore*. In botany, having very small pores. [B. 38, a. 43.]

MICROPROSDOPUS, lat. n. *mi-kro-pros-dop-us*. From *micro* small, and *prosopon*, the face. Congenital smallness of the face or absence of a portion of it. [J.]

MICROPSIA (LAT.), n. *mi-kro-psi-a*. Fr. *micropsie*, Ger. *Mikropsie*. See *Micro*. *Micropsia*. Fr. *micropsie*, Ger. *Mikropsie*. A subjective sensation in which everything appears small and dusky or black. [F.]

MICROPSYCHIA, lat. n. *mi-kro-psy-chi-a*. From *micro* small, and *psyche*, the soul. Fr. *micropsychie*. 1. Weak-mindedness. 2. Pessimism. [L. 41, 50, a. 21, 44.]

MICROPUS, Lat. n. *mi-kro-pus*. From *micro* small, and *pus*, a tumor. See *Micro*.

MICROPYLE, n. *mi-kro-pi-lé*. Lat. *micropyla* from *micro* small, and *pyla*, an entrance. Fr. m. Ger. m. *Mikropyle*, *Dotterpore*. *Kleinhohle*, *Kleinhöhle*, *Kleinhöhle*, *Kleinhöhle*. In botany, the orifice in the coats of the scale through which the pollen tube penetrates; also the corresponding part of the seed. [L. 41, 50, a. 21, 44.] 2. Of Kober (1854), a minute opening in the vitelline membrane of the unimpregnated ovum, in certain of the lower animals, supposed by M. Batty, its discoverer, to serve for the passage of the spermatozooids into the vitellus in the act of fertilization, by others to assist the nutrition of the ovum during its development. [A. 15, 22; J. 1, 23, 35.]

MICRORHOMETER, n. *mi-kro-rho-mé-ter*. From *micro* small, *rho* to measure, and *meter*, a measure. An instrument for measuring or examining liquids flowing through small tubes. [J.]

MICRORHIZOUS, adj. *mi-kro-rhi-zus*. Lat. *microrhizus*. Fr. *microrhizé*. Ger. *kleinwurzlig*. Having small roots. [B. 39, a. 16.]

MICRORHIZUS, Lat. n. *mi-kro-rhi-zus*. From *micro* small, and *rhizus*, a root. Fr. *microrhizus*. Of passing and the Canthelle, a genus of composite plants, of the *Chenopodiaceae*. Fr. 18, a. 11. *M. saxatile*. An East Indian species said to be used in Goa as a substitute for *Paracetamol*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., X, 3, a. 16.]

MICROSLETUM, lat. n. *mi-kro-sle-tum*. From *micro* small, and *sletum*, a fence. Ger. *Mikrosletum*. See *Imperceptible*.

MICROSLEUTHS, adj. *mi-kro-sleuths*. Lat. *microsleuths* from *micro* small, and *sleuth*, the leg. Ger. *kurzbeinig*. Having short legs. [L. 30, a. 14.]

MICROSCOPE, n. *mi-kro-skop*. Lat. *microscopium* (from *micro* small, and *scopio*, to examine). Fr. m. Ger. *Mikroskop*. It. *Sp. microscopio*. An optical apparatus by which one may obtain a clear magnified view of an object, the image being always larger than the object. It enables the eye to see an object which is greatly increased in size, as if the object were brought very close to the eye, without affecting the distinctness of vision. It differs from the telescope in that the microscopic image

is always larger than the near object, while with the telescope the object is at considerable distance, and although the visual angles increased, the image is smaller than the object. [J. 200, 210.]

Achromatic m. Fr. *achromatique*. Ger. *achromatisches Mikroskop*. A m. in which the chromatic aberration is corrected so that the images are not bordered by colored fringes, but appears, except in size, practically as if seen with the unaided eye. [J. 200, 210.]

Bacteriological m. Fr. *bactériologique*. Ger. *bakteriologisches Mikroskop*. A compound m. supplied with a substage illuminator, homogeneous immersion objectives, etc., making it especially adapted for the study of micro-organisms. [J.]

Binocular m. Fr. *binoculaire*. Ger. *binokulares Mikroskop*. A m. in which the rays are divided after traversing the objective and part of them pass through a properly arranged ocular to the right and a part to the left eye, so that in using it one looks with both eyes. [J. 210.]

Botanical m. A m. of low magnifying power usually a simple m. for analyzing flowers and doing other botanical work. [J.]

Chemical m. Fr. *chimique*. Ger. *chemisches Mikroskop*. A compound m. in which the objective is placed below the stage and the rays are turned obliquely upward by a four faced prism; designed especially for chemical work and to avoid the action of fumes, etc. [J. 210.]

Compound m. Fr. *composé*. Ger. *zusammengesetztes Mikroskop*. A m. consisting of two essential optical parts: (1) a converging lens or lens system, called an objective, to give an enlarged, inverted real image of an object; and (2) an ocular acting like a simple m. to give an enlarged virtual image of the real image. Unless an erecting prism is used, the image seen in a compound m. is therefore always inverted. [J. 2, 200, 210.]

Conical m. Fr. *conique*. Ger. *Conisches Mikroskop*. A m. designed to give a greater magnified image of the cornea and iris than can be obtained by a simple convex lens. [F.]

Conical m. Fr. *conique*. Ger. *Conisches Mikroskop*. A m. designed to give a greater magnified image of the cornea and iris than can be obtained by a simple convex lens. [F.]

Demonstration m. Fr. *m. de démonstration*. Ger. *Demonstrationsmikroskop*. A simple or compound m. which may be held in the hand and passed around in a class to show some microscopic object. The object is fixed and properly focused, then the m. is held toward the window or other source of light. Sometimes as in the form devised by Beale, a special lamp is attached to the m. for illuminating the object. [J. 2, 2, 2.]

Dissecting m. Fr. *dissection*. Ger. *Dissectionsmikroskop*. *Preparationsmikroskop*. A m. for use in dissecting minute objects or for making very delicate dissections of parts of large objects. It may be simple, compound, binocular, or erecting. For ordinary work a simple m. is used, but in some cases it is desirable to use a compound m. and then, to avoid the confusion produced by the inversion of the image, an erecting prism is frequently employed. [J. 210.]

Electric m. A m. illuminated with the electric light. [J. 210.]

Erecting m. Fr. *érecteur*. Ger. *erectives Mikroskop*. A m. in which a prism is placed somewhere above the objective to cross the rays and thus reverse the image erect as with the simple m.; used chiefly with dissecting m's. [J. 2.]

Gaye's m. Fr. *Gaye's*. Ger. *Gaye's*. A compound m. resting on a strong tripod support, which can be elevated and lowered within a hollow cylinder and can also be firmly fixed.

Hall's m. Fr. *Hall's*. Ger. *Hall's*. A compound m. in which a prism is placed somewhere above the objective to cross the rays and thus reverse the image erect as with the simple m.; used chiefly with dissecting m's. [J. 2.]

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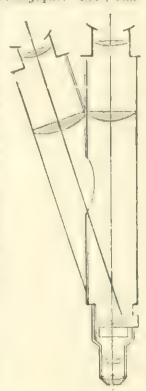
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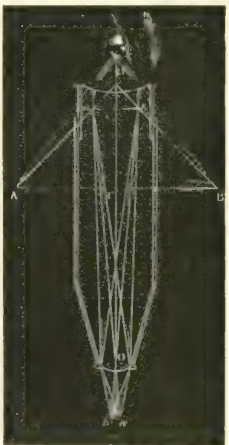
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A BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE. [A. 327.]



THE COMPOUND MICROSCOPE. (AFTER DEHNHARDT.)

1, the object; 2, the objective; 3, the eyepiece; 4, the eye. A, the inverted image of the object; B, the virtual image, the enlarged virtual image of the object.

in the hand for purposes of demonstration. [J. 2.] Cf. *Demonstration m.* - **Inverted m.** See *Chemical m.* - **Liebreich's corneal m.** A corneal m., consisting of a m. which is introduced into the tube of Liebreich's demonstrating ophthalmoscope. The forehead of the patient is supported by two movable buttons, while his chin rests on the chin-support. The illumination comes from the flame of a lamp focused by the aid of a lens, and comes into contact with the retina in any position by being inclined in a ball-and-socket joint. (Gräfe and Samisch [F.]) - **Lucernal m.** A m. in which the source of illumination is a lamp. [J. 2.]

- **Monoocular m.** See *monocular m.* - **Panoramic m.** A compound m., with a glass tube enabling one to change the power by varying the distance between the ocular and the objective. [J. 129.] - **Perspective m.** Of Burch, a form of m. giving constant magnification along the optic axis, so that objects were shown by its microscopic perspective. [Proc. of the Roy. Soc., v. xii, p. 44.] - **Petnographical m.** Petnographical m. Fr. m. *petnographique*. Ger. *petnographisches oder petnographisches Mikroskop*. A m. especially designed for the study of the structure of rocks. It has a revolving stage graduated in degrees, a polariscope, etc. [J. 20.] - **Photo-electric m.** A m. illuminated with the electric light. [J.] - **Polarizing m.** Fr. m. *un polarisation*. Ger. *Polarisationsmikroskop*. A m. with a polarizer below the object and the analyzer somewhere above the objective, frequently just above the objective or the eye lens of the ocular. [J. 200, 201.] - **Pseudoscopic m.** A m. in which the normal appearances of relief are reversed and what should appear convex appears concave. With high powers the appearances of relief are so slight that the pseudoscopic effect is not noticeable. [J. 210.] - **Sea-side m.** A simple and portable form of compound m. for observation on the seashore or in the field. [J. 2.] - **Simple m.** Fr. m. *simple*. Ger. *einfaches Mikroskop*. A converging lens or lens system enabling the eye to obtain an enlarged erect image of an object. - **Stereoscopic m.** A m. consisting of two which the principal focus of the magnifier, thus giving a virtual image. [J. 200, 210.] - **Solar m.** A m. illuminated with sunlight. Sometimes the direct rays of the sun are used for the purposes of projection. [J.] - **Stereoscopic m.** Fr. m. *stereoscopique*. Ger. *stereoskopisches Mikroskop*. A binocular m. giving a stereoscopic image comparable to the image seen in a stereoscope. [J.] Cf. *Pseudoscopic m.* - **Traveling m.** Fr. m. *à voyage, à portatif*. Ger. *Reise-Mikroskop*. A microscope in which both the object and the small space for special observation in traveling. [J. 2, 23.] - **Unicocular m.** Fr. m. *monoculaire*. A m. in which one looks with one eye, instead of with both eyes, as with a binocular m. [J.] - **Wecker's corneal m.** A corneal m. consisting of a small m. with a linear magnifying power from 40 to 60, the ocular of which is inserted into a metallic plate. This has three feet which can be drawn in and out, two of which rest on the forehead and one on the chest of the patient. The illumination is through the medium of a convex lens fastened to the metallic plate of the instrument by an arm with three hinges. (Gräfe and Samisch.)

- **MICROSCOPIC, MICROSCOPICAL**, adjs. *Mikroskopisch*, *pk*, *pk*, *pk* Lat. *microscopice*, *pk*, *pk*, *pk* Ger. *mikroskopisch*. Ger. *mikroskopisch*. 1. Pertaining to or observed with the microscope. 2. Of such minute size as to be visible only through the microscope. (Cf. Most writers use the two words indifferently; some use *microscopic* in the second sense, and *microscopical* in the first sense.)

- **MICROSCOPIST**, n. *Mikroskopist*, *pk*, *pk* Lat. *microscopista*, *pk*, *pk* Ger. *Mikroskopist*. One who uses the microscope in research in natural history.

- **MICROSCOPY**, n. *Mikroskopie*, *pk*, *pk* Lat. *microscopia* (from *μῆκος*, small, and *σκοπέω*, to examine). Fr. *microscopie*. Ger. *Mikroskopie*. The art of using the microscope. [J.]

- **MICROSEME**, adj. *Mikrosem*. From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, a sign. Cf. *microsome*. Ger. *microsem*. Having the orbital index less than 80. [L. 372.]

- **MICROSEPTUM**, Lat. n. f. *Mikro-septum*, *pk*, *pk* Lat. *microsepta*, *pk*, *pk* Ger. *Microsepta*. See *MICROSEPTUM*.

- **MICROSTOMIA**, Lat. n. f. *Mikro-stomia*, *pk*, *pk* Lat. *microstomia*, *pk*, *pk* Ger. *Microstomia*. A form of monostomy characterized by smallness of the whole body. [L. 11, 43, 13, 14, 14.]

- **MICROSOMES**, n. pl. *Mikro-somez*. Lat. *microsomata* (from *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, the body). Fr. m. Ger. *Mikrosomata*, *pk*, *pk*. 1. Of Hausten, the very minute, highly refringent granules imbedded in protoplasm, especially in the inner achromatic portions. [B. 184, 220, 221 (a, 35).] 2. Of Strasburger, the granules of chromatin which, together with a homogeneous ground substance, form the nuclear fibrils of a resting nucleus. [J. 15.]

- **MICROSOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mikro(mek)-ro(s)-som* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). Fr. *microsomie*. See *MICROSOMIA*.

- **MICROSORIUS** (Lat.), adj. *Mikro(mek)-ro(s)-sor* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, a heap. Of ferns, having small sori; of certain coniomycetous *Fungi*, having small cysts. [a, 35.]

- **MICROSPECTROSCOPE**, n. *Mikro-spektr* (*ro*-skop). From *μῆκος*, small, *spectrum* (*g*, *v*), and *σκοπέω*, to examine. Fr. m. Ger. *Mikrospektroskop*, a direct-reading spectrum spectrometer in connection with a microscope. The slit arrangement is in the place of the diaphragm of the ocular and the prisms are above the eye-lens. The ocular occupies the usual place, and, by swinging the prisms aside, the object can be used as an ordinary ocular, and the object to be examined put in the proper position. In connection with the best forms of m's are a com-

parison and a scale of wave lengths for the different parts of the spectrum. [J. 200, 210.]

- **MICROSPERMICUS**, adj. *Mikro-sperm* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). *micro-spermus* (from *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, a seed). Fr. *micro-spermique*. Ger. *kleinsamig*. 1. Having small seeds. The *Microsperma* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of monocotyledons so characterized, consisting of the orders *Hydrocharitaceae*, *Burmanniaceae*, and *Gracilidae*. [L. 12, 121, 126, a, 30.] 2. Of cryptogams, having small spores.

- **MICROSOPHERES**, n. pl. *Mikro-spher*. Of F. Cohn, small rounded bodies measuring less than 0.001 μ , possessing molecular movement, that are found in fresh lymph from vaccine and pox pustules. He assigned them to the *Schizomycetes*, and thought they were the vehicle of the contagion. [L. 20 (a, 34).]

- **MICROSPHYCTOUS**, adj. *Mikro-sph* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, to beat. Fr. *microsph*. Having a small pulse. [L. 30 (a, 14), L. 41 (a, 43).]

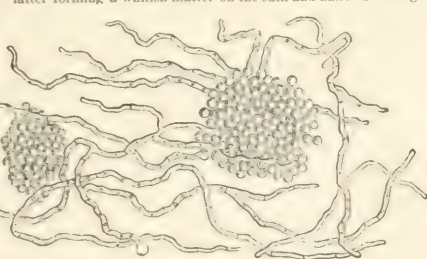
- **MICROSPHYXIA**, Lat. n. f. *Mikro-sph* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, the pulse. Ger. *kleiner Puls*. 1. Smallness of the pulse. 2. The state of having a small pulse. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

- **MICROSPILANCHNUS** (Lat.), adj. *Mikro(mek)-ro(s)-spila* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, an inward part. Ger. *Reinwärts*. Having small viscera. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

- **MICROSPORANGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mikro(mek)-ro(s)-por* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, *σῆμα*, a seed, and *σῆμα*, a vessel. Fr. *microsporangie*. 1. In cryptogams in which asexual organs have been discovered, a hollow sac produced in the axill of a leaf, containing very small cells. 2. In phanerogams, the pollen sac. [B. 7, 121, 229, 230 (a, 25).]

- **MICROSPORE**, n. *Mikro-spor*. From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, a seed. Fr. m. Ger. *Mikrospore*. 1. The smaller of the two kinds of spores produced by the heterosporous *Pteridophytes*. 2. The pollen grain in phanerogams. [B. 121, 229, 230 (a, 35).]

- **MICROSPORON** (Lat.), n. n. *Mikro(mek)-ro(s)-por* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, a seed. Fr. m. A genus of torulaceous *Fungi*, parasitic on man. [B. 131, 228 (a, 35).] The *Microsporia* (Ger. *Mikrosporien*) of Klebs are the *Schizomycetes*. - **M. Audouini**. A species detected by Gruby (1843) in alopecia areata. It has numerous waxy filaments and very minute spores, the latter forming a whitish matter on the skin and hair. The fungus



MICROSPORIUM FURFUR. (AFTER NEUMANN.)

may also be developed in the nail. [Aitken (a, 35).] - **M. furfur**, *M. Malassei*, *Syn. Pityriasis versicolor*. A species from 4 to 6 μ in diameter, the fungus of dermatomycosis furfuracea, melasma, and macula gravidarum. It invades the superficial part of the skin and consists of a mycelium composed of short, slender, and various sized twisted, wavy, or angular filaments crossing each other in all directions, and containing, especially about the joints, small oval spores which evince a marked tendency to aggregate into groups or grape-like clusters. (Flügge, *Diagn.*, 35.) - **M. gypseum. See *Bacillus tubercularis*. - **M. mentagrophytes**. The *Microsporiopsis* of Gruby (a species by Saccardo referred to the genus *Sporichium*) causing mentagra. It occurs in the follicle of the hair, and forms densely woven masses of hyaline, very minute conidia (spores). It occurs especially in the groin and axilla of a man and produces a rubro-maculose contagious skin-disease (a form of ringworm). [B. 316 (a, 35).]**

- **MICROSOPHORUS**, adj. *Mikro-sph* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, to seed; of cryptogams, small spored. a, 35.

- **MICROSPORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Mikro(mek)-ro(s)-por* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). See *MICROSPORIUM*.

- **MICROSTACHYOUS**, adj. *Mikro-stach* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). Lat. *microstachyus* (from *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, an ear of corn). Fr. *microstachy*. Flowering in small spikes. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

- **MICROSTEMONOUS**, adj. *Mikro-stemon* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*) (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). From *μῆκος*, small, and *σῆμα*, a thread. Fr. *microstemone*. Having small stamens. [B. 38 (a, 43).]

- **MICROSTOMA** (Lat.), n. f. *Mikro(mek)-ro(s)-to(m)* (*pk*, *pk*, *pk*). See *MICROSTOMA*.

MICROSTOMATOUS, adj. *Mik'ro-sto'ma'tus*. Small-mouthed.

MICROSTOMIA (*Lat.*, n. f. *Mik'ro-sto'mi-a*). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROSTOMUS, n. *Mik'ro-sto'mus*. Lat. *microstomus*. A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROSTOMOPHORE, n. *Mik'ro-sto'mo'fo're*. A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROSTOMOPHILIONTHUS (*Lat.*, n. f. *Mik'ro-sto'mo'phi-li-on'thus*). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROSTOMITE, n. *Mik'ro-sto'mi'te*. A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROTESIA (*Lat.*, n. f. *Mik'ro-te'si-a*). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROTHERM, n. *Mik'ro-ther'm*. From *micro*, small, and *therm*, heat. A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROTHLIPTE (*Lat.*, n. f. *Mik'ro-thlip'te*). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROTIA (*Lat.*, n. f. *Mik'ro-ti-a*). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROTOME, n. *Mik'ro-to'me*. From *micro*, small, and *tomé*, to cut. A small, hand-operated, mechanical instrument, used for cutting thin sections of tissue for microscopic examination. It consists of a block of tissue held by a knife, which is moved past it in a vertical plane and pushed forward for successive sections by turning a heavy wheel. [J.]—**Microtome**, n. A small, hand-operated, mechanical instrument, used for cutting thin sections of tissue for microscopic examination. It consists of a block of tissue held by a knife, which is moved past it in a vertical plane and pushed forward for successive sections by turning a heavy wheel. [J.]—**Rocking m.** A mechanical m. in which the specimen to be cut is fastened to the end of a lever, which moves up and down, thus carrying the specimen across a stationary knife. The Cambridge-rocking m. has the specimen on the end of the lever, and hence the sections are arcs of circles. The one devised by Ryder has the specimen projecting laterally from the lever, and hence the sections are planes. In both forms the thickness of the section may be varied, and the movements adapted to cutting paraffin- and冰冻 objects. [J.]

MICROTROPHOS, n. *Mik'ro-tro'fos*. Lat. *microtrophos*. A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROVOLT, n. *Mik'ro-vo'lt*. From *micro*, small, and *volt*, a unit of electrical potential. A millionth of a volt. [B.]

MICROZOA, **MICROZOAIRIA** (*Lat.*, n. s. pl. *Mik'ro-mek'ro-zo-a*). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROZOOPHORE, n. *Mik'ro-zo'o'fo're*. A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

MICROZYMES, n. pl. *Mik'ro-zim'z*. Lat. *microzyma* (from *micro*, small, and *zymé*, yeast). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

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MICROCYSTIS (*Lat.*, n. f. *Mik'ro-mek'to-to'si'sti-kus'tis*). A genus of minute, parasitic, worm-like animals, which are found in the alimentary canal of man and other mammals.

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